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GREAT BRITAIN
IN THE CORONATION YEAR



W. & L. Binney, London, photographers

May 1870

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BEING A HISTORICAL
IMPERIAL MAJESTIES
SEAT TOGETHER WITH
OFFICIAL NOBLE AND
PERSONAGES ATTENDING
AND PORTRAITS WITH

BY

H. ALLEN

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GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

BEING A HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE CROWNING OF THEIR
IMPERIAL MAJESTIES KING GEORGE THE FIFTH AND QUEEN
MARY TOGETHER WITH A CHRONICLE OF THE VARIOUS
CLERICAL NOBLE NAVAL MILITARY DIPLOMATIC AND CIVIL
PERSONAGES ATTENDANT THEREAT ILLUSTRATED BY SCENES
AND PORTRAITS FROM CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHS

BY J HOGARTH MILNE



56624

LONDON

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PREFACE

THIS volume, which has been in preparation for a considerable time, has now reached completion. Its purpose is primarily to present a permanent picture of the Coronation ceremonials, and to hand down an official record of all those whose status and importance in the service of His Imperial Majesty accorded them the high privilege of being associated, in a greater or lesser degree, with the various ceremonies at home and abroad. The Church and the State, the Navy and the Army, the Diplomatic, the Civil and the other Services under the Crown are chronicled, in their full and authentic order.

In the second and biographical section of the book, an endeavour has been made to gather together a list of some of the representative men in the Mother Country and in the Dominions Overseas, and to give, from original sources, a more or less brief account of their various services and rewards ; while some space has been devoted, in the supplementary chapters, to those captains of industry whose intellect and enterprise still form, as in the days of their Elizabethan predecessors, the stay and backbone of our Empire. Neither labour nor expense has been spared in order to present the volume as a final and authentic account of a great Imperial event, and it is the

publishers' hope that it may be found not unworthy of an honourable place among the annals of the Empire.

There is no need here to elaborate the high significance and historic value of the Ceremonial. Other Kings and other Queens have been crowned at Westminster, but, when we look down the dim corridors of history and there crowd upon us the stately shadows of the past, it is safe to say that never before have the grey walls of the Abbey held so varied and noble an assemblage, nor witnessed a ceremony so pregnant with the romance of Empire. The sacred spot where, nigh a thousand years ago, Norman William knelt to receive the English Crown, is now the nucleus of those controlling influences which govern the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen ; and not Saxon and Celt alone, but from East to West a myriad tongues and races around the globe take up the acclamation, " God Save King George ! "

*" The tumult and the shouting dies ;
The captains and the kings depart :
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet
Lest we forget—lest we forget ! "*

Rudyard Kipling.

LONDON, JUNE, 1914.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTE

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PART I

THE CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

CHAPTER I

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

*Sirs, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this Realm :
Wherefore all of you who are come this day to do your homage and
service, are you willing to do the same ?*

ATENDED by every auspicious circumstance, and surrounded by a noble assemblage representing every part of his Empire, King George the Fifth was, on Thursday, the twenty-second of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, crowned King of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions beyond the Seas, after a ceremony unique for its beauty, impressiveness, and symbolic pageantry.

* * * * *

When the Royal Standard was unfurled on Buckingham Palace shortly before seven o'clock, large crowds had already assembled along the Mall and in Whitehall. Over the parks, the dawn had come grey and cold, and some rain showers had fallen, but through the night, many thousands had kept vigil in the streets and squares. In St. James's Park alone over 1,500 persons found sleeping-places beneath the trees, and at 2 a.m. Trafalgar Square and its environs were already crowded with people. Throughout the night vehicular traffic was incessant, and both railways and tramways poured into the open spaces the vast population of the suburbs. From seven o'clock onwards there came a steady flow of troops, of which about 45,000 of all ranks lined the route. Life Guards, Dragoons, Infantry of the Line, followed by Naval and Indian detachments and the various Overseas contingents, all swung into position with ordered precision.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Already the bells of the churches were ringing joyously, and the boom of the King's first salute awakened the tardier sleepers in the parks. In front of the forecourt of the Palace, some two hundred of the Chelsea Pensioners, in their bright scarlet paletots, were seated. Here were also the Army Nursing Sisters, many of them wearing medals on their cloaks. Standing at attention at the foot of the monument erected in memory of the Great



THE GUARDS LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Queen, for whom nearly all of them had fought, was a Guard of Honour of the Native Officers of the Indian contingents. Towards the right of the Palace was grouped the Guard of Honour furnished by the Colonial troops, while between an interval in the ranks was a posse of Boy Scouts, the youngest of our national military institutions. By eight o'clock the whole space before the King's Palace was filled with troops, and not a vacant place was to be seen on any of the numerous grand stands along the route.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Between eight and nine o'clock the Guards of Honour and the Staff of Lord Kitchener, Field-Marshal in Command of the Troops, and the Processional Escorts arrived. Lord Kitchener himself, mounted on a magnificent charger, passed down the line and was loudly cheered, and, following him, the Duke of Connaught rode up to the Palace with his staff.

The first procession was now marshalled in the Palace courtyard, and at 9.30 the trumpeters sounded a fanfare, and the fourteen state landaus containing the Representatives of the Powers filed out, led by a Staff Officer and the Band and Escort of the 1st Life Guards, while the troops came to the salute. The following is the list of carriages with their occupants :—

THE FIRST PROCESSION.

ROYAL REPRESENTATIVES, ROYAL GUESTS, AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES.

An Officer of the War Office Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Kerr, D.S.O.

Trumpeters of the 1st Life Guards.

Squadron of the 1st Life Guards.

Band of the 1st Life Guards.

The First Division of the Captain's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

First Carriage.

Dejasmatch Kassa of Ethiopia.

His Highness Prince Mohamed Ali Pasha, of Egypt.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Monaco.

Second Carriage.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

His Highness Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein.

His Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

His Highness Prince Tsai Chen of China.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Third Carriage.

His Royal Highness Duke Ernest Augustus of Brunswick and Luneburg.
His Royal Highness Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg.
His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Maximilian of Baden.
Her Royal Highness Princess Maximilian of Baden.

Fourth Carriage.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece (Son of the Crown Prince).
His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece.
Her Royal Highness Princess George of Greece.
His Royal Highness Duke George William of Brunswick and Luneburg.

Fifth Carriage.

His Highness Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg.
Her Royal Highness Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse.

Sixth Carriage.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen.
His Royal Highness Prince Johann George of Saxony.
Her Royal Highness Princess Johann George of Saxony.
His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands (Duke of Mecklenburg).

Seventh Carriage.

The Hon. John Hays Hammond (Representative of the President of the
United States of America).
Vice-Admiral Fauques de Jonquières (Representative of the French Republic).
His Royal Highness the Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg.
His Royal Highness Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Eighth Carriage.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.
His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia.

Ninth Carriage.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince Danilo of Montenegro.
Her Royal Highness Princess Militza of Montenegro.
His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse.
Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

Tenth Carriage.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden.
Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Sweden.
His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Bulgaria.
His Royal Highness Prince Chakrabhongs of Pitsanulok, Heir Presumptive of Siam.

Eleventh Carriage.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Roumania.
Her Royal Highness the Princess of Roumania.
His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince Alexander of Servia.
His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Denmark.

Twelfth Carriage.

His Imperial Highness the Prince Higashi-Fushimi of Japan.
Her Imperial Highness the Princess Higashi-Fushimi of Japan.
His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Greece.
Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Greece.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Thirteenth Carriage.

His Royal Highness the Duke d'Aosta of Italy.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Aosta of Italy.

His Royal Highness the Infante Don Fernando of Spain.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch.

Fourteenth Carriage.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the German Crown Prince.

Her Imperial and Royal Highness the German Crown Princess.

His Imperial Highness the Hereditary Prince Youssouf Izzedin Effendi of Turkey.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph.

The Second Division of the Captain's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

At ten o'clock, to the strains of the National Anthem, the second part of the Royal Procession left the Palace and passed slowly along the Mall on its way to the Abbey. It consisted of five state landaus, the first four containing members of the Royal Family, and the fifth the Prince of Wales in his Garter robes, and Princess Mary, with the little Princes George, Henry, and Albert, the whole led by a Captain's Escort of Royal Horse Guards. The sight of the five Royal children, the emblems of future hope for England, evoked a great burst of cheering, and man, woman, and child welcomed them with genuine emotion.

The following is the list of carriages with their occupants:—

THE SECOND PROCESSION.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The Advance point of the Captain's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

The First Division of the Captain's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Fifteenth Carriage.

His Highness Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Teck.

Her Highness the Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein.

Her Highness the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.



T.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE, PRINCE ALBERT, PRINCESS MARY, THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND PRINCE HENRY.

Sixteenth Carriage.

Her Highness Princess Maud.

Her Highness Princess Alexandra.

Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Louis of Battenberg.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice, Princess Alexander of Teck.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Seventeenth Carriage.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught and Strathearn.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.

Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (Duchess of Edinburgh).

Eighteenth Carriage.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal.

Nineteenth Carriage.

His Royal Highness Prince George.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

The Second Division of the Captain's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

Meantime the third procession, that of the King and the Queen, was being marshalled in the Mall and upon Constitution Hill. Beneath the archway of the Palace the wonderful golden State Coach, drawn by the famous eight Hanoverian cream horses, with trappings of blue and gold, was drawn up. At 10.25 the Royal Trumpeters sounded a fanfare, and to the strains of the National Anthem and the booming of the saluting guns in Hyde Park, Their Majesties passed into the Processional Road. 'The King wore his Cap of State edged with miniver, and a crimson cloak with a shoulder lapel of the same fur; the Queen, a regal dress of deep ivory satin with gold embroidery. Their reception along the route was strikingly enthusiastic. With great shouts of welcome, the vast crowds gave expression to their

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

pent-up feelings of loyalty, and the sun, which had all the morning been obscured, now broke through the clouds to complete the brilliance of this wonderful pageant of colour. Thus the great State Coach went slowly down the centre of the Mall, passed through the Admiralty Arch into Whitehall, where the crowds and cheering were even more enthusiastic, and so through Parliament Square to the Abbey, where a new Annexe had been erected near the western entrance for their reception.



THEIR MAJESTIES LEAVING BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN THE STATE COACH.

The order of the Royal Procession was as follows :—

THE THIRD PROCESSION.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND THE QUEEN.

The Advance point of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

The King's Barge-Master and 12 Watermen.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Twentieth Carriage.

W. H. E. Campbell, Esq., Page of Honour.

A. E. Lowther, Esq., Page of Honour.

Captain Sir W. D. S. Campbell, K.C.V.O., Groom in Waiting.

Hon. Venetia Baring, Maid of Honour.

Twenty-first Carriage.

Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*P.C.*), the Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir A. J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O. (*P.C.*), Private Secretary to the King.

Hon. Sybil Brodrick, Maid of Honour.

Lady Eva Dugdale, Woman of the Bedchamber.

Twenty-second Carriage.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

The Lord Annaly, C.V.O., Lord in Waiting.

The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T. (*P.C.*), the Captain-General of the Royal Archer Guard of Scotland and Gold Stick of Scotland.

Twenty-third Carriage.

The Earl Spencer (*P.C.*), the Lord Chamberlain of the Household.

The Earl of Chesterfield (*P.C.*), the Lord Steward of the Household.

The Countess of Minto, Lady in Waiting.

The Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes.

THE KING'S INDIAN ORDERLY OFFICERS AND OFFICER IN CHARGE.

Risaldar Major	Subadar Major	Risaldar Major	Major L. C.
Abdul Karim Khan	Muhammad Ismail.	Malik Sher Bahadur	Jones.
Sadar Bahadur.		Khan.	

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE KING.

VOLUNTEER AND TERRITORIAL FORCE AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Col. Sir R. D. Moncrieffe, Bt. Col. F. Goodwin, C.I.E. Col. H. A. Barclay,
C.V.O.
Col. Hon. H. G. L. Col. W. K. Mitford, Col. J. Stevenson, C.B.
Crichton. C.M.G.

MILITIA AND SPECIAL RESERVE AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Col. Sir H. Col. W. Col. G. O'Calla- Col. J. E. Le Col. W. G.
Munro, Bt. Cooke-Collis, ghan-Westropp Mottée. Wood-Martin.
C.M.G.

REGULAR FORCES AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Col. G. T. Bt.-Col. W. C. G. Col. O. S. W. Col. J.E. Gough, Col. H. G.
Forestier- Heneker, D.S.O. Nugent, D.S.O. V.C., C.M.G. Fitton, D.S.O.
Walker.
Brig.-Gen. Col. Col. Bt.-Col. Brig.-Gen. W. R.
H. D'U. Keary, H. V. Cowan, P. A. Kenna, H. E. Stanton, Birdwood,
D.S.O. C.V.O., C.B. V.C., D.S.O. D.S.O. C.S.I., C.I.E.,
D.S.O.

NAVAL AND MARINE AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Col. J. H. Bor, Capt. M. E. Capt. H. L. Capt. Hon. Capt. A. H.
C.M.G. Browning, Heath, M.V.O. S. A. Gough- Christian,
M.V.O. Calthorpe, C.V.O. M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp General. First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp.
Maj.-Gen. J. S. Ewart, C.B. Admiral Sir L. A. Beaumont,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF.

Lt.-Gen. Sir B. M. Lt.-Gen. Sir W. H. Gen. Sir L. J. Oliphant,
Hamilton, K.C.B. Mackinnon, K.C.B., C.V.O. K.C.V.O., C.B.
The Inspector-General of the Oversea The Inspector-General of the
Forces. Forces.
Gen. Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B., Gen. Sir J. P. D. French, G.C.B.,
D.S.O. G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.



VIEW ALONG THE MALL.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

FIELD-MARSHALS.

Field-Marshal	Field-Marshal the	Field-Marshal the Earl
Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (<i>P.C.</i>).	Roberts, V.C., K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (<i>P.C.</i>).

WAR OFFICE STAFF.

Maj.-Gen.	Brig.-Gen.	Brig.-Gen. F.	Maj.-Gen.
C. F. N. Macready, C.B.	G. V. Kemball, C.B., D.S.O.	Rainsford-Hannay.	A. J. Murray, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Surg.-Gen.	Maj.-Gen. R. Pringle,	Maj.-Gen.	Lt.-Gen.
W. L. Gubbins, C.B., M.V.O.	C.B., D.S.O.	J. S. Cowans, M.V.O.	Sir A. S. Wynne, K.C.B.

ARMY COUNCIL.

Lt.-Gen.	Maj.-Gen.	Field-Marshal Sir W. G.
Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O.	Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B.	Nicholson, G.C.B., A.D.C.-General.

HIS MAJESTY'S MARSHALMEN.

25 Yeomen of the Guard (to walk to the Abbey only, in ranks of four, and be relieved by 25 more for the return route).

EQUERRIES TO THE KING.

Bt.-Col. H. Streatfeild, M.V.O.	Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G.	Vice-Admiral Sir A. B. Milne, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Col. Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Bt.-Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.	Bt.-Col. Sir A. Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Lord M. T. De la P. Beresford, C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.	Bt.-Maj. C. Wigram, M.V.O.
Col. Hon. Sir H. C. Legge, K.C.V.O.	Major Lord C. G. F. Fitzmaurice.	Capt. B. G. Godfrey- Lt.-Col. Hon. D. W. G. Keppel, C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.



PASSING THROUGH THE ADMIRALTY ARCH.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

HONORARY INDIAN AIDES-DE-CAMP TO THE KING.

Major-General His Highness Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Bahadur, Maharajah of
Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.

Major-General His Highness Sir Pratap Singh, Bahadur, Maharajah of Idar,
G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

Colonel His Highness Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, Maharajah of Bikaner,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

THE ESCORT OF COLONIAL CAVALRY.

Major-General E. H. H. Allenby, C.B.

Major D'A. Legard.

THE ESCORT OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN CAVALRY.

The First Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Second Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

Chief Staff Officer to the Field-Marshal
in Command of the Troops.

Major-General A. E. Codrington,
C.V.O., C.B.

Chief-Constable.

Col. A. H. M. Edwards,
C.B., M.V.O.

AIDE-DE-CAMP.

Captain N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmonth.

The Captain of the Escort. THE STATE COACH The Field Officer of the Escort.

Drawn by

EIGHT CREAM

HORSES

conveying

THEIR MAJESTIES

The King and Queen.

THE STANDARD.

The Field-Marshal in

Command of the Troops.

Field-Marshal the Viscount

Kitchener of Khartoum,

G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I.,

G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.

Aide-de-Camp,

Captain

O. A. G. FitzGerald.



NEARING THE ABBEY.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Captain His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., G.C.V.O.		Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P.	
Bt.-Lt.-Col.	Vice-Admiral	General	
His Serene Highness The Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.	His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig- Holstein, K.G., G.C.V.O.	
Major His Serene Highness Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.		His Highness Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein.	
The Gold Stick in Waiting.		The Captain of the Yeomen	The Master of the Horse.
Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Dundonald, K.C.V.O., C.B.		of the Guard. The Lord Allendale (<i>P.C.</i>).	The Earl of Granard, K.P. (<i>P.C.</i>).
Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.	Equerry in Waiting to the King.	Equerry in Waiting to the King.	The Crown Equerry. Capt. Hon.
Lieut.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.	Bt.-Lt.-Col. Sir F. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.	Commander Sir C. L. Cust, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.	W. C. Wentworth- Fitzwilliam, C.V.O.
The Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.		Extra Equerry in Waiting to the King.	The Silver Stick in Waiting.
Lt.-Col. C. FitzClarence, V.C.		Maj. Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O.	Lieut.-Col. E. B. Cook, M.V.O.
Equerry to His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Captain C. Hankey.	Equerry to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Con- naught. Lieut. E. H. Bonham.	Equerry to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn. Capt. T. H. R. Bulkeley, C.M.G., M.V.O.	



THE ARRIVAL AT THE ABBEY.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The Adjutant in Brigade Waiting. The Silver Stick Adjutant in Waiting.

Capt. Hon. J. F.

Lieut. Hon. G. V. A.

Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis.

Monckton-Arundell.

Aides-de-Camp to the Field-Marshal in Command of the Troops.

Capt. Lord Brooke, M.V.O. Capt. A. H. Wood. Capt. E. ff. W. Lascelles.

Capt. D. C. L. Stephen. Lieut. G. R. Lieut. E. Sheppard. Capt. J. E. Gibbs.
Codrington.

Royal Grooms.

The Third Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Fourth Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

THE CEREMONY IN THE ABBEY.

AT the Abbey the scene during the early hours had been one of great activity and interest. Bishops, Nobles and Officers of State had been gathering to receive Their Majesties, and when the thunders of cheering along Whitehall announced the approach of the Royal Coach, the scene was one at once of impressive grandeur and loyal enthusiasm. The Annexe, which was identical with that erected for the Coronation of King Edward VII., formed a fitting setting for the royal scene, and when the great coach drew up, a lane was formed for the passage of Their Majesties. Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener were in waiting, each with uplifted sword, with the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York; and the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Northumberland, the Lord Chancellor and Lord Rosebery were in close attendance.

Within the Abbey, the scene was transcendent. The glimmering light from numberless candelabra, mingled with the daylight which fell from the high clerestory windows, filled the vast building with a mystic beauty. In the nave, the Yeomen of the Guard leant motionless on their halberds, and the people on both sides were thronged tier above tier, in galleries draped with rich valances of royal blue velvet embossed on a silver ground. A carpet of azure blue on which no footfall could be heard, stretched from the west door to the end of the choir, its rich colour broken by the radiant shafts of light from the coloured windows.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

During the hours of waiting before the Royal arrivals, the Peers and Peeresses had passed in twos and threes to their allotted seats in the transepts, bearing their coronets in their hands. In the north transept, where the Peeresses were seated, the miniver of their furred capes only partly concealing the crimson of their robes, while diamonds and jewels sparkled on head and bosom, the effect was one of splendid grace and beauty. The Peers faced them in the south transept in the order of their degrees of nobility, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts and Barons. Above the Peers and Peeresses were the Commons and members of their families. The Bishops who were not taking part in the ceremonial were seated in a double row on the north of the Sacrarium, in their Convocation robes, while the Judges, in their vestments of state, sat in a gallery at the north-east angle ; in all a great gathering of eight thousand people, drawn together to do homage to their King.

All was now ready for the Royal Processions. It was the hour for the event. To the magnificent music of Bach's chorale, "Ein feste Burg is unser Gott," set to the hymn, "Rejoice to-day with one accord," the procession of the Chapter of Westminster, carrying the Regalia, moved from the door of the north transept and, in stately pomp, crown, orb, sceptres and all the historic regalia were borne round the daïs and laid slowly and reverently on the altar ; then the procession re-formed and carried the Regalia along the nave, while the organ pealed forth the strains of the grand old hymn, "O God, our help in ages past."

Then, amid dead silence, the Royal Processions advanced through the western door of the Abbey. First came the Prince of Wales, a charming figure of boyish stateliness, followed by the little Princess Mary and the other Royal children. Then the Queen, preceded by the Archbishop of Canterbury in his rich cope, and surrounded by her lovely maids of honour, entered the nave. Her gorgeous train, glowing with burnished gold, was borne by the Duchess of Devonshire and her six ladies-in-waiting, a collar of sparkling jewels at her throat. Thousands of eager eyes followed her stately progress. The King's Regalia were now seen, and while the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord,"

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

surged through the aisle, His Majesty advanced up the nave with slow and kingly step. In his crimson robe of State and wearing the Collar of the Garter and the Cap of Maintenance he passed through the upstanding people to his Chair of Estate on the south side of the high altar. The Queen had preceded him to her Chair of Estate near the daïs. They were supported by their Bishops, the Bishops of Durham and of Bath and Wells on either side of the King, and the Bishops of Oxford and of Peterborough of the Queen. At the altar stood the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The following is the official order of the three Processions through the Abbey :—

PROCESSION OF ROYAL REPRESENTATIVES, ROYAL GUESTS AND THEIR SUITES.

On arrival at the west door the Royal Guests were received by Colonel Sir Douglas F. R. Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Department, and conducted by the Hon. Arthur Walsh, C.V.O., Master of His Majesty's Ceremonies, the Hon. R. Moreton, M.V.O., Marshal of His Majesty's Ceremonies, Major the Hon. G. A. Crichton, Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Department, and R. F. Synge, Esq., C.M.G., Deputy Marshal of His Majesty's Ceremonies, to the seats provided for them in the Choir.

Portcullis Pursuivant.

Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.

T. M. Joseph-Watkin, Esq.

E. Green, Esq.

Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess,

attended by

General Field-Marshal von Plessen, G.C.V.O., and Countess von Wedel.

His Imperial Highness the Hereditary Prince Youssouf Izzedin Effendi of Turkey,

attended by

His Excellency Abdul-Hak Hamid Bey.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Charles Francis Joseph,

attended by

His Serene Highness Major-General Prince Alois Schönburg-Hartenstein.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aosta of Italy,
attended by

Major-General Commendatore Settimio Piacentini and Baroness Maria Perrone di San Martino.

His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch,
attended by

Prince Bielosselsky-Bielosersky, G.C.V.O.

His Royal Highness the Infante Don Fernando of Spain,
attended by

Marques de la Mina, G.C.V.O.

Their Imperial Highnesses the Prince and Princess Higashi-Fushimi of Japan,
attended by

Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo, O.M., and Madame Kei-Ko-Miyaoka.

Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Greece,
attended by

Major Constantine Levidis and Mlle. Contostavlos.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Roumania,
attended by

Lieut.-Colonel Berindei and Madame Poenardo.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince Alexander of Servia,
attended by

Mon. Dragomir Yaukovitch.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Denmark,
attended by

Vice-Admiral C. F. Wandel, G.C.M.G.

Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden,
attended by

General Jungstedt and Mlle. de Weidenheim.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Bulgaria,
attended by

Mon. D. Stancioff.

Their Royal Highnesses the Hereditary Prince Danilo and Princess Militza
of Montenegro,
attended by

Captain Blajo Vrbitzka and Mlle. Olive Daubeney.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

His Royal Highness Prince Chakrabhongs of Pitsanulok, Heir Presumptive
of Siam,

attended by

Lieut.-Colonel Phra Song Suradej.

Their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse,

attended by

Major-General Hahn and Baroness von Rotsmann.

Their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-
Schwerin,

attended by

Oberhofmeister von Koeckritz and Oberhofmeisterin Gräfin von Schwicheldt.

His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz,

attended by

Count Hahn.

The Hon. John Hays Hammond (Representative of the President of the
United States of America),

attended by

Major-General Adolphus W. Greely.

Vice-Admiral Fauques de Jonquières (Representative of the French Republic),

attended by

General Dor de Lastours.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia,

attended by

Vice-Admiral Freiherr von Seckendorff.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen,

attended by

Lady Waterlow.

His Highness Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse and Her Royal Highness
Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse,

attended by

Captain Baron G. Schenck zu Schweinsburg and the Hon. Hilda Chichester.

His Royal Highness the Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg,

attended by

Baron von Bruselle-Schaubeck.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

His Royal Highness Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria,

attended by

Major Count zu Pappenheim.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Johann George of Saxony,

attended by

Baron von Salza und Lichtenau and Baroness von Finck.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg,

attended by

Captain von Schack and Baroness von Thiina.

His Royal Highness the Prince of the Netherlands (Duke of Mecklenburg),

attended by

Count W. P. de Bylandt.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Greece (Son of the Crown Prince),

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess George of Greece,

attended by

Captain C. Lembesis and Mrs. Godfrey-Faussett.

His Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz,

attended by

Count Hahn.

His Royal Highness Duke George William of Brunswick and Luneburg,

attended by

Hausmarschall Graf Grote.

His Royal Highness Duke Ernest Augustus of Brunswick and Luneburg,

attended by

Hausmarschall Graf Grote.

His Royal Highness Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg.

His Grand Ducal Highness Prince Maximilian and Her Royal Highness Princess

Maximilian of Baden,

attended by

Baron von und zu Mentzingen and Baroness Emma von Racknitz.

His Highness Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein,

attended by

Baron von Rochow.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

His Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

His Highness Prince Tsai Chen of China,

attended by

Manchu Brigadier-General Chow Tzu-chi.

Dejasmatch Kassa of Ethiopia,

attended by

Nagadras Hasbi.

His Highness Prince Mohamed Ali Pasha of Egypt,

attended by

His Excellency Hussein Rushdi Pasha.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Monaco,

attended by

Count Balny d'Avricourt.

PROCESSION OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES AND PRINCESSES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal, on arrival at the west door of the Abbey, were joined by the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, and conducted to the seats reserved for them in the Royal Box by the Right Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., and Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Collins, C.B., M.V.O., Gentlemen Ushers to the King.

Bluemantle Pursuivant, Rouge Croix Pursuivant,

G. W. Wollaston, Esq., M.V.O.

A. W. S. Cochrane, Esq.

Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Collins, C.B., M.V.O.

The Right Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B. (*P.C.*).

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.,

his train borne by

Lord Ashley,

his Coronet by

The Lord Revelstoke (*P.C.*) (whose Coronet was borne by the Hon. Ivo Grenfell).

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry.

His Royal Highness Prince George.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary,

attended by

Lady Bertha Dawkins.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, with Their Highnesses Princesses

Alexandra and Maud,

her train borne by

The Lady Farquhar,

her Coronet borne by

Lieut.-Colonel B. R. Dietz.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Helena (Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein),

her train borne by

Mrs. W. H. Dick-Cunyngham (Lady in Waiting),

her Coronet borne by

Major Evan Martin, M.V.O. (Comptroller),

with Her Highness the Princess Victoria,

attended by

Miss Emily Loch (Lady in Waiting),

and Her Highness the Princess Marie Louise,

attended by

Miss Hawkes (Lady in Waiting) and Captain H. Greer.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll),

her train borne by

Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant,

her Coronet borne by

Major the Hon. Murrough O'Brien.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg),

her train borne by

Miss Minnie Cochrane (Lady in Waiting),

her Coronet borne by

Victor Seymour Corkran, Esq., C.V.O. (Comptroller).



KING'S COLOUR, WITH THE SERGEANTS WHO WERE ON DUTY AT THE CORONATION
WITHIN THE ABBEY.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Her Imperial and Royal Highness the Dowager Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and
Gotha (Duchess of Edinburgh),

her train borne by
Fraulein von Passarant,
her Coronet borne by
Herr von Vignau.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, with Her
Royal Highness the Princess Victoria Patricia,

their trains borne by
Miss Evelyn Pelly (Lady in Waiting) and Miss Clementina Adam (Lady in Waiting),
their Coronets borne by

Major Malcolm Murray, C.V.O. (Comptroller), and Captain the Hon. Myles Ponsonby, M.V.O.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany,

her train borne by
Lady Evelyn Moreton (Lady in Waiting),
her Coronet borne by
Captain Edward Seymour, M.V.O. (Comptroller).

Her Royal Highness Princess Alice (Princess Alexander of Teck),

her train borne by
Miss Ethel Heron-Maxwell,
her Coronet borne by
Captain Lord Alastair Innes-Ker.

Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Louis of Battenberg,

attended by
Miss Nona Kerr (Lady in Waiting) and Commander P. Beamish, R.N.,
with Her Serene Highness Princess Louise of Battenberg.

His Highness Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

His Highness Prince Leopold of Battenberg.

His Highness Prince Maurice of Battenberg.

Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Teck with Their Serene Highnesses the
Princesses Victoria and Helena.

His Serene Highness Prince George of Battenberg.

Her Serene Highness the Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg
and the Countesses Feo and Helena Gleichen and Countess Valda Machell,
having arrived previously, were shown to their seats in the Royal Box.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Procession of Their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary.

On arrival at the west entrance of the Abbey Their Majesties were received by the Great Officers of State, the Lords bearing the Regalia, and the Bishops carrying the Paten, the Chalice, and the Bible.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princes of the Royal Blood, together with the Peers and others who arrived with Their Majesties, but who did not form part of the following procession, passed to their seats in the Abbey.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was attended by Captain T. H. Rivers Bulkeley, C.M.G., M.V.O., Equerry, carrying his Coronet, Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., C.V.O. (Knight of Kerry), Extra Equerry, and by his Page, Lord Erskine.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught was attended by Eric Bonham, Esq., Equerry, carrying his Coronet, and by his Page, Viscount Knebworth.

His Royal Highness Prince Christian was attended by Captain Cyril Hankey.

The Ladies of Her Majesty's Household and the Officers of the Royal Household, to whom duties were not assigned in the solemnity, passed to the places prepared for them respectively.

Their Majesties then advanced up the nave into the choir, the choristers in the orchestra singing the anthem, "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord."

Abbey Beadle :

Mr. Rice.

Chaplains in Ordinary :

Rev. Henry Gee, D.D.

Ven. F. B. Westcott, M.A., Archdeacon of
Norwich.

Rev. Canon William Sanday, D.D.

Rev. Canon the Hon. L. F. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O.,
M.A.

Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.A.

Ven. H. S. Wood, D.D., Archdeacon of the
Fleet.

Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A.

Rev. Francis A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O., M.A.

Rev. Canon Clement Smith, M.V.O., M.A.

Rev. Canon T. T. Shore, M.A.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Domestic Chaplains :

Rev. F. P. Farrar, M.A.

Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, C.V.O., D.D., Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

Very Rev. P. F. Eliot, K.C.V.O., D.D., Dean of Windsor.

The Prebendaries' Verger :

Mr. Edwin Kemp.

Cross of Westminster :

borne by

Rev. Jocelyn Perkins, M.A., Sacrist.

Prebendaries of Westminster :

Rev. Canon S. A. Barnett, M.A.

Rev. Canon H. C. Beeching, D.Litt.

Rev. Canon H. H. Henson, D.D.

Ven. A. B. O. Wilberforce, D.D., Archdeacon of West-
minster.

Rev. Canon R. Duckworth, C.V.O., D.D.

The Dean's Verger :

Mr. D. Weller.

Dean of Westminster,

Right Rev. Bishop H. E. Ryle, D.D.,

attended by his Chaplain, Rev. Maurice FitzGerald, M.A.

Carnarvon Pursuivant

Fitzalan Pursuivant

Extraordinary,

Extraordinary,

Keith W. Murray, Esq.

Algar H. S. Howard, Esq.

Athlone Pursuivant,

March Pursuivant,

Unicorn Pursuivant,

G. D. Burtchaell, Esq.

Captain G. S. Campbell-Swinton.

J. H. Stevenson, Esq.

Officers of the Orders of Knighthood :

Gentleman Usher of the
Blue Rod,

Registrar of the Order of St. Michael
and St. George,

Sir William A. Baillie-Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Sir Charles P. Lucas, K.C.M.G., C.B.

King of Arms of the Order of St.
Michael and St. George,

Secretary of the Order of St. Michael
and St. George,

Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George,

Right Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Secretary of the Order of St. Patrick, Secretary of the Order of the Thistle,
Major G. F. W. Lambart, C.V.O. Sir Duncan A. D. Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Cork Herald,
Captain R. A. L. Keith.

Dublin Herald,
G. O'Grady, Esq.

Albany Herald,
W. R. Macdonald, Esq.

Ross Herald,
Andrew Ross, Esq.

Rothsay Herald,
F. J. Grant, Esq.

Comptroller of the Household,
The Earl of Liverpool, M.V.O.,
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Edmund Nicholas Prideaux-Brune, Esq.

Treasurer of the Household,
W. Dudley Ward, Esq., M.P.

The Standard of the Union of
South Africa,
borne by
The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G. (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Hon. William Jocelyn Lewis Palmer.

The Standard of the Dominion of
New Zealand,
borne by
The Lord Plunket, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.,
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Hon. Terence Conyngham Plunket.

The Standard of the Commonwealth
of Australia,
borne by
The Lord Northcote, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B. (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Hon. Charles Arthur Uryan Rice.

The Standard of the Dominion of
Canada,
borne by
The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G. (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Edward Marjoribanks, Esq.

The Standard of the Empire of India,
borne by
The Lord Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Richard Nathaniel Curzon, Esq.

The Standard of the Principality of Wales,
borne by
The Lord Mostyn,
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Hon. Henry Ralph Hardinge.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

The Standard of Ireland,

borne by
O'Connor Don.

The Standard of Scotland,

borne by
Lieut.-Colonel H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn
acting for
H. S. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn, Esq.

The Standard of England,

borne by
Frank S. Dymoke, Esq.

The Standard of Union,

borne by
The Duke of Wellington, K.G., G.C.V.O.,
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Arthur James, Esq.

The Royal Standard,

borne by
The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Hon. David Brand.

Vice-Chamberlain of the Household,

Hon. Geoffrey Howard, M.P.

Keeper of the Jewel House, bearing on a cushion the two Ruby Rings and
the Sword for the Offering,

Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
acting for
General Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, G.C.B.

Four Knights of the Order of the Garter appointed to hold the Canopy for the
King's Anointing :

The Earl of Minto, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E. (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Hon. Esmond Elliot.

The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T. (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
John G. Fortescue, Esq.

The Earl of Crewe, K.G. (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Preston Graham, Esq.

The Earl Cadogan, K.G. (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Hon. William George Edward Brownlow.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The Lord Chamberlain of the
Household,
The Earl Spencer (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Hon. George Charles Spencer.

The Lord Steward of the
Household,
The Earl of Chesterfield (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Ferdinand Fairfax, Esq.

The Lord President of the Council,
The Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M. (*P.C.*),
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Peter Reid, Esq.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland,
The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker, Bart. (*P.C.*),
attended by his Purse-Bearer, C. MacLaughlin,
Esq.

The Prime Minister,
The Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith (*P.C.*).

Cross of York :
borne by
Rev. Wilfrid Parker, M.A.

The Archbishop of York (*P.C.*),
attended by
Rev. A. Stafford Crawley, M.A.

The Lord High Chancellor,
The Lord Loreburn, G.C.M.G. (*P.C.*),
attended by his Purse-Bearer, Edward Preston, Esq. ; his Coronet carried by his Page,
Thomas Tyrwhitt-Drake, Esq.

Cross of Canterbury :
borne by
Rev. J. V. Macmillan, M.A.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, G.C.V.O. (*P.C.*),
attended by
Rev. E. L. A. Hertslet, M.A., and Rev. C. Jenkins, M.A.

Bluemantle Pursuivant,
G. W. Wollaston, Esq., M.V.O.

Rouge Croix Pursuivant,
. A. W. S. Cochrane, Esq.

Portcullis Pursuivant,
T. M. Joseph-Watkin, Esq.

Rouge Dragon Pursuivant,
E. Green, Esq.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

THE QUEEN'S REGALIA.

The Ivory Rod with the Dove, borne by The Earl of Durham, K.G., his Coronet carried by his Page, R. Geoffrey H. Rawson, Esq.	Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., his Coronet carried by his Page, Victor Warrender, Esq.	The Sceptre with the Cross, borne by The Marquess of Waterford, K.P., his Coronet carried by his Page, Earl of Tyrone.
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Sergeant-at-Arms, Captain Sir William Goldsmith, R.N.	Her Majesty's Crown, borne by The Duke of Devonshire (P.C.), his Coronet carried by his Page, Naval Cadet George Sydney Godolphin Cavendish.	Sergeant-at-Arms, R. Edgcumbe, Esq.
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The Queen

in Her Royal Robes.

The Bishop of Peterborough.	Her Majesty's Train borne by The Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire, assisted by Lady Eileen Butler. Lady Eileen Knox. Lady Victoria Carrington.	The Bishop of Oxford. Lady Mabell Ogilvy. Lady Dorothy Browne. Lady Mary Dawson.
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The Coronet of the Mistress of the Robes carried by her Page,
Hon. Thomas Henry Brand.

Sub-Officer
(Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Sandeman, M.V.O.),
and Five Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant
(Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O.),
and Five Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Ladies of the Bedchamber in Waiting, viz. :—

The Countess of Minto.	The Countess of Shaftesbury.
The Lady Desborough.	The Lady Ampthill.

Women of the Bedchamber, viz. :—

Lady Mary Trefusis.	Lady Eva Dugdale.
Lady Katharine Coke.	

Maids of Honour, viz. :—

Hon. Venetia Baring.	Hon. Sybil Brodrick.
Hon. Mabel Gye.	Hon. Katherine Villiers.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Treasurer to the Queen,

Hon. A. N. Hood, C.V.O.

Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen,

The Lord Herschell, M.V.O.,
his Coronet carried by his Page,
Gerald Verney, Esq.

Equerry to the Queen,

Lieut.-Colonel F. Dugdale, C.V.O.

Private Secretary to the Queen,

E. W. Wallington, Esq., C.V.O., C.M.G.

York Herald,

G. A. Lee, Esq.

Richmond Herald,

C. H. Athill, Esq.

Windsor Herald,

W. A. Lindsay, Esq., K.C.

THE KING'S REGALIA.

St. Edward's Staff,

borne by

The Duke of Roxburghe, K.T., M.V.O.,

his Coronet carried by his Page,

Hon. Cecil Richard Molyneux.

The Sceptre with the Cross,

borne by

The Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

(P.C.),

Heritable Master of His Majesty's Household in
Scotland,

his Coronet carried by his Page,

His Serene Highness Prince George of Teck.

A Golden Spur,

borne by

The Lord Grey de Ruthyn,

his Coronet carried by his Page,

Viscount Westport.

A Golden Spur,

borne by

The Earl of Loudoun,

his Coronet carried by his Page,

Edward Hastings, Esq.

The Third Sword,

borne by

Field-Marshal the Viscount

Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B.,

O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,

G.C.I.E.,

his Coronet carried by his Page,

Thomas Arthur Renshaw, Esq.

Curtana,

borne by

The Duke of Beaufort,

his Coronet carried by his

Page, Marquess of

Worcester.

The Second Sword,

borne by

Field-Marshal The Earl Roberts,

K.G., K.P., G.C.B., O.M.,

G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C. (P.C.),

his Coronet carried by his Page,

David Dawnay, Esq.

Norroy King of
Arms,

W. H. Weldon, Esq.,
C.V.O.

Ulster King of
Arms,

Captain N. R. Wilkinson.

Lyon King of
Arms,

Sir James B. Paul.

Clarenceux King of
Arms,

H. F. Burke, Esq.,
C.V.O., Somerset
Herald, acting for
Clarenceux.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

The Lord Mayor of London, in his Robe, Collar and Jewel, bearing the City Mace, Right Hon. Sir Thomas V. Strong.	Garter King of Arms, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, C.V.O.	Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
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The Lord Great Chamberlain of England,
 The Earl Carrington, K.G., G.C.M.G. (*P.C.*),
 his Coronet carried by his Page,
 Viscount Wendover.

The High Constable of Ireland, The Duke of Abercorn, K.G., C.B. (<i>P.C.</i>), his Coronet carried by his Page, Peter Hamilton, Esq.	The High Constable of Scotland, The Earl of Erroll, K.T., C.B., his Coronet carried by his Page, Hon. Josslyn Victor Hay.
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The Lord High Steward of Ireland, The Earl of Shrewsbury, K.C.V.O., with his White Staff, his Coronet carried by his Page, Lord Stewart.	The Great Steward of Scotland, The Earl of Crawford, K.T., as Deputy to H.R.H. the Duke of Rothesay (The Prince of Wales), his Coronet carried by his Page, David, Master of Lindsay.
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The Earl Marshal of England, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O. (<i>P.C.</i>), with his Baton, attended by his two Pages, Leo Ward, Esq., Richard Hope, Esq.	The Sword of State, borne by The Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. (<i>P.C.</i>), his Coronet carried by his Page, Viscount Elmley,	The Lord High Constable of England, The Duke of Fife, K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O. (<i>P.C.</i>), with his Staff, attended by his two Pages, Hon. Oliver Frederick George Stanley, Nigel C. Musgrave, Esq.
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The Sceptre with the Dove, borne by The Duke of Richmond, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., his Coronet carried by his Page, Lord Settrington.	St. Edward's Crown, borne by The Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (<i>P.C.</i>). Lord High Steward, attended by his two Pages, Lord Ossulston, Mortimer H. M. Durand, Esq.	The Orb, borne by The Duke of Somerset, his Coronet carried by his Page, James Browne, Esq.
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THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The Paten,	The Bible,	The Chalice,
borne by	borne by	borne by
The Bishop of London.	The Bishop of Ripon.	The Bishop of Winchester.

The King

in His Royal Crimson

Robe of State,

The Bishop	wearing the Collar	The Bishop of
of	of the Garter,	Durham.
Bath and Wells.	on his Head the Cap	

of State,

His Majesty's Train

borne by

The Earl of Airlie.

Marquess of Hartington.

The Lord Romilly.

Viscount Cranborne.

A. E. Lowther, Esq.

Hon. E. G. W. T. Knollys

V. A. C. Harbord, Esq.

W. H. E. Campbell, Esq.

assisted by

the Master of the Robes,

The Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O.,

his Coronet carried by his Page,

George Charles Brassey, Esq.,

and followed by the

Groom of the Robes,

H. D. Erskine of Cardross, Esq., C.V.O.

Vice-Admiral of the	Master of the Horse,	Gold Stick in Waiting,
United Kingdom,	The Earl of Granard, K.P. (<i>P.C.</i>),	Lieut.-General the Earl of
Admiral Sir Michael	his Coronet carried by his Page,	Dundonald, K.C.V.O., C.B.,
Culme-Seymour, Bart., G.C.B.,	Hon. Francis Walter Erskine.	his Coronet carried by his Page,
G.C.V.O. (Admiral in Waiting).		Hon. Victor Cochrane-Baillie.

Captain-General of the Royal Archer Guard of Scotland, and Gold Stick of
Scotland,

The Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T. (*P.C.*), his Coronet carried by his Page,

Hon. William Walter Scott.

Standard Bearer
(Colonel Sir Aubone Fife, C.V.O.),
and Ten Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Colonel
Sir H. H. Oldham, C.V.O.,
and Ten Gentlemen-at-Arms.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom,

Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G.

General Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B.,

Indian Army.

General the Right Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton,

G.C.B. (*P.C.*).

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard,

The Lord Allendale (*P.C.*),

his Coronet carried by his Page,

Hon. Ralph Edward Blackett Beaumont.

Captain of Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-

at-Arms,

The Lord Denman, K.C.V.O. (*P.C.*),

his Coronet carried by his Page,

John Denman Barlow, Esq.

Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse,

Lieut.-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir William H. P.

Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*P.C.*).

Lord in Waiting,

The Lord Annaly, C.V.O.,

his Coronet carried by his Page,

Lord Ivor C. Spencer-Churchill.

Private Secretary to the King,

Lieut.-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Arthur J. Bigge,

G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. (*P.C.*).

Private Secretary to the King,

The Lord Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

(*P.C.*),

his Coronet carried by his Page,

J. G. Pole-Carew, Esq.

Crown Equerry,

Captain the Hon. W. C. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam,

C.V.O.

Comptroller Lord Chamberlain's

Department,

Colonel Sir Douglas F. R. Dawson, K.C.V.O.,

C.M.G.

Groom in Waiting,

Sir Walter D. S. Campbell, K.C.V.O.

Equerry to the King,

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick E. G. Ponsonby,

K.C.V.O., C.B.

Equerry to the King,

Commander Sir Charles L. Cust, Bart.,

C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., R.N.

Field Officer in Brigade Waiting,

Lieut.-Colonel C. FitzClarence, V.C.

Silver Stick in Waiting,

Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Cook, M.V.O.

Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard,

Major E. H. Elliot, M.V.O.

Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the

Guard,

Colonel Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O., D.S.O.



THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND OF YORK.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Exons of the	Clerk of the Cheque to the	Exon of the
Yeomen of the Guard :	Yeomen of the Guard,	Yeomen of the Guard,
Captain Colin W. MacRae,	Captain Houston French.	Colonel F. B. de Sales La Terrière.
Lieut.-Col. Cecil Wray, M.V.O.		

Twenty Yeomen of the Guard.

THE RECOGNITION.

All being in their appointed places, the Archbishop now approached the King in order to present him to his people. The King advanced to the Sacarium, confronting the whole congregation and, that he might be the better seen, removed his Cap of Maintenance. Turning to the east part of the theatre the Archbishop spoke :

Sirs, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this Realm : Wherefore all of you who are come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same ?

The answering response, " God Save King George," filled the Abbey. Then the Archbishop turned to the other sides of the theatre, south, west and north in order, and spoke the same words to the people, who loudly responded, and a fanfare of trumpets closed this point of the ceremony.

Hitherto all had been the pageantry of earthly state. The sound of the trumpets faded away and preparation was made for the religious ceremony. The Bishop of Ripon, bearing the great Bible, the Bishop of London, bearing the Chalice, and the Bishop of Winchester, bearing the Paten, advanced to the altar and their sacred charges were laid thereon by the Archbishop. Next the bearers of the King's Regalia did similar service ; the Duke of Northumberland carrying St. Edward's Crown, the Duke of Somerset the Orb, the Duke of Richmond the Sceptre with the Dove, the Duke of Argyll the Sceptre with the Cross, the Duke of Roxburghe St. Edward's Rod, the Earl of Loudoun and Lord Grey de Ruthyn the Spurs. These were followed by the bearers of the Queen's Regalia ; the Duke of Devonshire bearing the Queen's Crown, the Marquess of Waterford the Sceptre with the Cross, and the Earl of Durham the Ivory Rod with the Dove. All these were handed by the Archbishop to the Dean of Westminster, who placed them on the altar.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The King now knelt bareheaded at his faldstool on the south of the altar. The Litany was sung, and after the Archbishop had offered the Special Collect used only in the Coronation Service, the congregation rose while the Gospel (St. Matthew xxii. 15) was read by the Bishop of London. A brief sermon was then delivered by the Archbishop of York, from the text (St. Luke xxii. 27), "I am among you as he that serveth."

THE OATH.

And now the Archbishop, crossing from his chair, approached the King, who, sitting in his Chair of Estate, and holding the Bible in his hands, solemnly gave the three pledges of the Oath, viz. :—

ARCHBISHOP : Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes of Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same ?

KING : I solemnly promise so to do.

ARCHBISHOP : Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments ?

KING : I will.

ARCHBISHOP : Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law ? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline and government thereof, as by law established in England ? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as by law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them ?

KING : All this I promise to do.

Hereupon the King rose, and, with his Bishops on each side, the Sword of State carried before him, and the Lord Great Chamberlain in attendance, approached the altar, where he kneeled bareheaded. The Archbishop placed



OFFICERS OF THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.

From left to right:—Col. F. B. de Sales La Terrière (Exon), Captain C. W. MacRae (Exon), Captain Houston French (Clerk of the Cheque), Col. Sir Reg. Hemmell, C.V.O., D.S.O. (Lieutenant), Earl of Craven (Captain), Col. Lascelles (Exon), Major E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. (Ensign), Lieut.-Col. Cecil Wray, M.V.O. (Exon).

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

before him the Bible opened, and the King, laying his hand thereon, spoke these words :—

The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep. So help me God.

He then kissed the Book, and a copy of the Oath being presented in a silver standish, the King signed his name to it, and returned in state to his Chair.

THE ANOINTING.

After the anthem “Veni Creator” had been sung and the special prayer had been said, followed by the triumphant music of “Zadok the Priest” by the orchestra and the choir, the King rose from his faldstool where he had been kneeling. His cap and great Royal robe of crimson velvet and fur were removed by the Lord Chamberlain and the Master of the Robes, and in the crimson satin under-robe, reaching to the knee, he came to where stood the Chair of King Edward, the Coronation Chair of all the Kings of Great Britain, with the Stone of Scone beneath its seat, and sat facing eastwards, surrounded by his Bishops, his Knights of the Garter—Lords Cadogan, Rosebery, Crewe and Minto—holding the glittering pall of cloth of gold above his head. From the altar came the Archbishop, the Dean of Westminster, and the Bishops of London, Winchester and Ripon, the Dean bearing the Ampulla and the Spoon. From the former the Archbishop poured some of the oil—the same oil used for the anointing of King Edward VII.—into the spoon and poured a drop on the King’s head, making thereon the sign of the Cross, with the words :—

Be thy head anointed with holy Oil, as Kings, priests and prophets were anointed.

Then dipping his finger into the spoon, he made the sign of the Cross upon the King’s bare breast, saying :—

Be thy Breast anointed with holy Oil,
and once more dipping his finger in the oil, he marked the Cross on the palm of both the King’s hands, saying :—

Be thy Hands anointed with holy Oil.



Photo by Sir Benjamin Stone.

THE KING AND QUEEN WITHIN THE ABBEY.
ABOVE THEIR MAJESTIES IS THE ROYAL BOX.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Then the golden pall was removed, the King stood up, and was invested with the sleeveless garment, the Colobium Sindonis, and over this the long, gorgeous Supertunica of cloth of gold, with its girdle of the same material.

THE SPURS AND SWORD.

Next came the presenting of the Spurs—the Golden Spurs of St. George. Lord Spencer, on bended knee, touched the King's heels with them, and they were then replaced by the Dean on the altar. This was followed by the more elaborate ceremony of the Sword of Offering. This the Lord Beauchamp first delivered to the Archbishop, who, laying it on the altar, offered a prayer that the King might use it “as the minister of God for the terror and punishment of evildoers and for the protection and encouragement of those that do well.” Then holding the Sword he stood before the King, speaking as follows, while the King took the hilt in both hands :—

Receive this kingly Sword, brought now from the Altar of God, and delivered to you by the hands of us the Bishops and Servants of God, though unworthy.

It was then given back to the Lord Beauchamp, who held it aloft during the remainder of the ceremony.

THE ORB AND SCEPTRE.

Following this the King was invested with the Pallium, or Royal Robe, a magnificent garment woven of cloth of gold, and the Orb was brought and given to him by the Archbishop, with these words :—

Receive this Imperial Robe and Orb ; and the Lord your God endue you with knowledge and wisdom, with majesty and with power from on high ; the Lord embrace you with His mercy on every side ; the Lord cloath you with the robe of righteousness, and with the garments of salvation. And when you see this Orb thus set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer.

The Orb was then returned to the Dean of Westminster.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

THE RING AND SCEPTRES.

The King's Ring was next brought and placed upon the fourth finger of his right hand, and the two Sceptres, the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove, were given to him by the Archbishop, with the words:



THE CORONATION CHAIR:

Beneath the Chair itself is the Crowning Stone which was brought from Scone by Edward I.

Receive the Royal Sceptre, the ensign of kingly power and justice, and the Rod of Equity and Mercy; and God from Whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed, direct and assist you in the administration and exercise of all those powers which He hath given you. Be so merciful that you be not too remiss; so execute justice that you forget not mercy. Punish the wicked, protect and cherish the just, and lead your people in the way wherein they should go.

THE PUTTING ON OF THE CROWN.

And as the King now sat in King Edward's Chair, holding both his Sceptres, with his four Swords in close attendance, the Archbishop came from the altar bearing the Crown and placed it in silence on his head. Having done this, he spoke the following prayer:—

God crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works, you may obtain the crown of an everlasting Kingdom by the gift of Him Whose Kingdom endureth for ever.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

And now as soon as these words were ended, the trumpets broke forth, and the shouts of " God Save the King " rose from all portions of the Abbey, and, while all the Peers, rising to their feet, put on their coronets, from afar the firing of the guns at the Tower of London could be heard, announcing to all the world that King George had been crowned.

THE ENTHRONEMENT.

And then the King, handing the Sceptres to his Bishops, rose from King Edward's Chair and took his seat upon the Throne, in the centre of the theatre, where he was to receive the homage. First came the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, ascending, knelt on the highest step of the Throne and did homage for the Lords Spiritual as follows :—

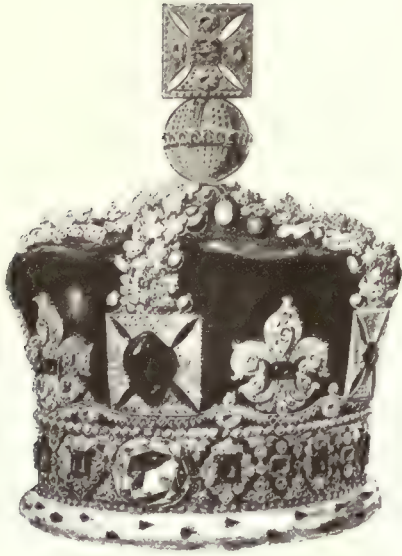
I, Randall, Archbishop of Canterbury, will be faithful and true, and faith and truth will bear unto you our Sovereign Lord, and your Heirs Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defenders of the Faith, and Emperors of India. And I will do, and truly acknowledge, the service of the lands which I claim to hold of you, as in right of the Church. So help me God.

Then, rising to his feet, he kissed the King on the left cheek.

Next the youthful Prince of Wales, having taken off his coronet, came forward to the daïs, and bowing to the King, knelt on the highest step and did homage on behalf of the Blood Royal in these words :—

I, Prince of Wales, do become your liege man of life and limb, and of earthly worship ; and faith and truth I will bear unto you, to live and die, against all manner of folks. So help me God.

Then, rising and advancing to his father, he touched the crown on His Majesty's head, and kissed him affectionately on the cheek, while the King with fatherly emotion drew his son towards him and kissed him fervently in return. The Duke of Connaught next paid his homage as a Prince of the Blood Royal, and was followed one by one by the Peers of the Realm, each through the first of their order. Afterwards the anthem, " Rejoice in



THE KING'S IMPERIAL CROWN.



THE QUEEN'S NEW CROWN.



THE KING'S THRONE.



THE QUEEN'S THRONE.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

the Lord, O ye Righteous," composed by Sir Frederick Bridge, was sung by the choir, the drums beat and the trumpets sounded, and all the people, led by the Westminster boys, shouted, "God save King George! Long live King George! May the King live for ever!"

THE QUEEN'S CORONATION.

The Queen now rose from her Chair of State and with her Bishops on either side, advanced to her faldstool, where she knelt while the Archbishop said the following prayer:—

Almighty God, the fountain of all goodness: Give ear, we beseech Thee, to our prayers, and multiply Thy blessings upon this Thy servant Mary, whom in Thy Name, with all humble devotion, we consecrate our Queen; defend her evermore from all dangers, ghostly and bodily; make her a great example of virtue and piety, and a blessing to this Kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Who liveth and reigneth with Thee, O Father, in the unity of the Holy Spirit, world without end. Amen.

The golden canopy, supported by the Duchess of Portland, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Montrose, and the Duchess of Hamilton, was then borne above her head, and the Archbishop, taking the Ampulla and the Spoon, anointed her on the crown of the head, saying:—

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Let the anointing with this Oil increase your honour, and the Grace of God's Holy Spirit establish you for ever and ever. Amen.

The Archbishop now placed the jewelled ring upon Her Majesty's fourth finger, with these words:—

Receive this Ring, the seal of a sincere faith; and God, to Whom belongeth all power and dignity, prosper you in this your honour, and grant you therein long to continue, fearing Him always, and always doing such things as shall please Him, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Then he set the Crown reverently upon her head, saying:—

Receive the Crown of glory, honour, and joy; and God, the Crown of the faithful, who by our Episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth



THEIR MAJESTIES RETURNING FROM THE ABBEY.
THE ROYAL COACH PASSING THROUGH PARLIAMENT SQUARE.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

this day set a crown of pure gold upon your head, enrich your royal heart with His abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues in this life, and with everlasting gladness in the life that is to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

At this moment, the Peeresses all raised their coronets and placed them on their heads. The Archbishop placed the Sceptre in the Queen's hand, saying this prayer :—

O Lord, the Giver of all perfection : Grant unto this Thy servant Mary our Queen, that by the powerful and mild influence of her piety and virtue, she may adorn the high dignity which she hath obtained, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Queen then descended from the altar, and making obeisance to the King as she passed with her trainbearers, proceeded to her Throne on the daïs, side by side with him, both holding their Sceptres.

Next followed the Communion, when the "Sanctus" was exquisitely sung by the choir, and the Archbishop, standing on the steps of the altar, then pronounced the Benediction, which the King and Queen and all present knelt to receive ; and with the final "Amen" the ceremonial of the great Coronation was complete. The Queen, crowned and bearing her Sceptre, her train carried by her six noble trainbearers, passed down the Abbey, followed by the King, his gorgeous robe of purple velvet upheld by his eight pages and Lord Churchill, with the blazing Crown of England on his head ; and so out, amid deafening cheers from every side.

* * * * *

THE RETURN TO THE PALACE.

THE State Coach was drawn up in readiness for Their Majesties, and when first the Queen and then the King had taken their seats, it moved on, amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the great throng of spectators around the Annexe, on its return journey, this time by way of Pall Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly and Constitution Hill.



THE RETURN BY WAY OF PICCADILLY.

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

The two other Processions followed in reverse order, the Prince of Wales, now wearing his coronet, and the other Royal children receiving a great and hearty ovation. The scenes of enthusiasm which occurred as the magnificent cortège passed slowly through Pall Mall and St. James's Street, surpassed description. Their Majesties were cheered to the echo and greeted with enthusiasm which was the unmistakable and sincere outburst



THE RETURN OF THEIR MAJESTIES TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

of a loving and a loyal nation. At one part of the journey, an episode, dramatic and unexpected, lent an additional touch of emotion to 'Their Majesties' passage. One of the ladies seated in a crowded grand stand, in a voice of remarkable clearness heard high above the cheering of the crowds, commenced to sing the National Anthem. She was quickly joined by those in her immediate neighbourhood, and in a moment or two hundreds of men and women in the streets, balconies, and even on the roofs of the buildings took

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

up the hymn, which as it died away was followed by three rousing British cheers. In Piccadilly the scene scintillated with the most brilliant decorative colour, and as the long Procession swung round Hyde Park Corner into Constitution Hill, the effect of the setting, with the vivid green foliage of the plane trees as a background, was one of great variety, beauty and animation. Down the stately drive from Wellington Arch, the great golden Coach passed through solid masses of cheering spectators, edged by the bright scarlet tunics of the various regiments lining the roadway, and shortly before three o'clock it re-entered the main gates of the Palace, four hours and twenty minutes after it had emerged on its journey to the Abbey.

* * * * *

ON THE BALCONY AT THE PALACE.

AND now what happened was in one sense the most dramatic and thrilling incident of all the outdoor celebrations. Suddenly and unexpectedly, one of the casements of the centre balcony in the front of the Palace was opened, and the King appeared leading the Queen by the hand. When the great crowd saw Their Majesties, standing side by side, in their shimmering robes and shining crowns, it seemed as if the popular emotion reached its highest pitch. Cheer upon cheer was raised, and then as if by some magic spontaneity, the officers and men of the Empire detachments, standing at attention beneath the Palace gates, began to join in the cheering, and soon the entire body of soldiers and sailors, forgetful of discipline, broke ranks, and came crowding nearer the Palace gates, while some of them put their helmets on their rifles and waved them vigorously aloft. This wonderful scene continued for several minutes, while Their Majesties bowed again and again to the cheers, and the King's face was seen to light with smiles of satisfaction. A truly wonderful ending to an ever-memorable day.



ON THE BALCONY AT THE PALACE.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

THE ILLUMINATION OF LONDON.

WITH the setting of the sun, the streets and squares of central London were transformed, as by the waving of a magician's wand, into a dream-city of fairy palaces. Never before in its history had the old, grey familiar walls presented such a picture of gorgeous illumination. Crowds, estimated at a million and a half of people, young and old, wandered spell-bound through the almost silent roadways, from which all wheeled traffic had again been excluded, gazing with enchanted eyes on a spectacle such as only might be conjured up by a child's fairy book. From the Bank of England and the Mansion House in the City, to the confines of Kensington in the West, houses, offices, the great hotels and the various public buildings were outlined with millions of vari-coloured lamps, and these, with the National Emblems emblazoned on a thousand house fronts, converted the main thoroughfares into a veritable cascade of iridescent fire. As the shades of evening deepened, the myriad-hued splendours increased, and the streets became still more densely thronged with an almost impassable crowd of sightseers, until at 12.30 the lights died out, the tired multitudes were again absorbed into the suburbs and the great scenes of the day were finally over.

* * * * *

THE HOMAGE OF THE EMPIRE

IN every scattered portion of the globe where even a handful of British subjects was to be found, the great day was celebrated in fitting fashion. Services in the local Cathedral or churches, and levées at Government House, formed part of the ceremonies, in many places followed by a parade and review of the troops of the garrison; while at every outpost of the Empire, great or small, the Crowning of the King was announced by a naval or military salute. From East to West, from far Cathay to distant Canada, the chain of celebration circled round the globe, and the flag floated out at noonday

THE CROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

to the thunder of cannon and the strains of the National Anthem. In the words of the poet of Empire :—

*The lean white bear hath seen it in the long, long Arctic night,
The musk-ox knows the standard that flouts the Northern Light.*

* * * * *

*Never was isle so little, never was sea so lone,
But over the scud and the palm-trees an English flag was flown.*

Rudyard Kipling.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

CHAPTER II

THE PROGRESS THROUGH THE CITY.

ON the day following the Coronation, Friday, the 23rd June, the King and Queen made a royal progress from Buckingham Palace through the City and South of London. The weather was again propitious, and as they passed through seven miles of cheering crowds, Their Majesties received a splendid and enthusiastic ovation. It was a pageant of the Imperial Army, sparkling with scarlet and gold and waving plumes and pennants. A striking feature of the day was the large number of children gathered along the route, whose shrill cheers added a charming and emotional note to the demonstration. Hundreds of grand stands were crowded with spectators and every window was full, while the streets along the entire distance were lavishly decorated with masts, banners and garlands. Addresses of welcome were presented to His Majesty at several points during his progress, notably by the Lord Mayor of London at Temple Bar. Their Majesties were in an open state landau drawn by the familiar team of eight cream horses, the King in Field-Marshal's uniform, the Queen robed in white, with the blue sash of the Garter, and wearing a hat with magnificent blue plumes. Leaving the palace at eleven o'clock, they entered the city at midday, and proceeded by London Bridge and Westminster Bridge, returning to the Palace at two o'clock, having been greeted with salvos of cheers throughout the whole journey.

The route and order of the processions were as follows :—

THE PROGRESS THROUGH THE CITY

THE ROUTE.

Constitution Hill,	King William Street,
Piccadilly,	London Bridge,
St. James's Street,	§Borough High Street,
*Pall Mall,	Borough Road,
Pall Mall East,	Westminster Bridge Road,
†Trafalgar Square (north side),	Westminster Bridge,
Duncannon Street,	Bridge Street,
‡Strand,	St. Margaret Street,
Fleet Street,	Round Parliament Square,
Ludgate Hill,	Parliament Street,
St. Paul's Churchyard,	Whitehall,
Cannon Street,	Admiralty Arch,
Queen Victoria Street,	The Mall,
Mansion House,	Buckingham Palace.

* Presentation of an Address, at Waterloo Place, by the Westminster City Council.

† Presentation of an Address, at Trafalgar Square, by the London County Council.

‡ Presentation of an Address, at Aldwych, by the Northern Boroughs.

§ Presentation of an Address, in Southwark, by the Southern Boroughs.



AT TEMPLE BAR.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

THE PROCESSION.

Two carriages with Members of the Corporation (from Temple Bar to London Bridge only).

First Carriage.

Four Members of the Common Council.

H. H. Heath, Esq., Deputy.

W. H. Key, Esq.

C. T. Harris, Esq., Deputy.

Sir R. H. Rogers, Deputy.

Second Carriage.

Four Members of the Court of Aldermen.

Sir J. Savory, Bt.

Sir C. C. Wakefield, Bt.

Sir W. P. Treloar, Bt.

Sir W. H. Dunn.

THE COLONIAL PROCESSION.

An Officer of the War Office Staff.

Major G. Lubbock, R.E.

The advance point of the Royal Horse Guards.

Band of the 2nd Life Guards.

The General Officer in Command of the Colonial Troops.

General Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O.

Staff Officers to the General Officer in Command of the Colonial Troops.

Brigadier-General G. F. Ellison, C.B.

Lt.-Col. H. L. Reed, V.C.

Aides-de-Camp to the General Officer in Command of the Colonial Troops.

Capt. F. L. Makgill-
Crichton-Maitland.

Capt. J. A. Orr.

Maj. W. R. N. Madocks.

Detachment of Officers.

Detachment of King Edward's Horse (The King's Oversea Dominions Regiment).

Detachment of Canadian Troops.

First Carriage.

The Right Hon. Sir W. Laurier, G.C.M.G., the Prime Minister of Canada.

The Hon. A. Fisher, the Prime Minister of Australia. Mrs. Fisher.

Detachment of New Zealand Troops.

THE PROGRESS THROUGH THE CITY

Second Carriage.

The Right Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, K.C.M.G., the Prime Minister of New Zealand.
Lady Ward.

General the Right Hon. L. Botha, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa. Mrs. Botha.

Detachment of South African Union Troops.

Third Carriage.

The Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland. Lady Morris.
Sir J. Anderson, G.C.M.G., the Governor representing the Eastern Colonies.
Sir S. Olivier, K.C.M.G., the Governor representing the West Indian Colonies.

Detachment of the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

Fourth Carriage.

Sir Charles Anthony King-Harman, K.C.M.G., the Ex-Governor representing the Mediterranean Colonies. Lady King-Harman.

Sir E. F. im Thurn, K.C.M.G., the Ex-Governor representing Fiji and the Western Pacific. Lady im Thurn.

Detachment of South African Union Troops.

Fifth Carriage.

Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G., the Governor representing the West African Colonies and Protectorate. Lady Egerton.

Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., the Ex-Governor representing the East African Protectorates. Lady Sharpe.

Detachment of Canadian Troops.

Sixth Carriage.

His Highness the Sultan of Perak, G.C.M.G.

The British Resident, Perak.

Rajah Chulan.

Rajah Harun.

Detachment of Rhodesian Troops.



PASSING DOWN FLEET STREET.

THE PROGRESS THROUGH THE CITY

Seventh Carriage.

His Highness the Sultan of Kedah.

His Highness Tunku Mahmud.

Mr. A. Cavendish.

Mr. C. H. Gay, R.A.

Detachment of Crown Colony and Protectorate Troops.

Band of the 1st Life Guards.

THE INDIAN PROCESSION.

Band of the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).

The General Officer in Command of the Indian Troops.

General Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B.

The Chief Staff Officer to the General Officer in Command of the Indian Troops.

Brigadier-General G. A. Cookson.

The Aides-de-Camp to the General Officer in Command of the Indian Troops.

Major C. R. Harbord.

Lieutenant R. E. Barrow.

Major C. R. Scott-Elliot.

Major T. E. Scott, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Officers of Indian Mounted Volunteers.

First Carriage.

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda.

Two Members of the Suite.

Second Carriage.

His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore.

His Highness the Aga Khan.

Two Members of the Suite.

Third Carriage.

Her Highness the Nawale Begum of Bhopal.

Colonel Sahibzada Obeidullah Khan.

Sahibzada Hamidulla Khan.

Member of the Suite.

Officers of the Imperial Service Cavalry.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Fourth Carriage.

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala.
The Rajadhiraja of Shahpura.
Rajkumar Sirdar Singh.
General Guruam Singh.

Fifth Carriage.

His Highness the Rajah of Rajpipla.
His Highness the Rajah of Pudukota.
Two Members of the Suite.

Sixth Carriage.

His Highness the Thakor Sahib of Gondal.
Her Highness the Thakoress Sahibah of Gondal.
Kumari Shri Bukuverha.
Kumari Shri Leilaha.

Band of the 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

An Officer of the War Office Staff.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Kerr, D.S.O.

Four Troopers of the Royal Horse Guards.

Commander A. V. Campbell, M.V.O., R.N.

Detachment of the Royal Navy with Field Battery of 6 guns.

Detachment of Engine Room Ratings.

Detachment of Chief Petty Officers representing the Coastguard, Signal,
Telegraphist and non-military branches.

Detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery, the Royal Marine Light Infantry,
and the Royal Naval School of Music.

Detachment of the Royal Naval Reserve.

Detachment of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Mounted Band, Royal Artillery.

Section of BB Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Band of the Royal Horse Guards.

THE PROGRESS THROUGH THE CITY

Major Lord J. S. Cavendish, D.S.O., 1st Life Guards.

Composite Squadron of Household Cavalry.

Section of BB Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Major-General E. H. H. Allenby, C.B.

Major D'A. Legard, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers.

Band of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays).

Lieut.-Colonel W. Belk, 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.

Detachment of Dragoon and Dragoon Guards Regiments.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays).



THEIR MAJESTIES AT LUDGATE CIRCUS.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).

Section of the 101st Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Band of the 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

Brevet-Colonel G. L. Holdsworth, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

Detachment of Hussar Regiments.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.

18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars.

19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars.

20th Hussars.

Section of the 103rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Band of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.

Lieut.-Colonel Lord D. J. C. Compton, 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.

Detachment of Lancer Regiments.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers.

Section of the 148th (Howitzer) Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

The King's Indian Orderly Officers and Officer in Charge.

Risaldar Major	Subadar Major	Risaldar Major	Major L. C. Jones.
Abdul Karim Khan.	Muhammed Ismail.	Malik Sher Bahadur Khan.	

Aides-de-Camp to the King.

Volunteer and Territorial Force Aides-de-Camp.

Col.	Col.	Col.
the Earl of Essex.	F. Goodwin, C.I.E.	the Earl of Albemarle.
Col.	Col. The Rt. Hon.	Col.
J. Stevenson, C.B.	the Earl of Clarendon.	the Earl of Haddington.

Militia and Special Reserve Aides-de-Camp.

Col. the Duke of	Col.	Col. the	Col. the	Col. the Rt. Hon.
Richmond and	Lord A. M. A.	Earl of	Duke of	the Duke of
Gordon.	Percy.	Leicester.	Montrose.	Northumberland.

THE PROGRESS THROUGH THE CITY

Regular Forces Aides-de-Camp.

Bt.-Col.	Col.	Bt.-Col.	Bt.-Col.	Col.
J. M. Stewart.	G. R. C. Paul.	E. W. M. Norie.	C. M. Dobell.	G. T. Forestier-Walker.
Col.	Col.	Col.	Bt.-Col.	Brig.-Gen.
H. V. Cowan.	P. A. Kenna.	H. G. Fitton.	H. E. Stanton.	C. J. Melliss.

Naval and Marine Aides-de-Camp.

Col. A. E.	Capt. F. C.	Capt.	Commander	Capt. H.
Marchant.	Tudor-Tudor.	D. R. de Chair.	Sir R. Arbuthnot.	Evan-Thomas.



CROSSING LONDON BRIDGE (LOOKING SOUTH).

Aide-de-Camp General.

Maj.-Gen. J. S. Ewart, C.B.

First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp.

Admiral Sir L. A. Beaumont, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

General Officers Commanding-in-Chief.

Gen. Sir L. J.	Lt.-Gen. Sir W. H.	Lt.-Gen. Sir B. M.	Gen. the Rt. Hon.
Oliphant.	Mackinnon.	Hamilton.	Sir N. G. Lyttleton.

The Inspector-General of the Forces.

Gen. Sir J. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

The Lord Lieutenant of the County of London.

The Right Hon. the Duke of Fife, K.T., G.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal	Field-Marshal	Field-Marshal
Sir H. E. Wood, V.C.	Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.	Earl Roberts, V.C.

The War Office Staff.

Maj.-Gen.	Brig.-Gen.	Brig.-Gen.	Maj.-Gen.
C. F. N. Macready.	S. B. von Donop.	G. V. Kemball.	A. J. Murray.
Surg.-Gen.	Maj.-Gen. R. Pringle.	Maj.-Gen. J. S. Cowans.	Lt.-Gen.
W. L. Gubbins.			Sir A. S. Wynne.

The Sheriffs (mounted), from Temple Bar to London Bridge only.

H. C. Buckingham, Esq. C. Johnston, Esq.

Foreign Military Attachés and Officer in Charge.

Major His Serene Highness	Lieut.	Capt.	Major
Prince Frederick von und zu	C. E. Alfaro.	E. de Linder.	R. Ostertag,
Liechtenstein, M.V.O.			C.V.O.
Lt.-Col.	Maj.	Major	Lt.-Col.
U. Bagnani.	S. L'H. Slocum.	Don J. Vicens.	Golejewsky.
Col.	Lt.-Col.	Col.	Col. V. J. M.
Don E. Raybaud.	Don E. Phillips.	S. Inagaki.	Huguet, M.V.O.
Col. Don P. Suarez.	Lt.-Gen.		Capt. C. A. L. Yate.
	Sir N. Vermoloff, K.C.V.O.		

Deputations of Foreign Officers and Officers in Charge.

The King's Austrian Field-Howitzer Regiment (K.U.K. Feldhaubitze-Regiment Nr. 12).

Captain J. Schmeez von Meczenzéf. First Lt. E. Weiss. Colonel K. Kratky.
(Major J. Fryer.)

The King's German Dragoons of the Guard Regiment (I. Garde-Dräger-Regiment Einigin Viktoria von Grossbritannien und Ireland).

Captain Burggraf und Graf zu	Lt. Freiherr von	Lt.-Col. von Bärensprung.
Dohna-Lauck.	Steinaecker.	

(Major H. C. Lowther, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.)

The King's German Cuirassier Regiment (Kürassier Regiment Graf Geszler (Rheinisches) Nr. 8).

Captain von Meszling.	Lt. Jonkheer Rendorp.	Colonel Heidborn.
		(Major F. Cunliffe Owen.)

THE PROGRESS THROUGH THE CITY

Queen's German Hussar Regiment (Husaren-Regiment Fürst Blücher von Wahlstatt (Pommersches) Nr. 5).

Captain von Poncet. Lt. Freiherr von Thielmann. Major Freiherr von Barnekow.
(Major J. M. Home.)

The King's Spanish Infantry Regiment (Zamora Num. 8).

Captain Don A. M. Penalver. Lt. Don G. Q. Pardo. Colonel Don G. L. Iturriaga.
(Lt.-Col. G. M. W. Macdonogh.)



THEIR MAJESTIES IN SOUTH LONDON.

First Carriage.

Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B., the
Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. Sir A. J. Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.M.G., I.S.O., Private Secretary to the King.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Captain Sir W. D. S. Campbell, K.C.V.O., Groom in Waiting.
The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

Second Carriage.

Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Vice-Admiral of the
United Kingdom.



THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON,
SIR T. VEZEY STRONG.

The Lord Annaly, C.V.O., Lord in Waiting.
The Rt. Hon. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G., K.T., the
Captain-General of the Royal Archer Guard of Scotland.
Lady Eva Dugdale, Woman of the Bedchamber.



THE SCENE AT ST. GEORGE'S CIRCUS.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Third Carriage.

The Earl Spencer, the Lord Chamberlain.

The Earl of Chesterfield, the Lord Steward.

The Countess of Minto, Lady in Waiting.

The Duchess of Devonshire, the Mistress of the Robes.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,

The Right Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong (mounted), from Temple Bar to London Bridge only.

The Army Council.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. G.
Miles, K.C.B., C.V.O.

Maj.-Gen. C. F. Hadden,
K.C.B.

Field-Marshal
Sir W. G. Nicholson,
G.C.B., A.D.C.-General.

Equerries to the King.

Col.	Lt.-Col.	Lt.-Col.	Rear-Admiral
H. Streatfeild.	A. B. Haig.	H. D. Watson.	R. E. Wemyss.
Col. Count Gleichen.	Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Lambton.	Vice-Admiral Sir A. B. Milne.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford.
Col. J. H. Bor.	Col. Sir A. Davidson.	Maj. the Viscount Crichton.	Lord M. Beresford.
Col. the Hon. Sir H. C. Legge.	Maj. C. Wigram.	Maj. Lord C. G. F. Fitzmaurice.	Lt.-Col. the Hon. D. W. G. Keppel.

Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp to the King.

Hon. Major-General His Highness Sir Madho Rao Scindia, Bahadur, Maharajah of Gwalior.

Hon. Major-General His Highness Sir Pratap Singh, Bahadur, Maharajah of Idar.

Hon. Colonel His Highness Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur, Maharajah of Bikaner.

The Colonial Escort.

The India Escort.

The First Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Second Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

THE PROGRESS THROUGH THE CITY

Chief Staff Officer to the Field-Marshal

in Command of the Troops.

Major-General A. E. Codrington.

Chief Constable.

Col. A. H. M. Edwards.

Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. N. J. C. Livingstone-Learmouth.



PASSING OVER WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

THE STATE CARRIAGE

The Captain of the
Escort.

DRAWN BY EIGHT

CREAM HORSES,

CONVEYING

Their Majesties

The King and Queen.

The Field Officer of the
Escort.

The Field-Marshal in
Command of the Troops.
Field-Marshal the Viscount
Kitchener of Khartoum.
Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. A. O. G. Fitzgerald.



RETURN TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

THE PROGRESS THROUGH THE CITY

THE STANDARD.

Captain		Field-Marshal	
His Royal Highness		His Royal Highness	
Prince Arthur of Connaught.		the Duke of Connaught.	
Vice-Admiral His Serene	Brevet-Lt.-Col. His	General His Royal	
Highness Prince Louis	Serene Highness the	Highness Prince Christian	
of Battenberg.	Duke of Teck.	of Schleswig-Holstein.	
The Gold Stick in Waiting.	The Earl Marshal.	The Master of the Horse.	
Lt.-Gen. the Earl of	The Rt. Hon.	The Earl of Granard.	
Dundonald.	the Duke of Norfolk.		
Equerry in Waiting	Equerry in Waiting	Equerry in Waiting	The Crown
to the Queen.	to the King.	to the King.	Equerry.
Lieut.-Colonel	Lieut.-Colonel	Commander	Capt. the Hon. W.
F. Dugdale.	F. E. G. Ponsonby.	Sir C. L. Cust, Bt.	C. W. Fitzwilliam.
The Field Officer in Brigade Waiting.		The Silver Stick in Waiting.	
Lt.-Col. C. FitzClarence, V.C.		Lt.-Col. E. B. Cook, M.V.O.	
Equerry to His Royal	Equerry to His Royal	Equerry to His Royal	
Highness Prince Christian	Highness Prince Arthur	Highness the Duke of	
of Schleswig-Holstein.	of Connaught.	Connaught & Strathearn.	
Capt. C. Hankey.	Lieut. E. H. Bonham.	Maj. M. Murray, C.V.O.	
The Adjutant in Brigade		The Silver Stick Adjutant in	
Waiting.		Waiting.	
Captain the Hon.		Lieutenant the Hon.	
J. F. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis.		G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell.	
Aides-de-Camp to the Field-Marshal in Command of the Troops.			
Captain Lord Brooke, M.V.O.	Captain A. H. Wood.	Captain E. ff. W. Lascelles.	
Captain D. C. D. Stephen.	Second-Lieut. G. R. Codrington.	Lieut. E. Sheppard.	
	Captain J. E. Gibbs.		
Six Royal Grooms.			

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

The Third Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

The Fourth Division of the Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards.

* * * * *

Shortly after their return to the Palace, Their Majesties, as on the previous day, appeared on the balcony facing the Mall, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, and their brothers, and once more the great crowd of civilians and troops cheered them over and over again, the scene fittingly closing by the singing of the National Anthem.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD

CHAPTER III

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

THE splendid ceremonials of the week were brought to a final and impressive climax by the review on Saturday, the 24th June, by His Majesty, of a great fleet, representative of British naval power, which had been assembled at Spithead.

In all 167 British and 18 Foreign warships were anchored in five lines of six miles each in length, extending from Ryde to Cowes. Through these great avenues of battleships, manned by 50,000 seamen, the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert* steamed slowly, west and east, for fully twenty-five miles, while from sea and shore, a quarter of a million people gazed on the majestic panorama. The King was accompanied by the Queen and the Heir-Apparent, and the pageant was favoured with a setting of unusual beauty. The rain of the previous night had given place to brilliant sunshine, and the blue, rippling waters of the Solent were crowded with innumerable pleasure craft, each carrying a company of happy and enthusiastic spectators. Besides the warships a great fleet of liners, British, French, German, and others, had gathered, along with numberless graceful yachts and pleasure steamers, their myriad flags tugging at the halliards in the brisk, south-westerly breeze.

Nothing comparable as an expression of the impressive power of British sea-might had ever been witnessed before, and of all the great assemblages of the Coronation, this mass of huge battleships was perhaps the most striking



THE ROYAL YACHT COVERED BY ONE OF THE HINDUSTAN'S GUNS.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD

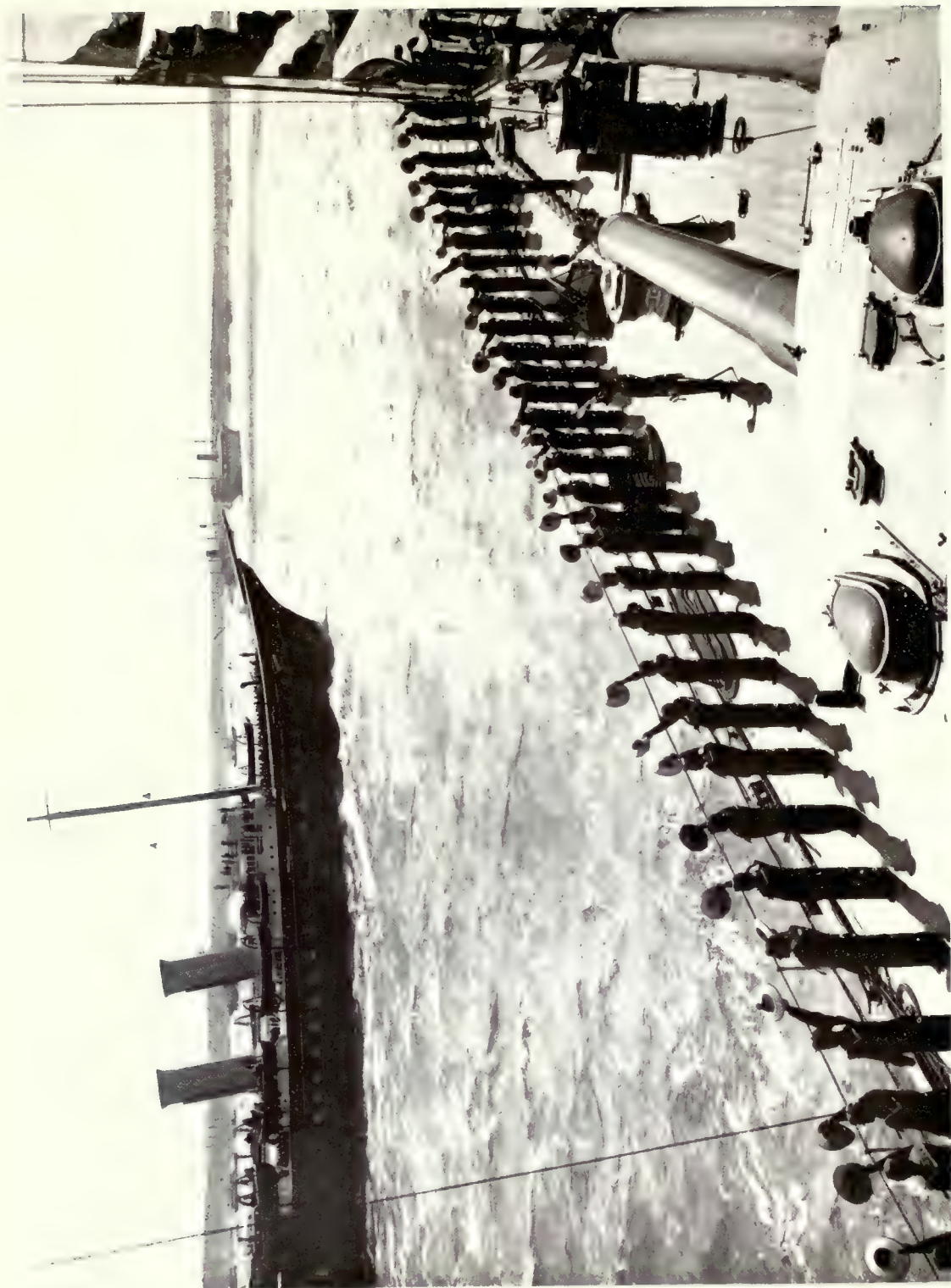
exemplification of the world-wide sway wielded by our Gracious Sovereign. Himself a sailor among his sailors, there was no heart that could fail to be impressed when surveying the scene, as the Royal yacht slowly steamed through the long lines of stern grey warships, while the dull booming of the guns accompanied the sailor-monarch as he passed. And still there was the thought that this great fleet represented but a part of the maritime power of Britain. Scattered around the seven seas, in the Far East and in Australasia, round the shores of India and Africa, in the Mediterranean, amid



THE ROYAL YACHT PASSING DOWN THE LINES.

the hundred islands of the Western Indies, and away on the coasts of the Northern Pacific, the mind's eye could see scores of other battleships and cruisers, flying the old flag, and keeping watch and ward over British interests and British trade.

The Royal train, having left Victoria station in the morning at ten o'clock, reached the South Railway jetty at 12.30. Here a guard of seamen and marines was mounted, and Their Majesties, who were accompanied by



MEN OF THE *HINDUSTAN* CHEERING THE KING.

THE NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD

the representatives of various Foreign powers, were received by Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Rear-Admiral A. G. Tate, Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, General Sir C. W. H. Douglas, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief Southern Command, and Major-General J. K. Trotter, General Officer Commanding Southern Coast Defence, and their respective staffs. The Mayor of Portsmouth and a deputation of the Corporation were in waiting to present an address, and on the conclusion of the ceremony Their Majesties proceeded on board the *Victoria and Albert*, the Royal Standard was broken at the main, and a salute was fired from the old *Victory*. Punctually at two o'clock the Royal yacht left the jetty, with the *Irene*, the Trinity House yacht ahead, and followed by the Royal yacht *Alexandra*, the Board of Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, and lastly the *Fire Queen*, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

The Royal yacht was shewing the signal for a speed of eleven knots as she reached the head of the anchorage at 2.30, and meantime, as if by some magic transformation, at a signal from the *Lord Nelson*, the whole fleet, stretching over an area of some eighteen square miles, simultaneously "manned ship." Now a thunderous salute, the voice of 3,000 guns, announced that the King had entered the lines, and as the Royal procession passed backwards and forwards through the great floating fortresses, the bluejackets, standing hand in hand, cheered themselves hoarse with their enthusiastic welcome, while over the water came the strains of the National Anthem. It was nearly four o'clock before the Royal yacht completed her journey through the different lines, His Majesty meantime standing, a solitary figure outlined on the bridge, with his hand at the salute.

When she finally came to anchor alongside the French flagship *Danton*, with the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief abreast, His Majesty held a reception on board the *Victoria and Albert* of the foreign admirals, and of the sixteen admirals flying their flags in the British fleet; and soon their smart little steam pinnaces were seen darting in swift flight through the choppy water and clustering round the gangway of the Royal vessel. This ceremony occupied fully half an hour, and after the last of the admirals

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had taken his departure, the *Victoria and Albert* weighed anchor and the Royal flotilla was re-formed. Ships were again manned, and officers stood at attention, and as the Royal yacht steamed off towards Portsmouth Harbour, the saluting signal was once more given, and the entire fleet united in a parting salvo.

THE ILLUMINATION OF THE FLEET.

When nightfall came, although the great ships were blotted out from sight, the pageants of the day were not over. At half-past nine, the King and the Queen, along with the Royal children, mounted the long flight of steps to the balcony of the Semaphore Tower in Portsmouth Dockyard to witness the illumination of the fleet, accompanied by Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, the Commander-in-Chief. His Majesty himself gave the signal by the firing of a rocket, which was followed by a similar signal from the *Lord Nelson*, and in an instant, as if controlled by one hand, the whole fleet burst into a forest of dazzling fire. Every ship was outlined against the dark background in lines of electric light from stem to stern, and from top-mast to waterline. The effect was magical and sublime. Such a superb spectacle, covering miles of sea, had never before been witnessed on so magnificent a scale. The Royal party remained on the Tower admiring the beautiful scene until eleven o'clock, when at another signal the fairy fleet vanished into darkness, and the doings of the great day were over.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

CHAPTER IV

THE VISIT TO INDIA.

THE OUTWARD VOYAGE.

ON the morning of the 11th November, 1911, Their Majesties left London at 10.30 and arrived at Portsmouth about midday. They proceeded on board the *Medina*, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Princess Victoria, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, where luncheon was served, and soon after two o'clock these guests took leave, and the *Medina* started on her long voyage. The hearty cheering of the crowds of people who had assembled on the strand mingled with the solemn booming of the guns of the old *Victory*, as the great white ship steamed slowly out. At Spithead she was joined by her escorting squadron of four cruisers, the *Cochrane*, *Defence*, *Argyll*, and *Natal*, in line astern, which accompanied her throughout the entire journey.

The Royal suite on board comprised the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes; Lady Shaftesbury; The Honourable Venetia Baring, and Lord Shaftesbury, in attendance upon the Queen: and in attendance upon the King were H.S.H. the Duke of Teck as personal Aide-de-Camp; Lord Durham; Lord Crewe; Lord Stamfordham; Lord Annaly; Lieutenant-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien; Commander Sir Charles Cust; Captain Godfrey-Faussett; Sir Derek Keppel; Major Clive Wigram; Major-General Sir Stuart



THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES WITH THEIR SUITE, AND OFFICERS OF THE MEDINA.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

Beatson; Major Lord Charles Fitzmaurice; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Havelock Charles; Sir Edward Henry; Sir James Dunlop Smith; the Honourable John Fortescue; Mr. Frank Lucas, and Mr. Jacomb Hood.

During the passage through the Bay of Biscay tempestuous weather was encountered for several days, but before reaching Gibraltar the gale moderated, and on the evening of the 14th November the vessel anchored safely under shelter of the historic Rock. The town was ablaze with illuminations. On the following morning Their Majesties received the Governor, General Sir Archibald Hunter, the Governor of Algeciras, the Governor of



THE *MEDINA* LEAVING PORTSMOUTH.

Cadiz, and others of the leading officials. The cruisers having completed their coaling, the majestic flotilla again proceeded at 10.30 a.m., under way for Suez, passing through the lines of the Atlantic fleet, which had assembled outside the mole to salute the Royal yacht as she passed out. Beautiful weather was experienced on the voyage through the Mediterranean, and at sunset on the 20th, the *Medina* arrived at Port Said, where the Royal party remained until the morning of the 22nd. During their stay, H.H. the Khedive, Lord Kitchener, the Sirdar, General Maxwell, and many others



ON BOARD THE *MEDINA* AT PORT SAID.

Back Row—General Sir Reginald Wingate, H.H. Prince Mahomed Ali Pasha, The Duke of Teck, Prince Zia-ed-Din, The Khedive, H.M. The King, and Lord Kitchener.
Front Row—H.M. The Queen, and H.R. Kiamil Pasha.



ON BOARD THE *MEDINA* AT ADEN.

Her Majesty is talking to the Duke of Teck. Next to the Duke are the Duchess of Devonshire and Lord Crewe.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

of the leading officials had the honour of being received by Their Majesties. Passing through the Canal and the Red Sea, the next call was made at Aden, which was reached on the 27th November, to the thunder of the salutes of one hundred and one guns from the men-of-war assembled there. In the afternoon Their Majesties went ashore, and drove through the gaily-decorated streets of the town, accompanied by the Resident, Major-General John Bell and Lady Bell, and escorted by a picturesque guard composed of Native Cavalry with Camel-men in the rear, to the Residency, where a reception was held. On the following morning the *Medina* weighed anchor and continued her voyage to Bombay, which was reached on the morning of the 2nd December, twenty-one days after leaving Portsmouth.

THE ARRIVAL AT BOMBAY.

NEEDLESS to say, the reception prepared for Their Majesties by the loyal inhabitants was most enthusiastic and striking. The Viceroy, accompanied by the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke, came on board to welcome them, followed by the Commander-in-Chief of the East India Squadron and others of the high officials. In the afternoon Their Majesties landed at the Apollo Bundar, where an ornate pavilion had been erected, and a loyal address of welcome was presented by Sir Pherozshah Mehta, President of the Municipal Corporation, to which the King-Emperor made a gracious reply. A procession was then formed and Their Majesties with their staff drove through the gaily decorated streets, returning by Malabar Point to the wharf. The two following days were spent on board the *Medina* and in various visits on shore, and at 10.45 p.m., on the 5th December, the Royal party entrained for the thousand-mile journey to Delhi, which was reached on the morning of the 7th December.

THE STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

THEIR Majesties alighted at the Selimgarh Station at ten o'clock, where the Viceroy with Lady Hardinge and a noble assemblage of leading Indian officials and Princes were in waiting to receive them, while the



PROCEEDING FROM THE STATION AT DELHI.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

guns of the grey old fort thundered out a welcoming salute of one hundred and one guns. After the native Princes had been presented, His Majesty mounted his charger, and, headed by the heralds and the various staffs, the State Procession was formed, in the following order :—

THE ROYAL PROCESSION MOUNTED.

Captain Raban.	Capt. R. E. T. Hogg.	Captain H. Hill.
Capt. L. F. Ashburner.		Major the Hon. W. G. S. Cadogan.
	Hon. Col. Hafiz Muhammad Abdullah Khan.	Major E. D. Money.
Hon. Col. Sir Muhammad Aslam Khan.	Col. Viscount Hardinge.	Col. F. Goodwin.
Col. H. E. Stanton.	Br.-Gen. H. D'U. Keary.	Br.-Gen. C. J. Mellis.
Br.-Gen. Birdwood.	Capt. B. G. Godfrey- Faussett.	H.H. Prince George of Battenberg.
The Hon. Sir Derek Keppel.	Br.-Gen. R. E. Grimston.	Com. Sir E. Cust.
Sir Edward Henry.	Gen. Sir E. Barrow.	Lt.-Gen. Sir H. Smith-Dorrien.
Sir Henry McMahon.	The Lord-in-Waiting.	Lord Stamfordham.
H.H. The Maharajah of Bikaner of Bikaner.		H.H. The Maharajah of Gwalior.
	Bodyguard.	
	Household Cavalry Orderlies.	
H.E. The Commander-in-Chief.		H.H. The Duke of Teck.
Major C. Wigram.		Major Lord C. Fitzmaurice.

The King=Emperor.

The Marquis of Crewe.	O.C. Escort.
	H.E. The Governor-General.

The Queen=Empress

(in a carriage with the Duchess of Devonshire and the Earl of Durham).
The O.C. Bodyguard riding on the right of the carriage ; Major-Gen. Sir
Pratap Singh on the left.



THE STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

Lt.-Col. Watson, Major-Gen. Sir Stuart Beatson (on horseback).

Second Carriage.

Lady Hardinge, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and A.D.C.-in-Waiting.

Third Carriage.

The Countess of Shaftesbury, the Hon. Venetia Baring, Mr. J. H. Du Boulay.

Fourth Carriage.

Mr. F. H. Lucas, Sir James Dunlop-Smith, Rear-Admiral Sir Colin Keppel.

Fifth Carriage.

Lieut.-Colonel Bird, the Hon. J. Fortescue, Sir R. Havelock Charles.



H.H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD AND SUITE ARRIVING AT KINGSWAY STATION.

The route of the Procession lay by the way of the Khas Road, past the Jamma Musjid, the Chandni Chauk, Dufferin Bridge, the Mori Gate, Rajpur Road, and via the Ridge to the King-Emperor's camp. The day was magnificent. A cool wind tempered the rays of the sun, and the roads and roofs of the houses were everywhere crowded with spectators, who watched the passage of Their Majesties in spellbound silence, as is the Oriental custom.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE AMPHITHEATRE AND THE SHAMIANA.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

The camp was reached shortly after midday, and in the afternoon the King held his first audience of Ruling Chiefs.

During the two days following, viz., the 8th and 9th December, His Majesty continued his reception of the native Princes, giving to each an individual audience and welcome. On the 10th, Sunday, Divine Service was held at Jagatpur Island, a large number of troops with massed bands being present. On the 11th, colours were presented to various battalions of British infantry, and in the afternoon Their Majesties paid a visit to the polo-ground to witness a match between the King's Dragoon Guards and the Inniskilling regiment. These were the final events preliminary to the culminating ceremonial of the following day, the great Durbar of the 12th December.

THE DELHI DURBAR

IF the great ceremonials at home were transcendent in their magnificence and religious solemnity, what shall be said of the Imperial Durbar, in its Oriental setting ?

That far-off sunlit plain, where some fifty odd years ago East and West met in deadly conflict, whilst British rule in India hung trembling in the balance, was now about to behold the gathering of a loyal and happy multitude, such as India, that land of pageantry, had never before witnessed ; a vast and imposing concourse, assembled to pay homage and allegiance to their newly-crowned King-Emperor from beyond the Seas. From the pine-clad Himalayas to the palm-fringed shores of Ceylon, a hundred feudatories and nigh a hundred thousand lieges crowded to acclaim their sovereign.

All night long a thin but continuous stream of natives had been creeping slowly in the moonlight along the main roads converging on the camp, and the first streaks of the Indian dawn found a vast concourse of all races, mostly on foot, others in tongas and in gharries, and some in slow-footed bullock-carts with their gaudy trappings, wending their way to the great amphitheatre. Babus in their white *dhoties*, long-haired Pathans from the hills, sturdy little Ghurkas, tall, lithe Sikhs, passed in long procession through the still chilly atmosphere. Then followed later in gorgeous raiment, scores of Native

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Princes, in gilded coaches magnificently horsed, diamonds, rubies, emeralds and every other gem sparkling in the early sunlight on their turbaned heads, to find their allotted places in the great semi-circular grand stand facing the Shamiana, on the southern side of the arena, where about twelve thousand privileged spectators were seated.

From the historic Ridge, which during those fateful weeks re-echoed to the cannonade of Nicholson's guns, the eye traversed a panorama of gilded cupolas and minarets and snow-white tents, encircling the great Royal Pavilion of white and crimson, crowned with its gilded dome. Surrounding the latter in serried ranks, stood file upon file of troops, the pick of British and Native regiments, while in the distance the view was closed by a silent multitude closely packed on the great mound which had been thrown up around the whole of the northern semicircle. Here not a foot of space was left unoccupied ; thousands upon thousands of snow-white turbans intermingled with *pagris* of yellow and green, the effect was that of a living tapestry and conveyed an indelible impression of the immensity of the gathering. Truly it was an Imperial scene, calculated to strike the chords that lie deepest in the human mind, and every one who was privileged to witness it will long carry in their memories a vivid picture of this huge coliseum shimmering in the Indian sunlight.

Meantime in the King-Emperor's camp by nine o'clock the Royal Escort of Horse Artillery was being formed, and at half-past ten the suite began to leave for the amphitheatre, followed shortly after by the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge. At half-past eleven Their Majesties left the camp in an open landau drawn by four horses, with two Indian attendants behind them carrying the gold and crimson umbrella and the large gold fan-like sunshade, the Eastern emblems of Royalty.

The King was dressed in a white satin garment, with a surcoat of purple velvet edged with gold, and wore his Imperial Crown, blazing with diamonds, with the Collar of the Garter and the Order of the Star of India. Her Majesty was arrayed in white with gold embroidery, and a robe of purple, and wore a circlet of emeralds and diamonds, with the Orders of the Garter and of

THE VISIT TO INDIA

the Crown of India. General Rimington and Sir Pratap Singh rode beside their carriage, and just before noon, when Their Majesties reached the entrance to the great enclosure, the guns thundered forth a salute of one hundred and one guns, and the whole of the vast assemblage rose to its feet, while the long, glittering procession passed at a walking pace around the eastern side of the circular road to the Shamiana so that all might see them.

On arriving at the Shamiana the King and Queen were received by the Viceroy, and while the Royal Standard was unfurled from the towering flagstaff, and the massed bands played the National Anthem, Their Majesties



THEIR MAJESTIES ARRIVING FOR THE DURBAR CEREMONY, WEARING THEIR CROWNS.

ascended and took their seats on the two thrones on the daïs. On either side were the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, Lord Crewe, the Duke of Teck, the Duchess of Devonshire, Lord Shaftesbury, The Honourable Venetia Baring and others in attendance.

Then after a fanfare of trumpets His Majesty rose and, the whole assembly rising also, read in his customary strong, clear voice, the following speech :—

It is with genuine feelings of thankfulness and satisfaction that I stand here to-day among you. This year has been to the Queen-Empress and myself one of many great ceremonies and of an unusual



THEIR MAJESTIES CROWNED.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

though happy burden of toil. But in spite of time and distance, the grateful recollections of our last visit to India have drawn us again to the land which we then learned to love, and we started with bright hopes on our long journey to revisit the country in which we had already met the kindness of a home.

In doing so I have fulfilled the wish expressed in my message of last July, to announce to you in person my Coronation, celebrated on the 22nd June in Westminster Abbey, when by the Grace of God the Crown of my forefathers was placed on my head with solemn form and ancient ceremony.

By my presence with the Queen-Empress I am also anxious to show our affection for the loyal Princes and faithful peoples of India, and how dear to our hearts is the welfare and happiness of the Indian Empire.

It is a sincere pleasure and gratification to myself and the Queen-Empress to behold this vast assemblage and in it my governors and trusty officials, my great Princes, the representatives of the peoples, and deputations from the military forces of my Indian Dominions.

I shall receive in person with heartfelt satisfaction the homage and allegiance which they loyally desire to render.

I am deeply impressed with the thought that a spirit of sympathy and affectionate goodwill unites Princes and peoples with me on this historic occasion.

Finally I rejoice to have this opportunity of renewing in my own person those assurances which have been given you by my revered predecessors of the maintenance of your rights and privileges and of my earnest concern for your welfare, peace, and contentment.

To all present, feudatories and subjects, I tender our loving greeting.

At the conclusion of His Majesty's speech, which was received in mute homage by his Indian subjects and with cheering and acclamation by the Europeans, the Governor-General, the High Officials, and the Ruling Chiefs approached to do homage in their respective orders of precedence. First



THE KING-EMPEROR'S BODYGUARD (THE IMPERIAL CADET CORPS).



THE YOUNG PRINCES ATTENDANT ON THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE DURBAR.

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came the Viceroy, then the Members of the Executive Council, followed by the Chiefs of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India, Baluchistan, and Sikkim and Bhutan. After these came the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Courts, the Members of the Legislative Council, the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, Burma and Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the Chief Commissioners



MAJOR-GENERAL, H.H. SIR PRATAP SINGH OF IDAR, G.C.S.I., K.C.B. A.D.C.

of the Central and North-West Provinces, the entire ceremony, which was most impressive and picturesque, occupying about an hour.

The homage ended, Their Majesties arose. The massed bands struck up a march. The whole assemblage rose to its feet, and hand-in-hand the



THEIR MAJESTIES STANDING BEFORE THEIR THRONES IN THE SHAMIANA.

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King and Queen walked slowly in procession from the Shamiana along the paved roadway to the great Royal Pavilion. With the mace-bearers in front of them and followed by their suite, they ascended the steps and took their seats on two gorgeous thrones, in full view of all the multitude of people.

Again a loud flourish of trumpets and a roll of drums, and from outside the amphitheatre the heralds advanced through the north entrance, accompanied by twenty-four trumpeters, mounted on white horses. As they advanced along the central road, they halted thrice, and blew a fanfare. Then the chief herald, riding up before the pavilion, read the King-Emperor's proclamation as follows :—

WHEREAS, by our Royal Proclamations bearing date the nineteenth day of July and the seventh day of November in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and ten in the First Year of Our Reign. We did publish and declare Our Royal intention, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the Solemnity of Our Royal Coronation upon the twenty-second day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven ;

AND WHEREAS, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, We were enabled to celebrate the said Solemnity upon Thursday, the twenty-second of June last ;

AND WHEREAS, by Our Royal Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of March in the Year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven in the First Year of Our Reign, we did declare that it was Our wish and desire Ourselves to make known to all Our loving Subjects within Our Indian Dominions that the said Solemnity had so been celebrated, and to call to Our Presence Our Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and other of Our Officers, the Princes, Chiefs, and Nobles of the Native States under Our Protection, and the Representatives of all the Provinces of Our Indian Empire :

Now We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, make announcement thereof and extend to all Our Officers, and to all Princes, Chiefs and Peoples now at Delhi assembled Our Royal and Imperial greeting and



THE KING AND QUEEN SHOWING THEMSELVES TO THE PEOPLE BELOW
THE FORT.



THE REVIEW BY HIS MAJESTY.
THE BIKANER CAMEL CORPS PASSING THE SALUTING POINT.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

assure them of the deep affection with which We regard Our Indian Empire, the welfare and prosperity of which are and ever will be Our constant concern.

Given at Our Court at Delhi, the twelfth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eleven in the Second Year of Our Reign.

God Save The King=Emperor.

The Indian Herald then repeated the Proclamation in Urdu : there was another blast of trumpets, the bands burst into the National Anthem, the troops presented arms, the artillery fired salvo upon salvo, and the whole line of troops along the route of three miles from the King's Camp fired a *feu de joie*, while the great concourse of people stood silent, gazing at the two central figures of the King and Queen, likewise standing, raised high above them under the shining canopy, in their gorgeous robes. It was the culminating moment of the great day.

At last the booming of the cannon died away. Their Majesties descended the steps of the Pavilion and returned hand-in-hand to the Shamiana, the procession being formed as before. And now, when all thought the official programme was finished, came the great surprise of the day. Standing in the Shamiana and reading in a clear voice from a paper in his hand, the King-Emperor made the historic announcement of the change of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi. While the news flew from mouth to mouth, the trumpeters blew a last fanfare, Their Majesties descended and re-entered their carriage and drove off amid loud cheering, followed by the Imperial suite, while the people crowded in thousands round the Pavilion and the Shamiana, many of them prostrating themselves before the empty thrones and on the marble steps.

Thus ended the great Durbar, a scene the story of which will be carried far and wide by those who saw it, rajah and ryot, to the remotest villages of India, to be handed down and repeated to their children's children, in the years to come.



LUNCH IN THE JUNGLE.

(Left to right) H.M. The King, Sir Derek Keppel, Sir Richard Godfrey-Faussett, Captain Bell Kingsley; (other side) Lord Annaly, Lord Charles Fitzmaurice, Lord Durham, Sir Richard Havelock Charles and Mr. Jacob Hood.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

NEPAL, CALCUTTA AND THE HOMEWARD VOYAGE

OF the chief events, official and unofficial, which followed after the ceremony of the great Durbar, and of their Majesties' movements from the 13th December, 1911, until the time of their re-embarkation at Bombay on the 10th January, 1912, and their safe arrival at Portsmouth on the 5th February, it is now necessary, for the purposes of this record, to give a brief chronological account.

Dec. 13. On this day a National Festival was held in Delhi, comprising a great religious assemblage of all creeds, Mahomedans, Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, etc., drawn from all parts of India. In the morning loyal prayers for the King-Emperor were offered in the Jama Musjid, and elsewhere, and later the various religious processions met, to the number of half a million people, on the plain beneath the walls of the Fort. In the afternoon, Their Majesties appeared on the historic balcony (known as Shah Jehan's balcony), overlooking the plain, and sitting, robed and crowned, showed themselves to the multitude, who subsequently defiled past them.

Dec. 14. Review by His Majesty of about 50,000 troops of all ranks under the command of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, at Dahirpur. Many of the Indian Chiefs led their cavalry past in person, including the Maharajah of Gwalior, the Maharajah of Bikaner and the youthful Maharajahs of Jodhpur and Bahawalpur. In the evening an Investiture was held, when the Queen-Empress was the first to be invested with the Order of the Star of India.

Dec. 15. This morning Their Majesties laid the first stones of the New Delhi, near the Indian Government's Camp, after a brief ceremony, and in the afternoon witnessed a military tournament at the polo-ground.

Dec. 16. Last day at Delhi. In the morning most of the Ruling Chiefs came to take leave of the King, and the parting between them and His Majesty was one of more than mere formality. At noon Their Majesties drove in procession to Selimgarh station, and left Delhi, the King-Emperor on his way to Nepal, the Queen-Empress departing by a different route for Agra.

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Dec. 18. Arrival of the Royal train at Bikna Thori, where the King was received by the Prime Minister of Nepal, Sir Chandra Sher Jang Bahadur, G.C.B., who was awaiting His Majesty on the borders of his State, along with the British Resident, Colonel Manners Smith, V.C., and other officials.

Dec. 19-28. His Majesty in camp at Kasra and other game centres in Nepal, where the Maharajah had made elaborate preparations for big game shooting on an extensive scale. Over six hundred elephants were provided and miles of roads cut through the jungle, for the passage of motor-cars, etc.



LEAVING CAMP FOR THE SHOOT.

During these ten days, the King enjoyed magnificent sport, the total bag being thirty-nine tigers, eighteen rhinoceros and four bears, of which twenty-one tigers, eight rhinoceros and one bear (thirty head in all) fell to His Majesty's own rifle.

At six o'clock in the evening of the 28th, after bidding the hospitable Maharajah farewell, and decorating him with the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, the King-Emperor left Nepal and its pleasant memories behind, and proceeding by way of Muzaffarpur and Patna arrived the following afternoon (29th December) at Bankipore station. Here he was rejoined

THE VISIT TO INDIA

by Her Majesty the Queen, who had, in the interval since leaving Delhi, paid a succession of visits to Agra, Jeypur, Ajmere, Kotah and other places, where she had been most loyally and magnificently entertained.

Dec. 30. Arrival at Calcutta. Their Majesties reached Howrah station at noon, and were received by the Governor-General and Lady Hardinge, and after crossing the Hoogly, landed at Prinsep's Ghat, whence they drove in procession by a circuitous route through the City to Government House. The roads were everywhere densely lined with loyal and enthusiastic crowds, and the streets and shipping were gaily decorated.



PAGEANT PROCESSION AT CALCUTTA.

Jan. 2. "Proclamation Parade Day," commemorating the assumption of the title by Queen Victoria of Empress of India, by a parade of troops on the Review ground, at which Their Majesties were present. In the evening His Majesty held a levée at Government House.

Jan. 3. This afternoon the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress honoured the Calcutta Races with their presence. In the evening there was a torchlight tattoo on the Maidan—a most beautiful spectacle—followed



THE KING-EMPEROR AND THE VICEROY PROCEEDING TO THE REVIEW.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

by a magnificent display of illuminations and fireworks, which were witnessed by great throngs of people.

Jan. 4. The King-Emperor held an Investiture at Government House in the evening, Their Majesties afterwards holding a Court.

Jan. 5. Their Majesties drove to the Maidan to witness a Pageant which had been prepared for the occasion, in celebration of the native festivals of Nawroz and Daseharah, at which a sumptuous spectacle was provided by the generosity of a number of the Indian Chiefs, consisting of long trains of elephants, camels and horses in magnificent trappings, mingled with gorgeous chariots and troops of horsemen and foot soldiers. This was succeeded by the historic war-dance of the Orissa Paiks. A number of presentations were also made to Their Imperial Majesties, who then drove slowly through the assembled crowds to Government House, the return journey being marked by great manifestations of loyalty and reverence on the part of the native population. The day closed with a ball at Government House.

Jan. 8. Departure from Calcutta. All the principal officials attended at Government House to take leave of Their Majesties, who then drove to Prinsep's Ghat, through vast crowds, and crossed the Hoogly to Howrah station, amid salutes from Fort William and H.M.S. *Highflyer*, and at 12.15 p.m. the Royal train steamed away on its long journey to Bombay.

Jan. 10. Bombay. Their Majesties arrived at the Victoria Terminus at noon and drove in procession to the Apollo Bunder, where they alighted and took their seats upon two thrones beneath a pavilion which had been erected near the landing-place. Here the leading officials, civil and military, and many of the Indian Chiefs were presented to Their Majesties, and after a final and affecting farewell, the King and Queen proceeded on board the Royal launch and once more embarked on the *Medina*. Here, last of all, the Viceroy took leave, and at six o'clock the great ship weighed anchor, and with her attendant cruisers steamed away on her homeward voyage.

Jan. 17. The *Medina* arrived at Port Sudan, where Their Majesties disembarked and were received by Lord Kitchener, Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate, Sir Rudolph Slatin Pasha and other high officials. Their Majesties



AT CALCUTTA.

(Left to right) Admiral Sir Hedworth-Lambton, Countess of Mar and Kellie, Lady Lambton, Lord Charles Montague, Lord Hardinge's daughter, and Lady Sefton.



THE DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

THE VISIT TO INDIA

thereafter went by train to Sinkat and witnessed a parade of native Soudanese troops, returning in the evening to the *Medina*, which then resumed her journey to Port Said.

Jan. 20. Arrival at Port Said, where His Highness the Khedive came on board to welcome Their Majesties.

Jan. 21. Departure from Port Said.



THE KING-EMPEROR'S CUP RACE AT CALCUTTA.

Jan. 24. Arrival at Malta at 10 a.m., when salutes of twenty-one guns were fired by the forts and all the warships, British and Foreign, in the Harbour. Their Majesties dined in the evening with the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Lady Poë at Admiralty House, and afterwards attended a gala performance at the Opera.

Jan. 27. The *Medina* sailed from Malta for Gibraltar.

Jan. 30. Their Majesties arrived at Gibraltar at ten o'clock in the morning, the weather being wet and squally. Owing to the sad news of the

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

death of the Duke of Fife at Khartoum, most of the arrangements which had been made for their reception had to be cancelled, but the King received the Governor, Sir Archibald Hunter, and others of the officials, who came on board to welcome Their Majesties. On the following day the King and Queen went on shore and visited the Military Hospital, after witnessing a parade of troops of the garrison ; and at 6 p.m. the *Medina* started on the final stage of her voyage.

ARRIVAL AT PORTSMOUTH.

Spithead was safely reached, after a stormy passage through the Bay of Biscay, on the morning of Sunday, the 4th February. Early next day



LANDING AT PORTSMOUTH.

the Royal train started from Portsmouth, with the King and Queen, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and Princess Victoria, who had travelled from London to meet them. On their arrival at Victoria station, Their Majesties were welcomed by a large and distinguished assemblage, including Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) and the Duke of Argyll, the Duchess of Albany and others of the Royal Family ; the members of the Corps Diplomatique, the Prime Minister and other members of the

THE VISIT TO INDIA

Cabinet, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Field-Marshal the Earl Roberts, and many other distinguished personages.

HOME AGAIN.

After receiving from all present warm homage and cordial congratulations on their safe return, Their Majesties, who looked remarkably well after



THEIR MAJESTIES' RETURN.

their long journey, entered their four-horsed carriage, and attended by an Escort of the Royal Horse Guards, drove by way of Victoria Street, Parliament Square, Whitehall and the Mall to Buckingham Palace. In spite of the biting wind, the pavements were thronged with people, anxious to cheer Their Majesties on their home-coming, and after the procession disappeared

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

through the archway of the Palace, a great crowd waited patiently in the cold, singing the National Anthem and "Home, Sweet Home," until the well-known window opened and the King and Queen appeared on the balcony, when they were again greeted with cheer upon cheer, which were graciously acknowledged by Their Majesties with manifest signs of appreciation. Thus ended another episode eloquent of London's loyalty.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN SAINT PAUL'S

CHAPTER V

THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

ON Wednesday, the 6th February, the day following their return, the King and Queen drove in state from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral to attend a solemn Service of 'Thanksgiving for their safe return from their long voyage.

Despite a cold wind and a damp, grey mist, which rendered the conditions most uninviting, and deprived what would otherwise have been a picturesque scene of all its brightness, great crowds gathered in the wet and murky streets, and their hearty cheers of welcome, accompanied by the singing here and there of the National Anthem, recalled the enthusiastic scenes of the previous year in all their fervour and loyalty.

The Procession was timed to leave Buckingham Palace at 11.40 a.m., and the route to the Cathedral lay through the Mall, Marlborough Yard, Pall Mall, Duncannon Street, the Strand, Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill. It consisted of five open state landaus, each drawn by four bay horses. Their Majesties were accompanied in the first carriage by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, while Prince George was in the second carriage, along with the Duchess of Devonshire, The Countess of Shaftesbury and the Earl of Granard, Master of the Horse.



THEIR MAJESTIES AT SAINT PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN SAINT PAUL'S

The full order of the Procession was as follows :—

First Division of Escort.

First Carriage.

State Postillion Landau and four bay horses.

Left Troop	His Majesty The King.	Squadron
Leader.	Her Majesty The Queen.	Commander.
	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.	
	H.R.H. the Princess Mary.	

RIDERS.

Major-General		Lieut.-General
Sir A. E. Codrington,		Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien,
General Officer Commanding		Aide-de-Camp
the London District.		General in Waiting.
Major		Captain Hon.
Lord Charles	Major	Sir Charles
Fitzmaurice,	Clive Wigram,	Fitzwilliam,
Equerry in	Equerry in	Crown
Waiting	Waiting.	Equerry.
		Lieut.-Colonel H. H.
Colonel G. C. Nugent,		the Duke of Teck,
Field Officer in Brigade Waiting		Silver Stick in Waiting.
Captain the Hon. J. F.		
Hepburn-Stuart-		Captain G. E. M.
Forbes-Trefusis,		Mundy,
Adjutant in Brigade		Silver Stick
Waiting.		Adjutant.

Second Division of Escort.

Second Carriage.

State Postillion Landau and four bay horses.

H.R.H. the Prince George.



Vandyk.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN SAINT PAUL'S

The Duchess of Devonshire,
Mistress of the Robes.

The Countess of Shaftesbury,
Lady in Waiting.

The Earl of Granard,
Master of the Horse.

Third Carriage.

State Postillion Landau and four bay horses.

The Hon. Venetia Baring,
Maid of Honour.

The Earl of Durham,
Lord High Steward.

The Earl of Shaftesbury,
Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

Fourth Carriage.

State Postillion Landau and four bay horses.

The Lord Annaly,
Lord in Waiting.

Lieut.-Col. Right Hon. Sir W. Carington,
Keeper of the Privy Purse.

Lieut.-Col. the Lord Stamfordham,
Private Secretary.

Captain Philip Hunloke,
Groom in Waiting.

Fifth Carriage.

State Postillion Landau and four bay horses.

Commander Sir Charles Cust,
Equerry in Waiting.

The Hon. Sir Derek Keppel,
Equerry in Waiting.

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Ponsonby,
Equerry in Waiting.

Captain B. Godfrey-Faussett, R.N.,
Equerry in Waiting.

A Captain's Escort, without Standard.
Scarlet Liveries.



Mrs S. Kaye.

THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR (SIR THOMAS BOOR CROSBY).

The King was dressed in the uniform of a Field-Marshal and Her Majesty wore sable furs and a black velvet hat with black ostrich plumes. The Prince of Wales was in midshipman's uniform, and Princess Mary in black. A

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN SAINT PAUL'S

rousing welcome greeted them as they emerged from the Palace and cheer upon cheer accompanied them as they passed along the Mall to Duncannon Street, where a brief halt was made in order that the King might receive an address of welcome from the Corporation of the City of Westminster. At Temple Bar, where great crowds had assembled, the Lord Mayor, in scarlet robe and ermine cape, with the Sheriffs and Aldermen of the City of London, were waiting to receive His Majesty according to the old-time function, and precisely at midday the Royal procession reached the west door of the great Cathedral, where they were formally received by the Dean, the Canons Residentiary, and the clergy of the Cathedral.

Meantime a great and representative gathering of over five thousand people had assembled beneath the vast Cathedral roof. Long before the hour fixed for the service they commenced to arrive, and in a dense mass filled all the available spaces in the nave and the aisles. Galleries had also been erected high above the doors, which afforded accommodation for others. A band of officers and men selected from the crew of the *Medina* were present. Among the earlier arrivals were the French and German Ambassadors, and the Ambassadors and Ministers representing Austria, Spain, Japan, the Netherlands, and other Powers. Following them came the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Carrington, Lord Midleton, the Earl of Aberdeen, and many others of the nobility, until by half-past eleven every visitor had arrived save the members of the Royal Family. They also came a few minutes later, namely, the Duchess of Albany, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll and others, and took their places in front of the chancel steps, while the magnificent orchestra, under the direction of the Cathedral's distinguished organist, Sir George Martin, played Mendelssohn's wonderful "Hymn of Praise."

Punctually at midday, a fanfare of trumpets outside announced the arrival of Their Majesties, and while the great congregation rose and stood motionless, the procession, which had been quickly formed, entered in striking array and went slowly up the aisle to the carpeted daïs. First, the Minor Canons, preceded by the Cross-Bearer, and then the Prebendaries, followed

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

by some twenty Bishops in their vestments. To these succeeded the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Canons Residentiary, and the Sheriffs and the Lord Mayor, the latter bearing the Pearl Sword of the City of London. Then came Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Prince

of Wales, Princess Mary and others of the Royal Family, followed by the Dean of St. Paul's.

When the Royal party had taken their seats almost beneath the centre of the great dome, the City Sword was deposited in front of His Majesty, the clergy proceeded to the Sanctuary, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to their stalls. Then the low rumble of the drums slowly grew into the opening chords of the National Anthem, and to the swelling strains of the great



THE LADY MAYORESS.

organ, the whole vast assemblage took up the loyal Hymn. Then followed the "Te Deum Laudamus," to Sir George Martin's beautiful setting, after which the special Collects and Prayers, specially written for the State Service at Delhi, were said. The Archbishop of Canterbury, standing on the chancel steps

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN SAINT PAUL'S

with his cross beside him, next preached in clear and ringing tones a brief but moving sermon. "Through three months of a dark winter at home," he said, "we at home have daily prayed that God would preserve by sea and

land our King and our Queen, and that their journey might tend to the increase of goodwill among the peoples of India. Shall we fail to give thanks now for the rich, the almost startlingly rich, answer to our prayers? When Christmas came our King and Queen were more than seven thousand miles away. But the old refrain of the Christmas message, 'Peace on earth, goodwill towards men,' rang out for us with an added note of meaning as our Christmas prayers went up to God, and the goodwill in East and West is on everybody's lips to-day. Long centuries ago the old world used to see what men called a 'triumph'



Miles S. Kaye.

SHERIFF BRIGGS.

when the victor brought back to the centre of Empire the far-off chiefs whom he had conquered. Our triumph song to-day is for the conquest, not of foemen, but of friends, and the bonds are woven strands of loyalty and love." Then with uplifted hands, the Archbishop pronounced his benediction :—"The Lord preserve your going out and your coming in from this time forth and even for evermore," to which the whole congregation responded with a fervent "Amen."

The brief but impressive service was finished. Beethoven's joyous "Hallelujah Chorus" was played, the Archbishop gave his final blessing, and to the strains of the noble chorale "Nun danket alle Gott," sung by the massed choirs and the vast congregation, Their Majesties returned in

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

procession to the west door, and amid the impulsive cheering of the tens of thousands gathered around the Cathedral, entered their carriage. The return journey was made by way of Ludgate Hill, New Bridge Street, the Victoria Embankment, Northumberland Avenue, the Admiralty Arch and the Mall to Buckingham Palace, which was reached about half-past one o'clock, through vast lines of cheering crowds along the whole of the route. As formerly, Their Majesties, on this occasion accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Victoria and Prince George, showed themselves on the balcony to the delighted people.

* * * * *

Thus ended the final scene, and with it, the ceremonies of the Great Coronation; and, while the curtain is rung down on the closing act of this Historical Pageant, let

us again, with one accord, echo the Nation's prayer that, with the Grace of God, Their Majesties may long live to reign over a Happy and Contented People, and that Peace and Prosperity may prevail throughout the Empire.



Miles S. Kaye.

SHERIFF HANSON.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PART II

BIOGRAPHIES

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN

I

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

BORN at Edenbridge, Kent, the 29th December, 1861, DR. WALTER ALCOCK received a musical education at the National Training School for Music, where he gained the Society of Arts Scholarship in 1876. He studied for five years under Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir John Stainer, Sir Frederick Bridge, Dr. Eaton Faning, Dr. Prout, Dr. W. H. Monk, and Mr. John Francis Barnett. Subsequently he received the following appointments: organist of Twickenham Parish Church, 1880-1887; of Quebec Chapel, W., 1887-1895; of Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, 1895-1900; organist and composer to H.M.'s Chapels Royal, 1902; organist at the Coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra; organist at the Coronation of King George V. and Queen Mary, and composer of the music to the "Sanctus" at the latter ceremony. For his services at the Coronation of King George, he was created M.V.O. (5th Class). Dr. Alcock was appointed by the Dean and Chapter of



DR. WALTER ALCOCK.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

Westminster, assistant organist of Westminster Abbey in 1896, and was responsible for the music there at the Memorial Services to President McKinley, to Lord Salisbury, to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. He was organist at the Funeral Service in memory of King Edward VII. in Westminster Abbey, and at the private services at Buckingham Palace, which were specially arranged by desire of Queen Alexandra.

Dr. Alcock is a Fellow of the Royal College of Organists and a Member of the Council; an Associate of the Royal College of Music, and has been a Professor of the Organ there since 1893. He is also an Examiner to the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and the R.C.M., an External Member of the Board of Musical Studies, London Univ., and a Mus. Doc. of Durham University, 1905. He was presented with the Silver Coronation Medal by King Edward VII., and later with a gold watch by Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace.



THE LORD MAYOR OF CARDIFF.

Dr. Alcock's work as a composer of Church music is well known, and includes a "Hymn to Peace," dedicated by special permission to Queen Alexandra.

CHARLES H. BIRD, Esq., Lord Mayor of Cardiff, is the eldest son of the late Robert Bird, Esq., J.P., and was born in Gloucester in 1862. After being educated at a private school at Cardiff and at Taunton Independent College, he joined his father in the business of oil importers and chemical

GREAT BRITAIN

manufacturers at Cardiff. The late Mr. Robert Bird took a conspicuous part in the public life of Cardiff, not only as a staunch Radical and ardent Nonconformist, but also as a member of the Council and as Mayor. The Lord Mayor is also a Radical and a Nonconformist, but apart from Corporation work he has taken comparatively little active part in public life. He married Lilian Waite, a daughter of the late Benjamin Waite, Esq., of Ben Rhydding, Yorkshire, by whom he has two sons. He is a member of the United Methodist Church, Newport Road, of which he is a trustee, and for many years he was superintendent of the Sunday School. He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Cardiff Liberal Association, a member of the Executive of the National Liberal Federation, and also of the Court of Governors of the University of Wales, and of South Wales and Monmouthshire University College Council. He is Managing Director of Messrs. Bird and Son, Ltd., oil importers and chemical manufacturers, and a Director of the Crown Preserved Coal Co., Ltd., of Cardiff and Port Talbot. The Lord Mayor has been a member of the Cardiff Council since 1899.

SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE, C.V.O., Mus. Doc., M.A., affectionately known throughout the music-loving world as "Westminster Bridge," is the oldest Cathedral or Abbey organist—not in years possibly, but as regards length of service—in this country. Taking his start at the early age of six, up to the present time his Cathedral life covers sixty years. His varied work and energetic career will be seen by the table annexed. Besides this he has done as much as any man of his time to raise his loved art from the region of general effeminacy into the healthy, robust position it at present occupies. A lover of outdoor exercise and sport, blest with an active, strong constitution, he is a wit and humorist of a thoroughly original and natural order. His beautifully appointed rooms in The Cloisters at Westminster Abbey, where, as is seen in the accompanying picture, his photograph was taken, are the resort of his many friends in the musical and social world of to-day.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

To attempt any biographical sketch in the space at our disposal would be impossible, and we must content ourselves with giving the following unadorned record of his active and eventful life.



SIR FREDERICK BRIDGE, C.V.O., Mus. Doc., M.A.

1844—Dec. 5. Born at Oldbury, Worcestershire.

1850—1859. Chorister at Rochester Cathedral, and Articled Pupil of J. Hopkins. (Subsequently a pupil of Sir John Goss.)

1865—1869. Organist of Trinity Church, Windsor.

(1868.) Bachelor of Music Degree at Oxford University.

1869—1875. Organist of Manchester Cathedral.

(1872.) Professor of Harmony at Owens College, Manchester.

(1874.) Doctor of Music at Oxford University.

1875—1882. Appointed Permanent Deputy Organist of Westminster Abbey.

1882. Appointed Organist and Master of the Choristers of Westminster Abbey in succession to James Turle.

1887. Director of the Music at Queen Victoria's Jubilee Service in

GREAT BRITAIN

Westminster Abbey. Received the personal thanks of Her Majesty and the Medal.

- 1890. Appointed Gresham Professor of Music.
- 1896. Appointed Conductor of the Royal Choral Society.
- 1897. Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Knighted.
- 1902. Director of the Music at the Coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra. Decorated by the King with 4th Class of the Victorian Order.
- 1910. Directed the Music at Westminster Hall at the Lying-in-State Service for King Edward.
- 1911. Appointed by the King Director of the Music at the Coronation of Their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary.

Sir Frederick is also : King Edward Professor of Music in the London University ; Professor of Harmony and Counterpoint at the Royal College of Music ; Conductor of the Old Madrigal Society (the oldest Society in England) ; a Past President of the Royal College of Organists ; Chairman of the Board of Trinity College of Music, London, and Conductor of the Royal Choral Society.

His compositions are very numerous and varied, including : " Callirhoë " (Dramatic Cantata, composed for the Birmingham Musical Festival, 1888) ; " Rock of Ages " ; " Flag of England " (Choral Ballad) ; " Inchcape Rock " ; " Cradle of Christ " ; " A Song of the English " (1911) ; " Mort d'Arthur " (Overture) ; numerous theoretical works ; anthems.

FIENNES STANLEY WYKEHAM CORNWALLIS, Esq., is the son of Major Fiennes Cornwallis and Harriett, daughter of J. T. Mott, Esq., of Barningham Hall, Norfolk. He was born in 1864, educated at Eton, and married Mabel, daughter of the late O. P. Leigh, Esq., of Belmont Hall, Cheshire, by whom he has three sons and four daughters.

He is Chairman of the Kent County Council ; represented Maidstone

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

as Conservative Member in 1888-95 and 1898-1900; is retired Colonel in command of The Queen's Own Imperial Yeomanry, and was President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1906. He is a member of the

Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Bachelors' Clubs, and resides at Linton Park, near Maidstone.



Lafayette.

F. S. W. CORNWALLIS, Esq.

MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD HENRY

COURTNEY, C.V.O., eldest son of the late William Courtney, H.E.I.C.S., who had held successively every important post under the Bombay Government, until obliged to retire in 1856 through ill health, was born in Baroda on the 6th August, 1836, and educated at Sir Roger Cholmondeley's School, Highgate, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, from which he obtained his commission as Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on the 31st July, 1855. He served in the China war, 1858-1860, on the staff of the Royal Engineers, and was present at

the actions of Sinho, Tangkoo, at the capture of the Taku Forts, and the surrender of Peking (receiving a Medal with two Clasps). He returned to England in February, 1862, and was then appointed to the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, 1862-1870, during which period he was engaged on the Survey of Kincardineshire, Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire. He was made a corresponding member of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland for discovering a missing Roman Camp in Aberdeenshire, and was selected by the late Sir George Chesney in 1872 for the post of Professor of Surveying at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. He remained there until

GREAT BRITAIN

1898, and subsequently, on the 1st January, 1906, he was appointed Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor, and was created a C.V.O. in the following November.

Major-General Courtney married in 1862 Mary Dorothy (d. 1904), daughter of John Saunder, Esq., and great-niece of the seventh Earl Waldegrave, and has two sons and two daughters, namely, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Arthur Waldegrave, born in 1868, married in 1894 Hilda Maria Chapman, daughter of T. E. Chapman, Esq., of Silksworth Hall, Co. Durham; Captain Reginald William, born in 1875, married in 1906 Helena Margaret, daughter of J. Bateman Thorpe, Esq.; Mary Stanhope, unmarried; and Margaret Edith Maitland, born in 1870, married in 1893 Colonel Hugh Jackson,



MAJOR-GENERAL E. H. COURTNEY, C.V.O.

Royal Engineers (retired), now Surveyor-General of the Federated Malay States.

Major-General Courtney resides in Governor's Tower, Windsor Castle.

SIR FRANK CRISP, senior partner in Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., solicitors, Throgmorton Avenue, London, was born in 1843, the only child of John Shalders Crisp, Esq., and Harriet, only daughter of John

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

Childs, Esq., of Bungay, in his day a stalwart opponent of Church rates and of Bible-printing monopoly. Sir Frank was educated privately and at University College School, and is an LL.B. and B.A. of the University of London. Studying for the law, he was admitted a solicitor, with honours, in 1869, and is



SIR FRANK CRISP, BART.

highly esteemed in the honourable profession he adorns. Company law may be accounted as one of his recreations, and he was a member of the Board of Trade Committee for the amendment of the Companies Act. Science, too, has claimed his attention, and from 1878 to 1889 he was Hon. Secretary to the Royal Microscopical Society; from 1881 to 1906 he was Treasurer and Vice-President of the Linnean Society of London. He is also keenly interested in horticultural matters. Sir Frank, who married in 1867 Catherine, only daughter of George D. Howes, Esq., resides

at 5, Lansdowne Road, Holland Park Avenue, W., and at Friar Park, Henley-on-Thames, and is a member of the Reform, National Liberal, and City Liberal Clubs.

COLONEL GEORGE DIXON was born on the 23rd May, 1842, and is the eldest son of John Dixon, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Astle Hall, Chelford, Cheshire, who died in 1873, by Sophia, daughter of the late Thomas William Egerton Tatton, Esq., of Wythenshawe, Cheshire. He was educated at Eton. Upon leaving Eton he entered the 25th Regiment King's Own Borderers, now the King's Own Scottish Borderers, with which regiment he served

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thirteen years, retiring as Captain in 1873. He served abroad with them at Malta and Canada, taking part in the expedition in Canada in driving back the Fenians, for which he obtained the Canadian Medal. He then joined the 5th Cheshire Rifle Volunteers as Major under Sir Charles Shakerley, Bart., serving with them for thirteen years, when he retired with the rank of Colonel. He is a Justice of the Peace and a Deputy-Lieutenant and served as High Sheriff of the County in 1881.

In 1889 he entered the Cheshire County Council, was made Alderman and Chairman in 1893, and remains so at the present time.

In 1885 he married Emily Katherine, second daughter of George Beaucham Cole, Esq., of Twickenham, Middlesex, and widow of John B. Glegg, Esq., of Withington Hall, Cheshire, and has one son, John, born 1886, and one daughter. Club: Arthur's.



COLONEL GEORGE DIXON.

THE VERY REVEREND PHILIP FRANK ELIOT, D.D., K.C.V.O., DEAN OF WINDSOR, and Domestic Chaplain to His Majesty, was born in Weymouth, Dorsetshire, on the 21st December, 1835, and is the third son of William Eliot, Esq., J.P., D.L., and Lydia, daughter of John Ffoliott, M.P. for Sligo. He was educated at Bath Grammar School and Trinity College, Oxford (Exhibitioner), and passed 2nd Class Mods., 1855, and 2nd Class Litt. Hum., 1857. He married, first, in 1859, Mary Anna Marriott, daughter of the Rev. Frank Smith, Rector of Rushton, Dorset; second, in 1883, Mary Emma Pitt, daughter of the fourth Lord Rivers (d. 1900), and has four sons and four daughters. He was Curate of St. Michael's, Winchester, from 1858-1860;

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

Chaplain at Cally, Gatehouse, N.B., 1861-1864; Curate of Walcot, Bath, 1864-1867; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Bournemouth, 1867-1890; Honorary Canon of Winchester Cathedral, 1881; Canon of Windsor, 1886; Dean of Windsor



THE VERY REV. P. F. ELIOT, D.D., K.C.V.O.

and Domestic Chaplain to Queen Victoria, 1891-1901; Domestic Chaplain to King Edward VII., 1901-1910; Registrar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter since 1891; and Prolocutor of the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury 1904-1912.

He resides at The Deanery, Windsor Castle.

SIR BRODRICK HARTWELL,
BART., is descended from a Norman family who were granted the Manor of Hartwell, Bucks, by Henry II. Sir William Hartwell was knighted in 1501 on

the occasion of the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales. A younger branch of the family settled in Ireland, Captains William and Humphrey Hartwell having fought in the Irish wars previous to 1649. William was Mayor of Limerick in 1659, and Humphrey was granted 877 acres in County Limerick, and 73 in King's County as a reward for military services. He was twice Mayor of Limerick, in 1676 and 1677, and J.P. for the county. His son, Captain Samuel Hartwell, was killed at the battle of Landen in 1693. He had married Anne Barry of Rathcormack, sister and co-heiress of Catherine, wife of Lord Chancellor Brodrick, 1st Viscount Midleton. His son Barry had a son, Captain Brodrick Hartwell, R.N., who became Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, and he was the father of Captain Sir Francis John

GREAT BRITAIN

Hartwell, R.N., of Dale Hall, Essex, a distinguished Naval Officer, afterwards Colonel of the Deptford and Woolwich Volunteers and a Director of Greenwich Hospital. He was knighted at St. James's on the 4th May, 1803, and was created a Baronet on the 26th October, 1805. His son, the Rev. Houlton Hartwell, was Chaplain to the Prince Regent. The latter's son, Sir Brodrick Hartwell, late 60th Rifles, succeeded his grandfather as second Baronet and died in 1888. His eldest son, Captain Sir Francis Houlton Hartwell, who succeeded him, served in the 17th Foot (Leicestershire Regiment) in the Crimea, and afterwards transferred to the 3rd Foot (The Buffs). He died in 1900, and was succeeded by the present Baronet, Sir Brodrick Cecil Denham Arkwright Hartwell, who was born on the 10th July, 1876, in West Hay, near Taunton, Somersetshire. He is the son of Captain Edward Hughes Brodrick Hartwell, R.N. (late Inspector-General of Constabulary, Jamaica, 1878-1886, and H.B.M. Consul for Naples and South Italy, 1886-1895), the second son of the second Baronet, and Augusta Henrietta Virginia, daughter of Steward Henry Paget, Esq., nephew of the first Marquis of Anglesey. Sir Brodrick, who spent several years in the West Indies as a child, was educated at Stubbington

House, Fareham, and in Germany, and also at Bedford, and was Secretary to the British Consulate, Naples, 1894. He engaged in tea-planting in Ceylon 1897-1900, and went to South Africa with the Ceylon Mounted Infantry when the war broke out in 1900. He gained a Medal with Clasps and received a Commission in the 17th Leicestershire Regiment, 1900. He served in Egypt, 1900-1902, in the Channel Isles, 1902-1904, and at Longmore and Colchester, 1904-05, and resigned his Commission in 1905. Subsequently he went to



The London Stereoscopic Co.

SIR BRODRICK HARTWELL, BART.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

Australia, and fitted out a yacht for a prolonged cruise in the Pacific amongst the South Sea Islands. He rescued the crew of the barque "Annasona," which had become a total wreck on Middleton's Reef, and after his cruise returned to this reef to carry out diving operations on the site of an old wreck supposed to contain treasure. His yacht was wrecked during a hurricane, but he finally succeeded in refloating her and returned to Australia. Afterwards he visited Fiji and the Sandwich Islands, returning to England through Canada in 1907. Sir Brodrick married on the 16th May, 1908, Joan Amy, only daughter of Robert Milne Jeffrey, of Esquimaux, Vancouver Island, B.C., and has a son, Brodrick William Charles Elwin Hartwell, born the 7th August, 1909. Sir Brodrick is a Director of several public companies. Favourite sports : hunting, yachting and shooting.

RICHARD GEORGE PENN CURZON, the present and fourth Earl Howe, was born in 1861, and in 1883 married Lady Georgiana Elizabeth Spencer Churchill, daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. In 1885, he became M.P. for the Southern or Wycombe Division of Buckinghamshire, and continued to represent that constituency in the House of Commons until, by the death of his father in 1900, he passed to the House of Lords. From 1896 to 1900 he was Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, in 1900 became Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, and after Her Majesty's death continued to hold the same position to King Edward. In 1903 he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, and since that year has been Lord Chamberlain to H.M. Queen Alexandra. His Lordship has accompanied Her Majesty abroad on many occasions, and he holds the G.C. of the Royal Order of the Saviour (Greece) ; of the Order of the White Eagle (Poland) ; of the Dannebrog (Denmark) ; of St. Olaf (Norway) ; of the Polar Star (Sweden) ; of Charles III. of Spain ; G.C. 1st Class of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle and the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, whilst he is also a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

The name of the late Countess Howe, who died in 1906, will always be remembered as the moving spirit in the organization of the Imperial

GREAT BRITAIN

Yeomanry Base and Field Hospitals in South Africa during the Boer war, 1900-2, for which the subscriptions amounted to upwards of £174,000 ; and in addition to this, her Ladyship opened a fund, which reached £24,000, for the besieged in Mafeking.

In recognition of her patriotic work, Countess Howe was made a Lady of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Gopsall, Lord Howe's principal residence, in Leicestershire, was built in 1758, at a cost of £100,000, by Mr. Charles Jennens, the friend and patron of Handel, for whose great work, "The Messiah," he wrote the libretto. Mr. Jennens died without issue in 1773 and left the estate to the Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon. In the richly wooded park (about 600 acres in extent), surrounding Gopsall, there is a splendid herd of red and fallow deer. The house is a handsome and com-



EARL HOWE.

modious one, in Corinthian architecture, and is not without Royal associations. The Stuart rooms, with their tartan hangings, portraits and quaint four-post bedstead, recall the hazardous life of Charles Edward, the young Pretender, for whom these apartments were said to have been prepared when a visit

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

from him was expected, and in the beautiful cedar-wood chapel is a Communion-table, the feet of which are carved from the oak in which Charles II. took refuge after the battle of Worcester. The first Earl and Countess Howe entertained Queen Adelaide (to whom the Earl was Lord Chamberlain) at Gopsall in days gone by, and relative to our own times it may be mentioned that the present Earl and his late wife had the honour of receiving King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Gopsall in 1902, this being their Majesties' first visit to a country house after their Coronation.

King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra have honoured Lord Howe upon several occasions by their presence at Woodlands, one of his Buckinghamshire residences, and in 1901 His Majesty went to Penn House in the same county for shooting. This was the first occasion that His Majesty stayed at a country house after his accession.

WALTER ALBERT JUDD, Esq., a leading figure in the publishing world, was born in 1861. In 1884 he printed and published the *Illustrated London News* in America. He also established the well-known firm of Messrs. Heywood & Co., Ltd., publishers, of which he is Chairman and Managing Director, and that of Walter Judd, Ltd., of which he is Managing Director. Mr. Judd is the author of a useful work on the thorny question of "Newspapers and the Law of Libel," published by Messrs. Heywood & Co., and a director of the *Illustrated London News* and *Sketch*. He is a member of the St. Stephen's, Le Touquet, and Stoke Poges Clubs, resides at Holly Hill, Stoke Poges, Bucks., and at Walton, Surrey. His London addresses are at Milford Lane, W.C., 5, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 150, Holborn, E.C.

SIR GEORGE CLEMENT MARTIN, M.V.O., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., was born on the 11th September, 1844, in Lambourn, a Berkshire village, not far from Wantage. At the advanced age of sixteen, he became possessed with a desire to play the organ. Obtaining a copy of Rink's "First Three Months at the Organ," he studied it with enthusiasm, and by the end of three months he was able to play at the services in church. He had at this stage, however, no notion

GREAT BRITAIN

of music as a profession. That idea was instilled into him by Mr. Barter, Vicar of Lambourn, who induced him to matriculate at Oxford. He then commenced to study in earnest under Dr. Stainer, then a rising young musician and Organist of Magdalen. Taking the degree of Mus. B. in 1868, he was offered the post of Private Organist to the Duke of Buccleuch at Dalkeith. After spending three happy years there, he was invited to come and train the choristers of St. Paul's in the capacity of Master of Song. In this office he was again connected with his old teacher, Dr. Stainer, and in the following year he was permitted to join to it the post of Assistant Organist. In 1888, Dr. Stainer (now Sir John) retired, and the post of Organist and Director of the Music of the great Cathedral was then offered to him, an appointment which he has held ever since.

Sir George received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of the Jubilee, in 1897, and was made a member of the Victorian Order at the Coronation of King Edward. In 1883 the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc., and in 1912 the University of Oxford also conferred on him the degree of Mus. Doc., *honoris causa*. At the Celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, when Her Majesty visited St. Paul's, Sir George assembled a choir of 500 voices, supported by two military bands, for the performance of his "Te Deum," a work which was composed specially for this occasion.

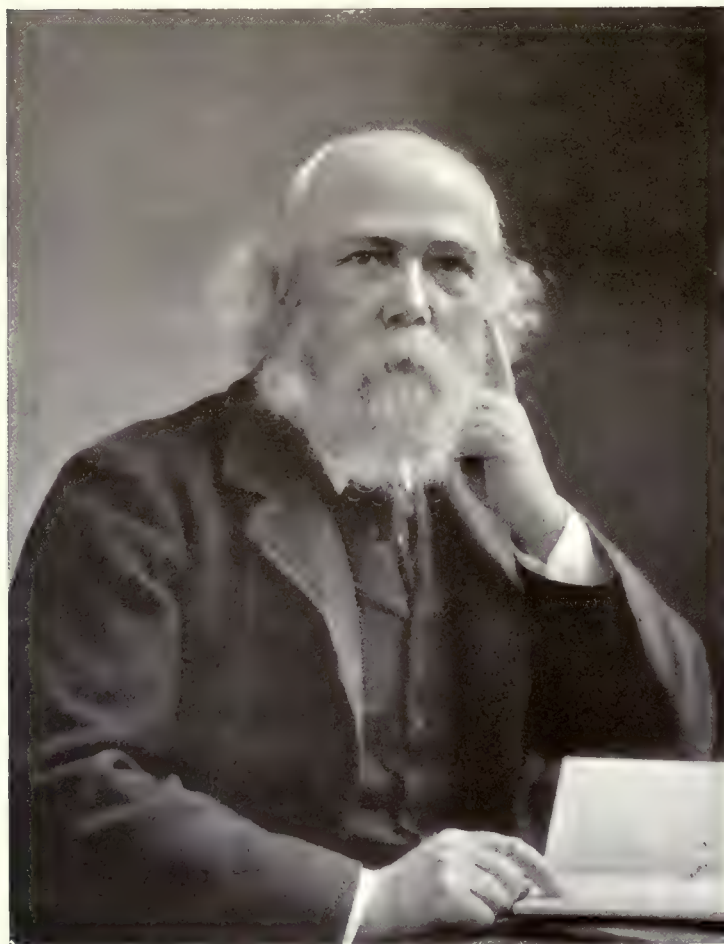
Sir George is a good sportsman, and takes a keen interest in shooting, cycling, and golf. He married in 1879, Margaret, daughter of T. M. Cockburn,



SIR GEORGE CLEMENT MARTIN, M.V.O.,
Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

Esq., and has a residence in Amen Court, a delightful little colony of prebendal and other official houses attached to St. Paul's Cathedral, one group of which, the work of Wren, with its torch-extinguishers, preserves externally the tokens of far-off other times and other manners.



LORD MERTHYR, G.C.V.O.

LORD MERTHYR
OF SENGHENYDD,

G.C.V.O., the subject of this memoir, and President of many important institutions and companies, has had a most successful and brilliant career.

He is a large employer of labour in connection with collieries, tinplate works, etc., in South Wales and Monmouthshire, and is the founder of the Sliding Scale Committee of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Association, and he

also was the founder of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Miners' Provident Fund, of which he has been Chairman above thirty-one years. He has sat for many years as a member of various Royal Commissions—among others on Coal Mines, on Royalties, on the Action of Coal Dust in Mines, on Labour Questions, on Coal Supplies, on Trade Disputes, and on Shipping—and also devoted many years of his life to adjudication

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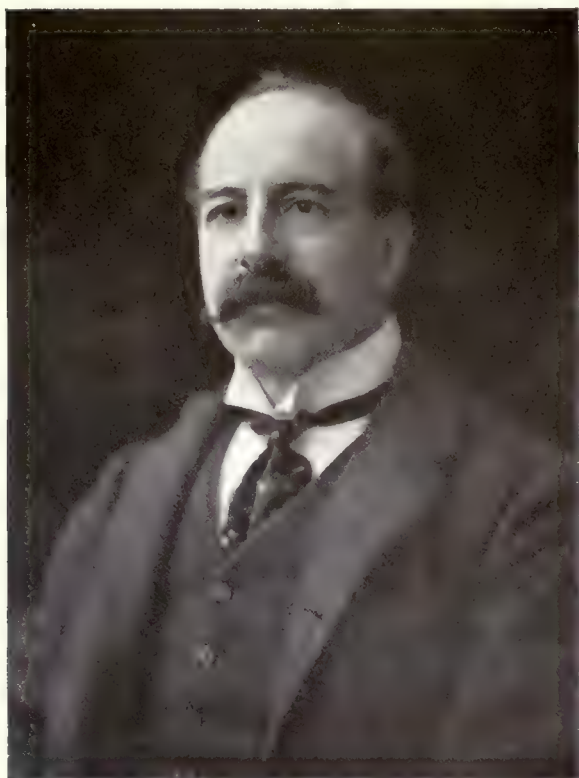
of Trade Disputes. He was a Member of the Employers' Panel Court of Arbitration, a member of various Committees relating to Exhibitions in Great Britain and also on the British Commissions relating to the Paris Exhibitions in 1878 and 1901. He has also been a member of the Tariff Commission since 1904. He contested the Borough of Merthyr Tydvil (C.), 1880, and served as High Sheriff of Breconshire in 1884. He served as President of the South Wales Institute of Engineers in 1878, and as President of the Mining Association of Great Britain in 1880; also President of the Institution of Mining Engineers of Great Britain in 1901. He has been Vice-President of the Iron and Steel Institute, as well as Vice-President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers for many years; Member of the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has been Chairman of the Monmouthshire and South Wales Board of Examination for Mining Certificates for thirty years. He was appointed President of the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire in 1911.

He was born in Merthyr Tydvil on the 5th August, 1837, the son of T. W. Lewis, Esq., Abercanaid House, Merthyr Tydvil, and married, in 1864, Anne (d. 1902), daughter of William Rees, Esq., colliery proprietor, Lletty Shenkin, Aberdare, and has two sons and six daughters. He is a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Glamorgan, Monmouth, Brecon and Pembroke; and Deputy-Lieutenant for the County of Glamorgan; Kt. (created 1885); 1st Baronet (created 1896); was distinguished with the honour of the insignia K.C.V.O. in 1907; created 1st Baron of Senghennydd, Co. Glamorgan, in 1911; is a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Chairman for Monmouthshire and the whole of Wales for the St. John Ambulance Association, and was promoted to the honour of G.C.V.O. in 1912. He resides at The Mardy, Aberdare, South Wales.

SIR ALFRED MOND, BART., M.P., captain of industry and politician, is a gentleman of many tastes and avocations, in each of which he has distinguished himself. A son of the late Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., the eminent scientist, he was born in 1868, and educated at Cheltenham

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College, at St. John's College, Cambridge, and at Edinburgh University. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1894 he practised for a time on the North Wales and Cheshire Circuit. He subsequently entered the great firm of alkali manufacturers, Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., of Northwich, of which his father was one of the founders and the Managing Director, and of which he himself is now Managing Director. Sir Alfred is also Chairman of The Mond



SIR ALFRED MOND, BART., M.P.

Nickel Co., and of the Power Gas Corporation, Director of the South Staffordshire (Mond Power and Heating) Gas Co., and Chairman of The Westminster Gazette Syndicate, Limited. Sir Alfred, who was created a Baronet in July, 1910, has written numerous articles on political and social subjects, as also on the chemical industry. Some of the former have just been republished in book form under the title, "Questions of To-day and To-morrow." Like his father, who bequeathed a number of valuable pictures to the National Gallery, Sir Alfred Mond manifests a strong sym-

pathy for art and literature. It may be mentioned that he is a member of the Royal Institution, was Chairman of the Chemical Industries Section of the Franco-British Exhibition of 1908, is President of the Mansion House Association on Railway and Canal Traffic, Treasurer of the Free Trade Union, and Vice-President of the Navy League. He entered Parliament in 1906, sitting for Chester from that year until 1910. Since then he has represented Swansea Town. He has won for himself a position as one of the most influential and active members of the Welsh Party in the

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House of Commons, where he had previously attracted much attention by his vigorous defence of Free Trade, and his extensive knowledge, particularly of the conditions prevailing in foreign countries.

MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR PHAYRE, C.B., son of the late General Sir Robert Phayre, G.C.B., comes of a long line of distinguished Indian soldiers and administrators. Born in 1856, and educated at Cheltenham College and at Jesus College, Cambridge, he entered the Army in 1878, holding his first Commission in the XIth Foot (Devonshire Regiment). He joined the 3rd Bombay Cavalry in 1880; became Captain in 1889; Major, 1898; Lieut.-Col., 1904, and Colonel in 1904, in rapid promotion. He was A.D.C. to Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, from 1885 to 1890, and A.A.G., India, 1904. He commanded the 3rd Bombay Cavalry from 1896 to 1903, the Meerut Cavalry Brigade from 1904-1908, and the Sialkot Brigade from 1908-1911. He served in the Afghan war of 1878-1880 (Medal), in China, 1900-1901 (Brevet-Lieut.-Col., and Medal), and in the South African war in 1902, when he was awarded the Queen's Medal.



MAJOR-GENERAL PHAYRE, C.B.

In 1891 General Phayre married Catherine, daughter of the late General Sir Horace Searle Anderson, K.C.B., by whom he has one son and two daughters. His residence is at Paignton, Horsham, in Sussex.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

SIR WILLIAM PLENDER, F.C.A., F.S.S., etc., was knighted in 1911, and is the eldest son (born 1861) of William Plender, Esq., of The Oaks, Dalton, Cumberland, by his wife, Elizabeth Agnes Smallpiece, daughter of John Edward Vardy, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Sir William is by profession a chartered accountant, and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., of London, New York, Chicago, Montreal, Van-



SIR WILLIAM PLENDER.

couver, Buenos Aires, Rio, South Africa, etc. He was President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in 1910-12, and presided at the banquet given by the Institute in the Guildhall in July, 1911 (kindly lent by the Lord Mayor and Corporation), to celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty King George V. Sir William has served on Departmental Committees, and been engaged on public enquiries at home and abroad. He acted for the Metropolitan Water Board in 1903, when the London Water Companies were acquired; advised the Government in

1908 in connection with the Port of London Bill; examined into the accounting system of the Lighthouse Authorities, and reported thereon to the Board of Trade in 1909; served on the Committee appointed by the Cabinet in 1911 to enquire into Irish Finance; was Investigator appointed in 1912 to enquire into working conditions of medical work and remuneration under the National Insurance Act, 1911, etc., etc. Sir William is an Hon. Member of the Institute of Journalists, and Hon. Treasurer of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers. He is

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the auditor of many Banks, Docks, Collieries, Iron and Steel Works, Cable Companies, Insurance Companies, Railway Companies at home and abroad, Financial Trust Companies, large Commercial and Industrial undertakings, the King Edward Hospital Fund, League of Mercy, etc. Sir William was appointed by the Court Special Manager of the Birkbeck Bank and Bank of Egypt (in liquidation) in 1911. Residences: 51, Kensington Court, W., and Ovenden House, Sundridge, Sevenoaks. Clubs: City of London, Reform, Arts, Argentine and Ranelagh. Recreations: golf, shooting and collecting etchings.

H. R. H. PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE-COBURG

AND GOTHA, son of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg, was born on the 19th July, 1878, in Szent-Antal, in Hungary. He is a nephew of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and grandson of the King of the Belgians. He holds the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Japanese Chrysanthemum, and of the Bulgarian Alexander Order, etc., etc. He has served in the Austrian Army as Captain in the Ninth Hussar Regiment, and is also Major in



H. R. H. PRINCE LEOPOLD OF SAXE-COBURG
AND GOTHA.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

the First Bulgarian Cavalry Regiment, and resides in Vienna and on his father's estates in Hungary. Like his father, he is a great traveller and has made wide journeys throughout the world to Egypt, Ceylon, India, China, Japan, and to North and South America.



H.R.H. PRINCE PHILIP OF SAXE-COBURG
AND GOTHA.

H. R.H. PRINCE PHILIP OF SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duke of Saxony, son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, was born in Paris on the 28th March, 1844. He is a grandson of the late King Louis Philippe, and brother to King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. He holds the Grand Cross of the Bath, Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, a Knight of the Golden Fleece and of the Grand Cross of Saint Hubert of Bavaria, etc., etc.; a Lieutenant-General in the Austrian and Bulgarian armies, and is Chief of the Fifty-seventh Regiment of Austrian Infantry.

After passing through the University of Bonn, he entered the Austrian army in 1863, being gazetted first to the Sixth Regiment of Cuirassiers, and subsequently to the Seventh, then to the Honvéd Hussars. His Royal Highness has devoted much time to travel and sport, having made voyages

GREAT BRITAIN

to North and South America, the East and the West Indies, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the South Sea Islands, Egypt, Algeria, Senegal, and other countries. He owns extensive properties in Austria and Hungary, has palaces in Vienna, Buda-Pesth and Coburg, and is a well-known numismatist and sportsman. He married Princess Louise of Belgium, whom he divorced in 1906, and has two children, Prince Leopold and Princess Dorothy, the latter being the wife of Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, the nephew of Prince Christian and brother of the Empress of Germany.

WALTER WARREN SETON, Esq., M.A., of University College Hall, Ealing, who acted as one of the Gold Staff Officers at 'Their Majesties' Coronation, was born on the 4th October, 1882, and is the son of the late Colonel Alexander Reginald Seton, R.E., and of his wife, Emma Elizabeth, *née* Loch. He entered University College, London, in October, 1899, and graduated B.A. with Honours in 1902, and M.A. in 1903. In 1904 he was appointed Assistant Secretary to the University College, and became Secretary in the year following, a post which he now holds. He took an active part in the foundation in 1908 of University College Hall, Ealing, of which he has been Bursar, and is now Warden.



WALTER W. SETON, Esq., M.A.

Mr. Seton resides at University College Hall, Ealing, and is a member of the Union Club.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES BEILBY STUART-WORTLEY, K.C., M.P., was born at Eserick Park, York, on the 15th September, 1851, and is the son of the Rt. Hon. James Stuart-Wortley, Q.C. (third son of the first Baron Wharnccliffe), and Jane, daughter of Paul Beilby, Lord Wenlock. He was educated at Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford.



W. & D. Branson, Ebony Street.

THE RT. HON. C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, K.C., M.P.

He married, first, in 1880, Beatrice (d. 1881), daughter of Thomas Adolphus Trollope, the historian of Florence; second, in 1886, Alice, third daughter of the late Sir John Everett Millais, Bart., P.R.A.

He was called to the Bar in 1876; practised on the North-Eastern Circuit from 1876-85, and became Queen's Counsel in 1892. He sat as Conservative Member for the undivided borough of Sheffield from 1880-1885, and has sat continuously for the Hallam Division of Sheffield since the latter date. In 1885 he was Parliamentary Under-

Secretary of State for the Home Department, and again in 1886 till 1892; was added to the Chairman's Panel for Standing Committees in 1895, and was nominated a Deputy Chairman of Committee of the whole House in the same year. He was subsequently appointed by Archbishop Benson to the office of Ecclesiastical Commissioner and Church Estates Commissioner, and attended as principal Delegate of H.B.M. Government the International Conference at Madrid on the

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Protection of Industrial Property and the Repression of False Trade Descriptions, in 1890; and again at Brussels in December, 1897, and December, 1900.

He is a Director of the Great Central Railway, and of the Union of London & Smith's Bank; a member of the Carlton, the Marlborough, and the Beefsteak Clubs, and resides at 7, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

MAJOR GEORGE INVER-
ARITY WALSH was born on the 13th December, 1866, and is the second son of the late Colonel T. Prendergast Walsh, J.P., Indian Army, of Laragh, Co. Cavan, by Isabel, daughter of the late Francis Nicholas, Esq. (D.C.L. Oxford), of the Mansion, Ealing. Educated at Cowley, Oxford, he became a member of the Honourable Artillery Company in 1884, Lieutenant in the third Battalion Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, 1885, and was gazetted to the first Battalion Leicestershire



MAJOR G. I. WALSH.

Regiment in 1888, with which corps he served for twenty years in Bermuda, Canada, the West Indies, and South Africa. Was D.A.A.G. at Aldershot, 1900, Adjutant, 2nd V.B. Royal Fusiliers, 1902. He served in the operations in Rhodesia in 1897 under Sir Richard Martin, K.C.B., with the British South African Company, as special service officer, for which he was mentioned in despatches, and holds the Medal.

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In the South African war, 1900-1901, under Lieutenant-General Sir Leslie Rundle, Major Walsh was Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of the 8th Division, and took part in the operations in Cape Colony in March and April, 1900, and in the Orange Free State, from April to November, 1900, including the actions at Biddulphsberg, 29th May, and Wittebergen, 1st-29th July; also in the operations in the Transvaal in October, 1900, and in the Orange River Colony, November, 1900, to January, 1901, for which he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the Medal with four Clasps.

His services were placed at the disposal of Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, during the Coronation in 1902, as Adjutant of the Colonial Contingents at the Alexandra Palace; and he received through H.M.'s Secretary of State for the Colonies the thanks of the Corporations of Glasgow and Edinburgh for his services as staff-officer in sole charge of the Colonial Troops on the occasion of their visit to those cities.

He served under Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, commanding the Oversea Troops at the Duke of York's School during the Coronation in 1911, as staff officer of the Rhodesian contingents.

He is the author of Walsh's "System of Cypher," a work which has been acquired by His Majesty's Government.

He married Ethel Parker, second daughter of the late M. Dobson, Esq., 11, Kensington Gore, and has two sons and one daughter.

Residence : Newnham Manor, Newnham Murren, Oxon.

Clubs : Carlton ; Navy and Military ; Hurlingham.

JOHAN WOOD, Esq., M.P., M.A., J.P., D.L., son of the late J. H. Wood, Esq., J.P., was born on the 8th September, 1857, and educated at Rugby and at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1880, and M.A. in 1883. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in the same year. He is a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant

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for Herefordshire, of which county he was High Sheriff in 1900; and Justice of the Peace for Suffolk and Derbyshire; also Honorary Colonel of the 4th Volunteer Battalion Cheshire Regiment, and V.D. To the Conservative party he has rendered yeoman service, and now represents the constituency of Stalybridge, which seat he succeeded in recapturing in 1910 after a notable contest. He married first, in 1883, Estelle, daughter of Henry Benham, Esq., and second, in 1892, the Hon Gertrude Emily, third daughter of the second Baron Bateman. He has residences at Hengrave Hall, in the county of Suffolk; The Forrest Lodge of Kells, Galloway; and Whitfield House, Derbyshire, and is a member of the Carlton, Junior Carlton, New University and Bachelors' Clubs.



Lafayette.

JOHN WOOD, Esq., M.P.

II

BRITISH INDIA AND CEYLON.

PRINCE AGA KHAN, Aga

Sultan Mahomed Shah, was born in 1875. He was created K.C.I.E. in 1898 and G.C.I.E. in 1902, and is a member of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. He is a man of wide travel and varied experience, has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India, and is head of the Ismaili Mahomedans. He was a well-known guest of the nation at both the Coronation of the late King Edward and at that of their present Majesties. He has his principal residence at Aga Hall, Bombay, and is a member of the Marlborough Club in London.

COLONEL His Highness Alijah,

Farzand-i-Dilpizir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhlis-ud-Daulah, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab SIR MOHAMMAD HAMID ALI



PRINCE AGA KHAN.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE



H.H. SIR MOHAMMAD ALI KHAN.

KHAN, Bahadur, Mustaid Jang, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Wali of Rampur, A.D.C. to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, was born on the 31st August, 1875, and succeeded in February, 1889. His Highness is the sole surviving representative of the once great Rohilla power in India. He is the Premier Chief in the United Provinces, and rules over a territory of 892 square miles with a population of 531,217. His Highness the Nawab is an enlightened prince, and is well educated in the Arabic, Persian and English languages. He is a great supporter of education for Mahomedans, and has travelled extensively in America and Europe. During the Mutiny of 1857 the then Nawab of Rampur displayed

BRITISH INDIA

his unswerving loyalty to the British Government by affording pecuniary aid, protecting the lives of Europeans, and rendering other valuable services, which were suitably recognised by the paramount power. The present Chief has inherited the military instincts of his forefathers, and prides himself on the loyalty of his house to the British throne. This State contributes towards the defence of the Indian Empire by maintaining a well-equipped and well-trained battalion of Imperial Service Infantry and a Cavalry unit consisting of two squadrons.

His Highness was invited to England to take part in the Coronation of His Majesty King George V., but was unable to avail himself of the invitation on account of ill-health. At Delhi the Nawab had the special distinction of attending the Emperor as his A.D.C. on different state functions, and His Highness had the honour of receiving from the hands of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor the insignia of the Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order at the historic investiture held there.

His Highness has two sons, the eldest, Sahebzada Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, being the heir-apparent.

The State has an income of about £300,000 a year.

Address in London, Marlborough Club. Address in India, Rampur (State), United Provinces.

SAYAJI RAO III. is the present ruling Chief of the Gaekwar House.

He was born on the 17th March, 1863, and succeeded to the Masnad on the 27th May, 1875. His full titles are:—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Maharajah Sir Sayaji Rao, Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khail, Samsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I.

His Highness is the direct descendant of Partap Rao, son of Pillaji Rao Gaekwar, who founded the State of Baroda in the eighteenth century on the downfall of the Mogul Empire. His ancestor, Khande Rao Dabhade, was one of the most distinguished amongst the first Mahratta leaders. He maintained his followers in Guzerat and Kathiawar, and exacted

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tribute from these provinces. In the struggle for supremacy in the Mahratta confederacy, he supported the cause of Shahuji, the Rajah of Satarah, and was raised by him to the rank of Senapati or Commander-in-Chief in 1716. One of his officers, Damaji Rao Gaekwar, so distinguished himself by his bravery in the battle of Balapur in 1720, that he was appointed by

Shahuji second in command, with the title of Samsher Bahadur (Illustrious Swordsman).

Khande Rao Dabhade and Damaji Rao Gaekwar died in 1721, and were succeeded in office, the former by his son Trimbak Rao and the latter by his nephew Pillaji Rao, the son of Jhingoji Rao Gaekwar.

In 1729 the Peishwa obtained from Sarbuland Khan, the Mogul Deputy in Guzerat, a cession of *Chauth* and other dues of that province, and, among other con-



H.H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

ditions of the grant, engaged to prevent Mahratta subjects from taking part with disturbers of the peace. As Trimbak Rao Dabhade considered this condition to be an encroachment on his rights, he entered into negotiations with other Mahratta leaders in Guzerat to oppose the Peishwa's claims. He was, however, defeated and slain in the battle of Bhilapur, near Baroda, in 1731.

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As the Peishwa did not deem it politic to crush the Mahratta Chiefs, Yeshwant Rao, the infant son of Trimbak Rao, was appointed by him to the rank of Senapati, and, considering his tender age, nominated Pillaji Rao Gaekwar his Mutalik or Deputy, and conferred on him the title of Sena Khas Khail (Commander of the Special Corps).

The cession of the *Chauth* by Sarbuland Khan was subsequently disallowed by the Emperor of Delhi, who removed him from office and appointed Abhai Singh, the Maharajah of Jodhpur, as Viceroy of Guzerat. Pillaji Rao was assassinated in 1732 by the emissaries of Abhai Singh.

Damaji Rao Gaekwar succeeded his father, Pillaji Rao. He avenged his father's murder and wrested the whole of Guzerat from the Mogul Viceroy. Baroda was recaptured in 1734, since which year it has remained in the hands of the Gaekwars. Yeshwant Rao Dabhade, when he came of age, proved incompetent for his post, and the Dabhade family gave place to the Gaekwars.

In 1755 the Mogul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted, and the town and country were shared between the Peishwa and the Gaekwar. Damaji Rao also added considerably to his power and revenue by conquests in the peninsula of Kathiawar. He likewise took part in the battle of Panipat in 1761, and commanded a division. Some time after his return from Panipat he moved to Pattan, and made this town (the ancient Anhilwad) his capital in the place of Songhad. By his untiring energy, valour, and ability, Damaji Rao became the sovereign of a large country. He died in 1768.

His second son, Govind Rao, procured from the Peishwa his recognition as successor to his father's rank and title. Subsequently, however, Sayaji Rao I., the eldest son of Damaji Rao, who was of weak mind, was declared by the Poona Court to be Sena Khas Khail, and Fateh Singh Rao, one of his brothers, was appointed his Mutalik or Regent.

In 1781 the city of Baroda superseded Pattan as the capital of the Gaekwars.

Fateh Singh Rao died in 1789, and was practically succeeded by Manaji Rao Gaekwar, who assumed the charge of the person of his half-brother, Sayaji Rao, and of the administration of the State, in spite of the remonstrances of Govind Rao. Sayaji Rao died in 1792, and in the following year, Manaji

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Rao's death took place, whereupon Govind Rao was once more restored by the Peishwa and allowed to assume the title of Sena Khas Khail.

Govind Rao died in 1800. His eldest son, Anand Rao Gaekwar, was acknowledged as his successor. It was during the reign of this Maharajah that treaties were concluded between the British and Baroda Governments between 1802 and 1817. Under these, the British Government promised its protection and countenance to the Gaekwar in all public concerns, according to justice and as it may appear to be for the good of the country, respecting which the Gaekwar was to listen to advice. Agents were to be reciprocally appointed to reside with each of the contracting parties ; criminals were to be mutually surrendered ; an offensive as well as defensive alliance was contracted, and the Gaekwar agreed to receive from the British Government a subsidiary force consisting of four thousand native infantry, one thousand native cavalry, one company of European artillery, and two companies of gun Lascars, with the necessary military equipments. This force was to be stationed in Baroda territory, and for its support territories yielding at that period an annual revenue of Rs. 2,431,969 were ceded by the Gaekwar in perpetual sovereignty to the British Government. The Gaekwar also bound himself to maintain a contingent of 3,000* effective cavalry to co-operate with the subsidiary force in time of war. The Peishwa was obliged by the British Government to renounce all future claims against the Gaekwar either pecuniary or for supremacy or other cause. The foreign policy of the State was to be controlled by the British Government.

Anand Rao died in 1819, and was succeeded by his brother, Sayaji Rao II. On his accession the British Government resolved to withdraw from the minute interference which it had exercised in the time of Maharajah Anand Rao in the internal affairs of the Baroda State, provided that the Gaekwar respected the guaranteed allowances of certain persons and the agreements with his tributaries and bankers.

In 1820 a convention was concluded whereby the Gaekwar agreed to send no troops into Kathiawar and the Mahi Kantha without the consent

* In 1881 the British Government agreed to allow the contingent to be disbanded, in consideration of an annual money payment to them of Rs. 375,000.

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of the British Government, and to make no demand on the Zemindars or others residing in those provinces, except through the medium of the British Government, who engaged to procure payment of the tribute payable to Baroda from those provinces free of expense. In 1825 a somewhat similar arrangement was made on behalf of the Mewasis of Rewa Kantha. The reign of this Prince extended over twenty-eight years, and was generally prosperous.

Sayaji Rao died in 1847, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Ganpat Rao. He died without male issue in 1856, and was succeeded by his brother, Khande Rao. The Sepoy Mutiny occurred during the reign of this ruler, and His Highness rendered loyal assistance to the British Government during this critical period. He was granted the right of adoption in 1862, and was afterwards created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Maharajah Khande Rao died in 1870 without male issue, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Malhar Rao. The maladministration of this Maharajah terminated in his deposal by the British Government and deportation to Madras in 1875, where he died in 1882.

The British Government, being desirous to mark their sense of the loyal services of Maharajah Khande Rao Gaekwar during the Mutiny, acceded to the request of his widow, Maharanee Jamnabai, that she might be allowed to adopt some member of the Gaekwar family, who might be selected as the most suitable person upon whom to confer the Baroda State.

Her choice fell upon Gopal Rao, a descendant of Partap Rao, son of Pillaji Rao Gaekwar, and he was installed as Gaekwar of Baroda on the 27th May, 1875, under the name of SAYAJI RAO III. His Highness attended the Delhi Durbar of 1877, on which occasion he received the title of Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia. On the 28th December, 1881, he was formally invested with full powers, and in 1887 he was appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Since the assumption of the powers of government, His Highness has devoted himself energetically to the improvement of the administration of the State in its various branches.

Extraordinary care was taken with the education of the young Prince. An English civilian of high ability, the late Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C.I.E., was

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chosen for his tutor ; a school was formed for him with a few companions of high rank ; other suitable teachers were appointed, and the Prince applied himself with characteristic zeal and industry to the acquisition of a sound education. When the time for his installation drew near, special training was added to fit him for his work in life, and lectures on various subjects connected with the administration of the State were delivered to him by Sir T. Madava Rao (who was placed by the British Government in charge of the administration during his minority) and by his colleagues. Political philosophy has always been one of his favourite subjects of study, and gifted with a naturally keen intellect, the Prince has, through his severe training and through much subsequent study, acquired that power of ready grasp and of logical discussion which, combined with his innate courtesy and kindness, have given him so marked a position among the ruling chiefs in India.

His Highness, too, has always been devoted to outdoor exercises, such as riding, swimming, shooting, and hunting—thus not belying the fine tradition of the hardy Mahratta race. The motto, “Jeen ghar, jeen takht” (*i.e.*, The saddle the home, the saddle the throne), on a banner presented to him by the British Government in 1876, is expressive of the bold character of the race from which he has sprung. Indeed, throughout a busy reign the Maharajah has kept himself in good form as a sportsman. The moors of Scotland not less than the jungles of India have afforded him sport. Besides panthers, tigers and bears, his bag has included a lion. He annually entertains a large party for pig-sticking in his preserves at Dabka in the neighbourhood of Baroda.

Other and rarer qualities appear to have shown themselves in the youth. Early reports of his progress note his natural ease, the dignity and modesty of his bearing, his self-possession and good manners, evenness of temper and thoughtfulness of disposition. The qualities most characteristic of him traceable in his administrative work are regularity, love of method and exactness, and above all, the patience and perseverance that have enabled him to carry on his work under the most trying conditions, and in the face of the most discouraging difficulties.

On the 28th December, 1881, His Highness, as already stated, was

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invested with full powers of administration, and began the serious business of his career. From the first the young Maharajah determined to devote his energies and abilities to the good of his kingdom and the welfare of his subjects. He surrounded himself with able ministers and officers, and spent his best efforts in improving the *morale* of his Civil Service.

The new *régime* of 1881 had to build up everything anew, for it found not much to work upon. The minister in power during the minority, a man of proved ability, had succeeded in laying foundations and sketching a framework of some of the first necessities of a systematic administration. He had also settled many of the administrative questions which lay open between the Baroda State and the British Government. But to perfect effective and well-adapted machinery to grapple with difficult questions of internal reform and to push the State forward into line of progress with the rest of India, was the task which the Maharajah found reserved for himself. To the first period of his reign, between his investiture in 1881 and his first visit to Europe in 1887, belongs the work of initiation during which His Highness thoroughly acquainted himself with the conditions and needs of his dominions and laid strong foundations in every direction for his future work in life. During this period he visited in turn each of the four divisions of the Baroda territory, inquired into the needs of his subjects, and made himself accessible to all classes of people. The variety of work done in these years was prodigious. Among other reforms a scientific land-revenue survey was initiated ; the revenue system was thoroughly revised and rules relating to it were codified ; customs taxation was lightened ; transit duties were abolished, and the first cotton spinning and weaving mills in Baroda were started. The military was rendered more efficient. Of the many useful public works which distinguish the State, the great Ajwa Reservoir (Shri Sayaji Sarowar), which now supplies drinking water to the City of Baroda, was commenced about this time. These water-works have cost forty-three lakhs of rupees. Since their construction the health of Baroda has much improved, and cholera has disappeared altogether. The City of Baroda was improved, and several important public buildings were erected at considerable cost. Nor was the welfare of the towns and villages neglected, each being provided with its

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own school, public office, and pure water, while in the larger towns throughout the districts, dispensaries open to all classes of people were established. In 1882 the Baroda Arts College and also a Female Training College were opened. Special attention to female education began henceforward to be a marked feature of the educational policy of the State. In 1883 special schools were provided for the backward and poorer classes, and from that time onward efforts were made, and are still being made, to elevate them socially and morally. In 1885 the second Male Training College was established. Meanwhile, rules and regulations were being drawn up for all departments, and the machinery of government was rendered so efficient that when His Excellency Lord Dufferin, the then Viceroy, visited Baroda in 1886, he congratulated His Highness on the many improvements set on foot in the State, and expressed his belief that "in His Highness India is blessed with one of those wise, high-minded, and conscientious members, whose life is a blessing to their people, and whose co-operation with the Government of India is more calculated than anything else to further the happiness of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, and to assist us in the performance of onerous and grave duties."

In May, 1887, His Highness paid his first visit to Europe, which lasted until February, 1888. This was undertaken by His Highness with a view to recruit his health, impaired by the heavy strain of work. The gravity of the matter was not at that time fully realised by his people, who urged him to return earlier than was probably advisable. But the first visit led to others. He visited Europe a second time in June, 1888, and again in 1892 and 1893. These visits did more than anything else to stimulate the Maharajah in his work of reform, and at the same time to render him dissatisfied with the small progress his State had so far made in comparison with that in the Western countries. The conclusions drawn by him from his first foreign travels were that ignorance was the cause of poverty among Indians ; that education was the only remedy, and must therefore be pushed on and extended, and that the want of technical and scientific training must be supplied. As a consequence the Kala Bhavan (*i.e.*, Technical Institute) of Baroda came into being in 1890, "where," to quote the Maharajah's words, "education

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of the hand and the eye will be attempted side by side with that of the mind and where instruction will be imparted mainly through the vernaculars." The Institute comprises Schools of Arts, Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Dyeing, Weaving, and Commerce. Industrial schools were also opened in the districts to serve as feeder schools to the Kala Bhavan. In 1892 an Education Commission was appointed, and, in 1893, the bold and novel scheme of compulsory education was introduced as an experimental measure in the Amreli Taluka of the State. Under this scheme, at first forty per cent., and later on all of the scholars were admitted free. The number of vernacular schools in the State was now doubled. It has been part of the educational system to translate various well-known English books on science, art, history, and general subjects, as well as works in Sanskrit, into the vernaculars for the benefit of the scholars. A fine Museum has been constructed where students can go and study the various elaborate collections of natural history. Twenty-four scholars representing different communities were sent to Europe for higher study—a scheme which has since been developed and extended—and Baroda students are now studying in various countries in Europe and America, and in Japan. Occasionally officers in the service of the State are sent to Europe, America, and parts of India, with the object of acquiring an insight into the working of the various institutions. During this period various other Departments of Government were re-organised, among them the Police Force and the Forest and the Accounts Departments. A Municipal Act was passed ; more hospitals were built and equipped with the necessary staff. The State currency was reformed. A Model Farm was established at the capital, and the services of an expert European officer were engaged for the purpose of giving practical lessons in Agriculture. Then, too, His Highness launched on a scheme of extensive railway construction throughout his territory, which, being persevered in to the present day, has brought the mileage of railways in Baroda, which was 60 in 1881, to 368 in 1912, involving an expenditure of about a crore and a half. The same beneficial policy was pursued in regard to the construction of roads. His Excellency Lord Elgin, another Viceroy, who visited Baroda in 1896, spoke with especial praise of His Highness's educational policy.

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During the next ten years of his rule, concluding with his Silver Jubilee in 1907, His Highness showed a distinct tendency to enter into the wider life of India as a whole. He took delight in writing articles in magazines, appeared often on public platforms, and discussed questions of national importance with the leaders of Indian society. In administrative work, too, he struck a bolder key. In 1901 His Highness decided to substitute, for a period of not less than fifty years, the British Indian silver coinage for the Babashai rupee of the State, in order to remove the great inconvenience caused to trade by the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the two currencies. In 1903-4 he completely separated the executive and judicial functions of his officers, and decentralised much of the executive work. In 1904 primary education was made free and compulsory throughout the State. In consequence of this and other educational reforms, the State has now been spending annually about sixteen lakhs of rupees on Education. In 1904-5 he sanctioned the formation of an Executive Council to relieve the pressure of work on the Central Government ; he also abolished over two hundred vexatious taxes on different castes and professions and substituted an Income Tax in their stead. In 1905 he passed a Local Boards Act, organising a system of rural self-government throughout the State. He also passed an Act for the prevention of child marriages.

His Highness attended the Coronation Durbar of His Imperial Majesty Edward VII. held at Delhi on the 1st January, 1903. In 1905 His Highness undertook his longest foreign trip. It occupied nineteen months, during which time he visited America, as well as Europe, mixing with the great men of different nationalities, examining the systems of foreign governments, and studying Occidental civilisation in its various bearings.

In 1907 the subjects of the Baroda State celebrated His Highness's Silver Jubilee, and spontaneously demonstrated their appreciation of his devotion to public affairs and his personal regard for the increasing happiness and well-being of his subjects. For a whole week there were rejoicings all over the Gaekwar's dominions, and in a lengthy address, reviewing the leading features of His Highness's administration, the representatives of the people testified the depth of their loyalty and gratitude. On this occasion, His

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Highness made a touching speech, in which he referred to the duty he had tried to discharge towards the State, and asked indulgence for any possible errors he might have committed in fulfilling the great task to which he had set himself. Several valuable concessions were granted to the people in commemoration of this event.

Since his Jubilee the Maharajah has been as incessant in his labours on behalf of his kingdom as before. Encouraged by the affection of his people and the esteem of a wide circle both within and without India, he has realised only too fully how much work remains still to be done before he can see his people thrifty, energetic, and resourceful. His Highness brought from America a graduate of considerable ability, who acted as Economic Adviser to his Government. Indigenous industries and commerce have been fostered. He founded the Baroda Bank, and helped the organisation of the Baroda Tramway Company. Dyeing factories were established ; Customs duties were abolished ; the geological resources of the State, which had previously been ascertained by a survey, were carefully inquired into once more with a view to possible industrial developments. Greater autonomy was granted to Village Boards and Municipalities. The experiment of a Legislative Council was tried, and has been found successful ; and the number of the members of this Council has recently been increased. It is as yet only an advisory body, but the members possess the right of interpellation. Yet another prominent feature of His Highness's interest in the administration of the State has been the drawing up of laws, rules, and regulations for the various departments of the State, not excluding his own household. The Hindu law applicable to the State has been codified. All this has simplified the work of officials, and given general satisfaction to the public. The Maharajah, who in social matters is a Radical, has also passed some Acts for the prevention of some of the social evils. A few years ago he appointed an Education and a Decentralisation Commission, and adopted most of the recommendations formulated. In 1910 he also appointed a Commission to inquire into the physical condition of his subjects, and the report submitted by the Commission received due consideration. Libraries and reading rooms are being established throughout the State with the help of an American

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expert, whose services have been specially secured by His Highness; and an Art Gallery has been built in order to receive the collection of pictures by Old and Modern Masters of all the Schools now in course of formation. This National Gallery, in which sculpture will be included, already includes many works well known to and appreciated by the connoisseur, and, by the desire of His Highness, is being formed on a sound and reasoned scheme.

Irrigation and railways are being extended from day to day, whereby his subjects have benefited immensely.

In 1909 His Excellency Lord Minto, the Viceroy, visited Baroda. On this occasion he complimented His Highness on the labour devoted by him to the study of educational, social, and other questions relating to the State, wished him success in the reforms introduced from time to time, and expressed his gratification at recognising on all sides evidence of the administrative energy and capacity of His Highness.

In 1910 His Highness visited Japan and subsequently proceeded to England in time to be present at the Coronation ceremony of His Imperial Majesty George V., King-Emperor of India. His Highness was also present on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on the 12th December, 1911.

A few words must here be devoted to the incident which occurred at the Delhi Durbar, and which, in certain quarters, was made the most of through misunderstanding, through ignorance, or prejudice. Owing to the regulation, as transmitted officially to the Gaekwar, that only one bow should be made as act of homage to Their Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress—an official mistake now duly acknowledged—His Highness was said to be desirous of shewing discourtesy to Her Majesty when he followed the instruction which, as he afterwards said, “struck me as strange.” He was reproached in an important section of the British press for the whitelinen costume which he wore, the fact being ignored that it is the costume a Gaekwar wears, as Gaekwar, on the highest occasions, and which, in fact, he had donned in the two Coronation Processions in London, in one of which Their Majesties were wearing their crowns. In London it was understood. And it might be added that the materials of which it was composed were more costly than many of the

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silks and satins worn by others on state occasions. He was further reproached with having, before the homage, transferred his pearl necklace, which he had worn before the people, from his own neck to that of his son, he himself appearing simply before his liege lord—an act graceful in itself, unfortunately not appreciated by certain officials and correspondents. It was objected that he carried a stick—which he certainly did, and has regularly done at former Durbars, as well as at all other times ; the stick appears in his state portraits as Gaekwar, as another would wear his sword ; and none hitherto had challenged it. He was criticised for turning too soon after the obeisance, instead of backing from Their Majesties—an undoubted blunder to which undue importance has been given. It was made in the excitement of the supreme moment by a Prince whose temperament is known to be nervous, and who at such a time, and in circumstances the whole camp knew of, forgot the predetermined formula. As the Gaekwar said afterwards : “ So far as I know, no mistake took place except that, it appears, I turned back a little too soon. A few steps more and it would have been all right. But it was a sheer mistake. Yet some people, for some reason or other, wish to make capital out of it. Some day the truth will be known.” He was, in fact, in ignorance that anything untoward had happened until the end of the ceremony, when the matter—an accident which, when he was made aware of it, he thought would have passed unnoticed—was brought to his attention by friends (misrepresented as “ the fierce denunciations of loyal and chivalrous Rajputs ”) ; whereupon with natural chivalry and loyalty he instantly offered an apology (forthwith described as the craven humility of a guilty conscience). Such are the details, all capable of explanation and obvious to the unprejudiced mind, of the grounds of attack of which so much has been unduly and unjustly made. What would have properly passed as a little excusable *gaucherie* in another, was untruthfully magnified in the Gaekwar’s case into gross rudeness, if not disloyalty and sedition. It did not occur to the critics that such conduct, if true, would be an act of supremest folly, possibly of self-destruction, perpetrated by the man who has shown himself the most enlightened and progressive native ruler in India, whose appreciation of British institutions and of British rule has been proved throughout his

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whole career. The errors of the act of obeisance and of sitting while the Viceroy was sitting, have been shown to have originated in the quarter where the programme presented him for guidance in the ceremonial was prepared. This, apparently, was unknown to those who have formed British public opinion on the incident.

To give point to the attack and innuendoes of disloyalty, it was announced at the same time that a printing-press subsidised by His Highness had previously printed seditious matter in his State. The fact of the printing was true ; but it was untrue that the press, set up in one of the outlying districts of the State, was subsidised. In fact, no printing-press in Baroda State is subsidised, or has been for twenty years past ; and the existence of the press in question was unknown to His Highness. Immediately on the offence becoming known—before the Coronation—the Gaekwar instituted an inquiry with the object of punishing the misdemeanour, with the full knowledge and approval of the Resident.

It may safely be said that no ruling Prince is more loyal to the King and to the British Raj, or more devoted in following the example of British civilisation, as applicable to Indian needs, nor has he allowed any opportunity to pass by which he might display his sympathy and loyalty. Latterly, he was the first outside England to contribute to the Titanic Fund (£500), and to the Scott Memorial (£200) ; he has lent highly important works of art from his collections in Baroda institutions for the delight and instruction of the British people—to the Royal Academy (Old Masters), to the Victoria and Albert Museum, and to the Whitechapel Art Gallery.

This constant visitor, and modest and enlightened gentleman (whose loyal devotion is recognised by all who know him, but whose fair name has been made the butt of the ill-informed and evil-wisher), is not the man to insult the King and Queen, of whom he has always spoken in terms of reverence and admiration. Neither, were it otherwise, could he be so foolish, as the thoughtless imagine, as to be ready by blind and graceless acts of vanity or hostility (as was alleged) to bring grave trouble on his own head. He is a good sportsman in every sense, and he must appreciate the act of justice, belated though it was, on the part of Viscount Hardinge, who first had the

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pluck to stand up before a British public, incensed through so many misstatements and exaggerations, and, in so far as he could, to extract the sting from the charges which had been made. But poison absorbed takes long to eradicate. Yet, in the words of His Highness, "the truth will be known"—the sooner when they who obscured it, however unintentionally, reconsider the actual facts. Justice demands as much in fairness to the man and ruler who has been cruelly wronged.

It was necessary to notice the incident here, in view of the undue importance that has been attached to it, and the false deductions from it that have been made.

In 1880, a year before his investiture, His Highness married a Princess of the House of Tanjore, an accomplished and amiable lady, who, however, died in 1885, leaving one son, Shrimant Yuvaraj Fateh Singh Rao, then aged two years. He was well educated and studied at Oxford University ; he was also a keen sportsman. He was married in 1904. Unhappily, in 1908 he died, leaving three children—two daughters, and a son named Pratap Singh Raje.

After the death of the first Maharanee, His Highness married a young and graceful Mahratta lady named Chimnabai Saheb, cousin to His Highness the Rajah of Dewas. She is well educated, and has travelled with His Highness in Europe and America. She takes a great interest in public movements, co-operating with the Maharajah in his work of social reform. She is specially interested in all endeavours to improve the position of women in India. Her Highness has founded scholarships for the education of girls, and contributed a large sum of money for an industrial institution for poor women in Baroda, where they may learn to become self-supporting. In November, 1909, Her Highness organised a grand Fancy Bazaar in aid of this cause and invited Her Excellency Lady Minto to open it. The Maharanee is also a worthy comrade of His Highness in sport. She is an excellent shot, and has brought down more than one tiger. Her Highness was invested in 1892 with the Order of the Crown of India. To His Highness she has borne four children—three sons and one daughter, whose education has been most carefully supervised. Shrimant Raj Kumar Jaisingh Rao, the

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eldest son, was born in 1888. He was educated at Harrow and at Harvard University. On his return from abroad he was married to the daughter of Merherban Bapusaheb Ganpat Rao Hande on the 27th February, 1913. Shrimant Raj Kumar Shivaji Rao, the second son, who was born in 1890, passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Bombay from the Baroda College, and then passed to Oxford. Shrimati Raj Kumari Indiraraja was born in 1892. She was educated at Baroda and also at a well-known private school in England. She matriculated from the Bombay University, being the first Indian Princess to have achieved such a distinction. She is still continuing her studies privately. Shrimant Raj Kumar Dhairyashil Rao, the youngest son, was born in 1893; for some time a scholar in Eastbourne, he is now a student of the Mayo College, Ajmere.

The Baroda territories lie between $20^{\circ} 45'$ and $21^{\circ} 42'$ North latitude, and between $70^{\circ} 45'$ and $71^{\circ} 22'$ East longitude, excepting the district of Okhamandal, which lies between 22° and $22^{\circ} 28'$ North latitude, and between $68^{\circ} 58'$ and $69^{\circ} 14'$ East longitude.

The area of the State is 8,182 square miles, and its population according to the latest census 2,032,798 souls, out of which 1,055,935 are males and 976,863 females. Compared with European countries, the Baroda State is larger than Wales by 700 square miles, and greater than two-thirds of Belgium.

The average annual gross revenue of the State is Rs. 16,610,456.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SHRI BHAUSINHJI II., K.C.S.I., the present ruler of the State of Bhaunagar, was born on the 26th April, 1875, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1896 on the death of his father, the Maharajah Shri Takhtsinhji, in the early part of that year. He is the Chief of the Gohil clan of Rajputs in Kathiawar, and from ancient times his house has been known, not only for its military enterprise coupled with tact and sagacity, but also for its commercial instincts in fostering and developing trade.

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H.H. THE MAHARAJAH OF BHAUNAGAR.

At the time of establishment of British influence at Surat about the year 1740, piracy was rampant along the whole littoral from Cambay to the Indus, and the rulers of Bhaunagar, by co-operating with the Company's forces, succeeded in exterminating the piratical hordes infesting the coasts, which had almost effaced the sea-borne trade. Even in those remote days a very close feeling of friendship thus existed between the State and the British authorities, a friendship which has grown as the years have gone by. During the Mutiny in 1857 the then ruler, Jasvatsinhji,

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grandfather of the present Maharajah, was among the first to offer the British Government all the assistance he could command, and his loyalty was rewarded by the bestowal of a Knight Commandership of the Star of India, a distinction which he was the first Prince in Kathiawar to receive.

His Highness Jasvatsinhji died in 1870, and was succeeded by his son, Takhtsinhji, who was created K.C.S.I. in 1881, and G.C.S.I. in 1886. A man of wide enlightenment and culture, the State was brought, under his comparatively short rule of eighteen years, into a high condition of efficiency. He was an enthusiastic patron of education, and towards the many charitable and useful institutions of the country his liberality was unbounded.

The home education of his son, the present Prince Bhausinhji, was begun early. At the age of nine years he joined the famous Rajkumar College at Rajkot, where he remained for a period of four and a half years, and formed many friendships with the Princes—his school-fellows—which he still retains. Later on he was placed under the tuition and guardianship of Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., I.C.S., at Dharwar, where he passed nearly four years, until February, 1893. During this time he made several extended tours with his tutor throughout India and Ceylon, from which he derived that wide knowledge and general information which travel alone can give. He was then associated in his work with the several heads of departments of the State with a view to obtain practical insight into the affairs of administration.

By the unexpected demise of his father on the 29th January, 1896, the young Prince was suddenly called upon to administer the State, but the training and insight he had received in the different branches of its government stood him in good stead, and it was soon apparent that his education had fully qualified him to follow in his father's footsteps. His first task was to overhaul the finances of the State, and to put them on a sound and workable basis. The success of his efforts is evident from the high popularity to which the State Bank which he established has reached. During the anxious years of famine which followed close upon his assuming the duties of government, the

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young Maharajah not only remitted some fourteen lakhs of rupees of outstanding dues, but also organised extensive relief measures for the benefit of the poor. During his rule Bhaunagar has made marvellous progress. A hundred miles of State railway have been added to the 120 which existed before, and a project for an equal length of steam tramway is under consideration, while the improvements of harbour works and other facilities have enabled ocean-going steamers of large tonnage to bring to Bhaunagar direct shipments of cargo in bulk from European and other distant ports. The high estimation in which the administration of His Highness and the financial integrity of the State are held by the public is best testified by the successful issue in 1904 of State Bonds on the model of Government Securities,—an event unparalleled in the history of any Native State in India. Among many of his generous donations to the advancement of educational and other institutions may be mentioned his contribution of 50,000 rupees for the extension of his *alma mater*, the Rajkumar College, and 23,000 rupees towards the Memorial Funds subscribed throughout India to perpetuate the memory of the late King-Emperor Edward VII. In all, his subscriptions to various public funds from 1896 to 1911 have amounted to an aggregate of over one and a half lakhs of rupees, apart from donations privately bestowed.

The Maharajah married in 1893 the Princess Devkunvarba, daughter of Maharaval Shri Mansinhji, a Chauhan Rajput, by whom he has one daughter, who is married to the Mahandra Maharajah of Panna in Central India. By the untimely death of his consort in 1903, His Highness suffered a heavy loss, and one which evoked widespread sympathy and regret among his loyal subjects. Two years later His Highness married Princess Nandkunvarba, daughter of the Khirasra Darbar, who in 1912 gave birth to a son and heir, an event which caused great rejoicing among the people. His Highness was created K.C.S.I. in 1904, and Her Highness Maharanee Shri Nandkunvarba had the privilege to receive the high distinction of C.I. at the hands of His Imperial Majesty the King during the Royal Visit to India.

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SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M., MAHARAJADHIRAJA

BAHADUR OF BURDWAN, was born on the 19th October, 1881, and installed on the 10th February, 1903, by Mr. (now Sir) J. A. Bourdillon, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He was confirmed in the hereditary title at the Delhi Durbar in 1903, and on the 26th June, 1908, he obtained for the Raj the full title of Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan. He

is the twelfth in succession to the Burdwan *Gadi*.



H.H. THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

On the 1st January, 1909, he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire and the same *Gazette* announced his admission into the Third Class, Civil Division, of the Indian Order of Merit, for the conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtoun Hall on the 7th November, 1908, when he helped to save the life of Sir Andrew Fraser (the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) by interposing his own person between Sir Andrew

and the would-be assassin's revolver, and thus shielding the Lieutenant-Governor at the risk of his own life. On the 12th December, 1911, at the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and was on the 14th idem formally invested with the Insignia of the Order by the King-Emperor.

The present Maharajadhiraja is a great patron of the "divine arts," and is himself a composer of no mean order. He is also a fluent speaker,

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a keen politician, and an accurate observer, and takes a wide interest in the many social problems of the day. He is a member of both the Imperial and the Bengal Legislative Councils, and was elected to the two Councils by an overwhelming majority of votes in 1909 by the landholders' electorates. In 1906 he travelled over the Continent of Europe and the British Isles, and his general observations and his opinions on Western politics and on literary, scientific, and philanthropic institutions of the West are graphically described in his "Impressions," a book of his European tour. He is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of the United Kingdom, a Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, etc., etc. He has also been the President of the British Indian Association for the years 1911-12 and 1912-13, and was President of the Imperial Reception Committee which organized the Royal Pageants that were displayed before their Imperial Majesties on the Calcutta Maidan (5th January, 1912), when they visited the city.

The Burdwan Raj Estate is the largest Zemindari in Bengal, covering an area of about 4,500 square miles, nearly the whole of which is in the highest state of cultivation, with a population of no less than two million souls. The total revenues of the State exceed that of any other in Bengal, and the contribution which it pays into the Imperial Treasury is far and away the largest paid by any landholder in India. This great Hindu House is noted for its proverbial charity and monumental works in the public cause, as well as for its many large endowments in aid of religion.

A son and heir was born to Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab on the 14th July, 1905. He has been named Uday Chand Mahtab, and is the present Maharajadhiraja-Kumar of Burdwan.

SIRDAR CHARANJIT SINGH, a distinguished member of the Kapurthala Ruling Family, is a grandson of His late Highness Rajah Nihal Singh, and was born in February, 1883. He is one of the prominent and leading chiefs

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of the Punjab and is known for his hospitality, enlightenment and liberality. He is an excellent English and Persian scholar, and enjoys the friendship of a very large number of Englishmen. The esteem in which he is held by the Government is evident by the



SIRDAR CHARANJIT SINGH.

distinctions shown to him. He had the honour of being invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in 1905, and was honoured with a Royal invitation to attend the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in June, 1911. He had on this auspicious occasion the further honour of being formally presented to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. He was also a guest of the Government at Delhi on the occasion of the Imperial Royal Durbar in December, 1911, as well as on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar, in 1903.

He has been an Honorary Magistrate for the last nine

years at Jullunder, where he is looked up to as a true leader of the people, and inspires the respect and affection of all. His father, Kanwar Sochet Singh, was "a man of tried loyalty," of whom it was written by an eminent official that "it would be well if the Government could boast that all their chiefs had been men of the same stamp," and about whom Sir Donald McLeod wrote that "had he been an Englishman,

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greater earnestness and cordiality could hardly have been evinced by him, than was shown by Kanwar Sochet Singh, and that the part taken by him may ever be remembered by the British Government and its Officers with grateful regard, that he and his descendants may ever continue deserving of its favour, and that every member of his family may find hearty friends in all Englishmen with whom he may come into contact."

The State of Kapurthala has an area of 630 square miles and a population of over 300,000.

THE present MAHARAJAH
OF CHARKHARI, H.H.
MAHARAJADHIRAJA
SIPAHNDAR-UL-MULK, SIR
JUJHAR SINH JU DEO
BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., is
a descendant of Maha-
rajah Chatarsal and the
sixth ruler of this State,
which comprises an area of
880 square miles and
contains a population of
132,530 souls.

The State of Charkhari,
which is situated in Bundel-
kund, has always been
renowned for its loyalty to
the British Raj. The dis-
tinguished services of his
predecessor during the period

of the Indian Mutiny are recorded in various despatches at the time.
This chief not only adhered firmly to his alliance with the British



H.H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIPAHNDAR-UL-MULK,
SIR JUJHAR SINH JU DEO BAHADUR, K.C.I.E.,
OF CHARKHARI STATE, C.I.

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Government, but, when the rebels beleaguering the fort demanded from him the surrender of the British officers whom he had protected, returned for answer, "he would deliver up his own son, but would, with his life, defend his British guests." For this act of signal devotion in protecting the lives of Her Majesty's subjects at the imminent and unconcealed peril of his own, he was publicly thanked by the Viceroy, Lord Canning, who enjoined all British officers who might hereafter enter the territory of the Maharajah to remember these services, and to render to His Highness the respect and consideration which he so eminently deserved.

His Highness had the honour of meeting Their Imperial Majesties during the late Imperial Durbar at Delhi, where on that auspicious occasion he was decorated with the insignia of K.C.I.E. In commemoration of the event, on his return from Delhi he remitted three lakhs of rupees for the relief of his subjects.

The State enjoys a revenue of six lakhs of rupees, and is entitled to a hereditary salute of eleven guns.

THE NAWABZADAH KHWAJAH MAHOMED AFZAL OF DACCA is the eldest son of the Honourable The Nawab Khwajah Mahomed Yousouf, K.B., and is the descendant of an ancient house which traces its lineage backwards through many centuries. The founder of the present Nawab family of Dacca was Khwajah Khairullah of Kashmir, whose paternal forefathers were the direct descendants of Shah Syed Abdul Qadir Gilani of Bagdad, and his grandmother was a lineal descendant of Shah Syed Obeidullah Ahrar Tusi. During the religious disturbances in the middle of the eighteenth century, due to the disunion among the two sects of the Mahomedan community, Khwajah Khairullah, who owned valuable estates in Kashmir, migrated from there with his son Khwajah Mahomed Afzal, and a daughter, and after taking refuge for a time in Delhi, finally settled in Patna. There he acquired considerable estates and became one of the leading men of affluence in the district. In the year 1850, the only grandson of Khwajah Mahomed

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Afzal, Khwajah Mahomed Mahdi, married a half-sister of the late Nawab Sir Abdul Ghani of Dacca, by whom he had a son, now the Honourable the Nawab Khwajah Mahomed Yousouf, father of the present Nawabzadah.

The Nawabzadah was born on the 3rd December, 1875, and was educated in Dacca, Madrasah, and at the University of Calcutta, matriculating in 1894. He continued his studies at the Dacca College for three years, but his delicate constitution stood in the way of his further progress. He married the eldest daughter of the present Dowager Begum and now superintends the management of his father's estate, and has likewise served as an Honorary Magistrate for the past nine years. On the occasion of the



H.H. MAHOMED AFZAL, NAWABZADAH OF DACCA.

Imperial Durbar at Delhi he was granted the Durbar Medal and Certificate of Honour for his good services, with the use of the courtesy title of Nawabzadah, this being the first occasion on which this title has been granted by His Imperial Majesty's Government for the Province of Eastern Bengal

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and Assam. He is a member of the Royal Asiatic Society (England) and, like his father, is very fond of sport and is a first class game and rifle shot. But his favourite pursuit is the study of Persian, of which he is an ardent lover. He studied this melodious language specially under the tutorship of the late Mirza Mahomed "Makhmur" Shirazi, nephew of "Wisal," the famous poet-laureate of Persia. His genius for writing Persian verses has earned for him the title of "Shamsush-Shu'ara" in the Province, and has not only gained for him the admiration of his educated countrymen, but placed him at the head of the few who are credited with having given attention to this difficult subject. He has had the honour of receiving the gracious thanks of His Imperial Majesty for an ingenious Chronogrammatic Ode written in honour of the Durbar, of which some verses are appended, together with a free translation in English by the author himself.

ORIGINAL.

1. Subhdam poshid gardun Taj-i zar ba aab-o tab,
Az shu'a-i nur-afshan gashta Geti faizyab.
2. Bar sar-i gulha-i rangin qatraha-i zalaha,
Ya ki ikkil-i durar chun afsar-i Afrasyab.
3. Naghmaha-i murgh-i-zar az marghzar aayed hami,
Ya ki murghan basta ander chang-i khud chang-o rabab.
4. 'Arsa-i ghabra farozan yaksarah az tab-i shid,
Chun 'izar-i mahvashan az saghar-i sahba-i nab.
5. Turfa rang-i basta khak-i Hind kaz rashk-ash sipahr,
Mi-zanad sad n'ara-i "yaa laitani kunto turab."
6. Har taraf atwab-i azdar-dam dama-dam sar shuda,
Andar-in m'ani ki an Shahinshahi malik-riqab :
7. Mafkhar-i Europe sarir-aara-i Mulk-i Asia,
Shah-i bahr-o bar sipahr-i 'azmat-o Kaiwan-janab.
8. Nayyar-i burj-i najabat, gauhar-i durj-i sharaf,
Nazish-i Geti khidiv-i kamgar-o kamyab.
9. Gorg Khamis, Shah-i Bartan Qaisar-i Hindoostan
Jilwa-aara gasht bar takht-i Shahi chun Aftab.

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10. Zinat-i farq-i mubarak afsar-i farmandihi,
Zib-i dast-i zar fishan shamshir dar zarrin qirab.
11. Jam'a bahr-i jhan-nisari sarwaran-i bi-shumar,
Jam'a bahr-i sarfarushi lashkaran-i bi-hisab.
12. An Shahinshahi zivil-qadr-i ki az farr-o shikuh,
Bandagan-i dargah-ash ra mi-buad Dara khitab.
13. Lutf-i wo bahrist kaz wai yak jahan sirab gasht,
Dast-i, wo abr-ist kan lulu be-barad ja-i aab.
14. Nam-i wo dar nama-i Shahi, Shahan ra iftikhar
Zat-i wo dar daftar-i afzaal fard-i intikhab.
15. Dar dil-ash pinhan karam chun bu-i gul dar barg-i gul
Az rukh-ash paida shahamat ham-chunan kaz Mihr tab
16. Shahna-i farman-i 'adl-ash bahr-i aaram-i tazarv
Misl-i pa-i murgh-i-aabi dokht changal-i 'uqab.
17. Shar ze r'ub-ash shud 'adim-o zulm az dad-ash 'aqim
Amn dar 'asr-ash muqim-o fitna dar 'ahd-ash ba-khwab.
18. Bad yak-ran-i Zamanah ya Khuda zir-i do-ran
Bad har aan hishmat-o ijlal wo ra ham-rikab.
19. Dushmanan-ash ra hazimat bad bigah-o pagah
Nusrat-o fath-o zafar bad-ash hamisha iqtirab.
20. Daulat-i farhat buad Shahinsha-Banu ra nasib
Gah na-binad surat-i kulfat " Ila Yaum-il hisab."
21. Zil-i ishan dayaman bada ba-Royal Family
Sayah-afgan ta ba-Geti Aaftab-o Mahtab.
22. Durr-i sal-i Taj-Poshi az tag-i darya-i fikr,
Afzal-i ahqar bar-aaward-ast chun la'l-i khush-ab.
23. M'anawi Banglah-o Hijri sal kar Suri haminst :—
" Yak-hazar-o seh-sad-o ham bist-o-nuh andar hisab.
1329 A.H. = 1318 B.S.

NOTE.—As His Imperial Majesty is the fifth George, this Chronogram brings out the year of His Blessed Coronation in no less than five different Eras, *viz.*, Samvat, Christian, Fuslee, Hijra and Bengali.

- (i) By adding the first letters of all the first hemistichs the Samvat Era 1968 is obtained.
- (ii) The sum of the last letters of all the first hemistichs gives the year 1911 A.D.
- (iii) The sum of the first letters of all the second hemistichs, figures out as 1319, the Fusli year.
- (iv) From the last hemistich of this ode the year 1329 A.H. is apparent.
- (v) And by the computation of the letter-values of this line we get the figures 1318 B.S. corresponding to the Hijra Era 1329 A.H.

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TRANSLATION.

1. At dawn the sky put on the glittering golden orb
Whose refulgent beams kindled the whole Universe.
2. Are these dew-drops that we see trembling on the petals of the flowers of varied hue,
Or is it the crownlet of pearls rivalling the Tiara of Afrasyab ?
3. Is this the musical warble of the song-birds, wafted from the groves,
Or perchance the birds are engaged in playing upon the organs ?
4. Behold this tract of Earth, it is glistening beneath the radiance of the Sun,
Like to the vermeil-tinctured cheeks of a damsel after quaffing a goblet of wine.
5. India's coral strand is robed in wond'rous beauty and the envious sky
Is repeating ever and again the verse " Oh ! had I been turned to Earth."
6. Dragon-like cannon are pouring forth volleys after volleys,
Proclaiming in voice of Thunder, India's homage to the Mighty EMPEROR-KING.
7. The glory of Europe and the glittering Crown of Asia's Throne,
King over lands and seas, in greatness like the sky and whose vestibule is high as the
orbit of Saturn.
8. The brightest luminary of the Zodiac of nobleness and the peerless gem of the casket
of eminence,
The pride of the Universe—a mighty monarch enthroned in the hearts of His people—
9. George the Fifth, King of Great Britain and the Kaiser of India
Has adorned the Royal Throne like the Sun.
10. His auspicious head bedecked with the Regal Crown,
The gold-scattering hand bearing the scimitar in the embroidered sheath.
11. There, for His sake the brave Commanders stand ready to sacrifice their lives,
There, too, the innumerable invincible army ready in His defence to die.
12. Such a mighty monarch is He, in pomp and grandeur,
That a Courtier of His ranks himself as a Lord of high degree.
13. His ocean-like benignity contenting all,
His cloud-like hands showering pearls.
14. His name in the History of Kings, is an object of pride to the Sovereigns,
His August-self in the Book of Virtue is incomparable even amongst the elect.
15. As the aroma of flowers is inherent in petals, so is magnanimity innate in His mind,
As lustre is in the Sun so is splendour refulgent in His face.
16. The swift-winged messengers of His Justice fly even to aid a sparrow :
Like web-footed Sea-fowls they have closed up the claws of the Eagle.

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17. Oppression in terror has vanished and tyranny is barren,
In His time, safety is quartered everywhere, during His reign lawlessness is asleep.
18. O God, may He ever bestride the steed of Fortune,
And may greatness and magnificence be always at His stirrup.
19. May His enemies be always overthrown and vanquished,
And conquest and victory ever attend His footsteps.
20. The treasure of happiness crown the Gracious Queen-Empress,
Her most Serene Majesty, may She never see the face of sorrow.
21. The umbrageous shade of Their Imperial Majesties be ever on the Royal Family,
As long as the Sun and Moon throw lustre upon the Earth.
22. Their Imperial Majesties' most obedient servant, Afzal, has brought up
The matchless pearl of the year of the Happy Coronation from the depths of the
ocean of meditation :
23. From the last ingenious hemistich, both the Hijra and Bengali Eras are alike evident
in Suri M'anawi san'at :

One thousand and three-hundred, also twenty and nine come out

1329 A.H. = 1318 B.S.

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. C. DAVIES,
I.S.O., V.D., of the Ceylon
Light Infantry Volunteers, was born
on the 11th July, 1849, and took
an early interest in volunteering.
At the inception of the movement
in Ceylon he materially assisted
in the enrolment of the Light
Infantry, a corps in which he has
since its formation taken an active
interest. Gazetted Lieutenant in
1881, Captain in 1892, and Major
in 1900, he is now its Lieut.-
Colonel and Officer Commanding
since 1907.

In 1901 Colonel Davies was
awarded the V.D., and in 1910 a



The London Stereoscopic Co.

LIEUT.-COL. E. C. DAVIES.

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Companionship of the Imperial Service Order was conferred on him for his many services. He was present, accompanied by Mrs. Davies, at the Coronation of their Majesties.

WILLIAM DUNUWILE, Esq., of the Ceylon Civil Service, is one of the best known of the Kandyan Chiefs. He has acted as Magistrate

in several districts in the island, has held the appointment of District Judge of Kurunegala, and is now Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests at Matale.

Mr. Dunuwile can point to a career of personal distinction creditable alike to his abilities and to his work. For a long space of years he was private secretary to such men as Sir Archibald Lawrie, Sir John Phear, Mr. Justice Clarence, Sir Jacobus de Wet, Sir Samuel Grenier and Sir Richard Caley, and was admitted into an unusual share of



Maul & Fox.

WILLIAM DUNUWILE, Esq.

their confidence and esteem. He was invested with the rank of Dissawa by Sir Henry Blake, whom he has often entertained at his historic mansion at

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Katugastota, with Lady Blake and H.R.H. Princess Louise. Mr. Dunuwile indeed has been especially fortunate in the many opportunities which have fallen to his lot to win the confidence and regard of distinguished visitors to the island. His well-known residence has been the venue of many a Royal visit, and almost every British and foreign Royal group that has visited the island has done honour to his hospitality.

When the present King and Queen visited Ceylon, their reception by the Kandyan Chiefs was under the Dissawa's supervision, and at the Coronation, which he was specially selected to attend as the representative of the Kandyan people, Mr. Dunuwile was a welcome guest at some of the most exclusive functions held in honour of the occasion.

FAZULBHOY MEHERALLY

CHINYOY, Esq., belongs to a community which has played an important part in the commercial and industrial development of Western India. He was born in Bombay on the 19th May, 1870, the scion of a family noted for its benefactions, his father being one of the early pioneers of trade with China. He is a most popular member of Indian Society, and is much respected also by the European Community in Bombay.

Mr. Fazulbhoy is a Justice of the Peace, a prominent member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on which he has been nominated by Government as one of the representatives, and is a member of the Standing



FAZULBHOY M. CHINYOY, Esq.

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Committee. He is connected with many philanthropic movements in the city. As a member of the Committee of the All-India King Edward Memorial Fund and the Lord Minto Memorial Fund, he rendered very useful service. He also gave great assistance to the authorities during the first outbreak of plague in Bombay in 1896, and his services were gratefully acknowledged by General Gatacre and Sir James Du Boulay. He is a member of the Constitutional Committee of the Moslem University, in promoting

which he has taken an active part.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Chinoy was present at the Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties as a specially invited guest in Westminster Abbey. He is a Justice of the Peace for Bombay and resides at Park House, Colaba.



Elliott & Fry.

H.H. THE THAKOR SAHEB OF GONDAL.

HIS HIGHNESS SHRI BHAGAVATSINHJI, the Thakor Saheb of GONDAL, a first-class native State situated in the centre of the historic province of Saurashtra, is a Jaheja Rajput by descent, and as such belongs to the ancient dynasty which traces its origin to the renowned Shri Krishna. Born on the 24th October, 1865, when only four years old he

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succeeded his father, Sagramji II., a man of pious and simple habits who was held in great affection by his people. The State was administered during his minority by the Indian Government, while the young chief was placed under the care of experienced teachers. At the age of nine he was entered at the Rajkumar College, and during the whole of his college career, extending over nine years, he gave promise of a very hopeful future, and evinced considerable inclination and aptitude for study.

In order to complete his education and to acquaint himself with Western thought and institutions, he undertook his first journey to Europe in 1883, and spent a considerable time in England and Scotland, and in the principal capitals of Europe. On his return to India he published the impressions of his travels in a volume entitled, "The Journal of a Visit to England in 1883," a work which was very favourably noticed by the Indian, English, and Continental press. He was nominated a Fellow of the University of Bombay.

In the following year, on the 25th August, 1884, he assumed sole charge of the State, and in 1886 he again proceeded to Scotland and attended at the



Elliott & Fry

H.H. THE RANEE SAHEB.

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Edinburgh University for fifteen months, where he so distinguished himself as a willing and diligent student of science that the old Scottish University thought fit to confer on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He was present at the time of the Jubilee festivities, when he was fortunate enough to receive at the hands of Her Majesty Queen Victoria the insignia of Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

His Highness is known as much for his efficient administration, in which he takes a keen and intelligent interest, as for his loyalty to the British Raj. During the twenty-seven years of his rule, Gondal has attained the condition of one of the best managed and model States of India. In 1887 the Indian Government was pleased to raise Gondal, "on account of its importance and advanced administration," to the rank of a first-class State, and to grant it a salute of eleven guns.

In the arduous work of social reform in India, His Highness has received whole-hearted and practical co-operation from his consort, the Ranee Saheb, Shree Nand Kunverba, whose portrait we also reproduce. This Rajput lady was the first Ranee of an Indian ruling chief who ventured to set aside the prejudices of her caste and cross the "Kala-pani," when in 1890 she accompanied her husband in a lengthened tour round the world, subsequently narrating her travels in a volume entitled, "Go-Mandal Parikramana," or "A Tour round the World." During this trip, which was chiefly undertaken for the benefit of Her Highness' health, and while she remained for two years under medical treatment in England, the Thakor Saheb, who is studious by nature, again joined the Edinburgh University, going through the whole of the medical curriculum, and took his M.D. degree in the ordinary course. He also passed the examination for the membership of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and the Fellowship of the same, while in June, 1892, the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

He is also an F.R.S.E., and M.R.A.S., and the author of a medical work called "A Short History of the Aryan Medical Science."

His Highness has four sons and three daughters, all of whom have received their education in England and Scotland.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL

EDWIN JAMES HAYWARD, commanding the Ceylon Artillery Volunteers, was appointed by His Excellency Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, as one of the military representatives of the Colony at the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary. The Ceylon Artillery Volunteers, of which His Excellency Sir Henry McCallum is Honorary Colonel, were formed in 1888, and since that date have held an important place in the defences of Ceylon. Colonel Hayward joined the corps in 1889 as a gunner, and has worked his way up through all ranks to his present command. He holds the Colonial Forces Long-Service Medal.



LIEUT.-COLONEL E. J. HAYWARD.

HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND, RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD, DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, RAJAH-I-RAJGAN, SIR RANBIR SINGH BAILADUR, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJAH OF JIND.

Jind State is one of the three Phulkian States, and the area over which the sovereignty of the Maharajah extends covers 1,268 square miles, with a population of 271,728 souls. The chief dialects spoken are Bangru, Bagri, Ahir Bati, Punjabi, and Hindustani. His Highness MAHARAJAH SIR RANBIR SINGH was born in 1879, and belongs to a well-known Phulkian family named after Phul, whose great grandson, Rajah Gajpat-Singh, was the founder of the Jind dynasty. Maharajah Sir Ranbir Singh succeeded his grandfather Rajah Raghbir Singh in 1887, his father, Tika Sahib Balbir Singh, having died

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during the latter's lifetime. A Council of Regency was appointed to carry on the administration until he attained his majority. In November, 1899, he was invested with full powers at a Durbar held at Sangrur. The title of Rajah, with the right of coining money, was granted to the family in a Royal Firman under the seal of the Emperor Shah Alam, in 1772, and from that time the



HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF JIND.

Rulers of Jind have been independent Princes. The hereditary title of "Maharajah" was granted by His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor George V. at the Coronation Delhi Durbar in 1911.

His Highness is worthily endeavouring to walk in the footsteps of his grandfather, who may be called the maker of Jind as it is to-day. Maharajah Ranbir Singh was called upon immediately on the assumption of full powers to face the great famine of 1899. His Highness displayed energy and liberality in dealing with the situation. Relief works were opened and a large number of persons at Sangrur were set to work on the construction of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway. The Maharajah has under him a State Council, designated Council Wizarat, of four ministers, namely :—

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Shamsher Singh, C.I.E., Chief Minister; Munshi Brij Narain; Sardar Prem Singh; Syed Najaf Ali, Ministers.

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His Highness has shown special interest in public works. Since his accession to power several important buildings have been constructed, such as the Raj High School and the Lady Minto Ranbir Girls' School in Sangrur, the Ranbir Skating Rink in the Mehtab Bagh, the Grain Markets at Sangrur and Julana, the Record Office, the Victoria Golden Jubilee Hospital, and the Female and Veterinary Hospitals, and several roads. The Imperial Service Infantry Barracks and the Dak Bungalow near the Railway Station also owe their existence to His Highness. The Educational and Medical Departments have also felt the benefit of His Highness' progressive tendencies, the Sangrur High School being reported by Mr. Wright, the Inspector of Schools, Delhi Division, to be one of the best schools in Indian States. The present Ruler pays special attention to his Imperial Service Infantry. In 1897 the Jind Durbar placed the Imperial Service Troops at the disposal of the Government in the Tirah campaign on the North-West Frontier. On several occasions the Jind troops did excellent service and earned the commendations of the General in Command. The mobilization kit of these troops is so perfect and complete that they could take the field at five minutes' notice. Various concessions have been given to the men by the present Ruler, and he has built for them at a cost of two lakhs magnificent and comfortable lines. He keeps, also, a registered subdivision of 243 camels for the assistance of the Imperial Government in time of war ; and like his illustrious forefathers he would no doubt take the field himself if the needs of the Empire required it. The Jind State contracted friendly relations with the British Throne in 1803, and since that time the ties of friendship have each year become closer and closer, the Rulers of Jind having ever come cheerfully forward with their army and resources to help the Sovereigns of Great Britain. His Highness is very keen in all that is for the advancement of the State. In his reign the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway has been constructed, and another line, the Jind-Panipat Railway, will soon be taken in hand. The police service has been re-organised by him, and he has made arrangements for all police officers to be trained in the Police Training School at Phillor. He has constructed grain marts and has sunk eighty-four irrigation wells, and he has relieved the Zemindars from the encumbrances of debts to money-lenders.

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who took interest at a very high rate, by starting Co-operative Credit Societies throughout the State. British laws for the administration of criminal justice have been introduced by him, and reforms in almost every department of the State have been brought about since he assumed the reins of government. One of his first acts was to raise the scale of pay for State servants, and he has provided a fund for the maintenance of their widows and orphans—a great boon for those concerned. Into education His Highness has infused new spirit. Almost all the teachers in the State schools are now trained and certificated. An excellent school for girls has been erected by him in the capital. In order to diffuse education more widely, he made primary education free throughout the State, and granted a scholarship, designated “Dane Ranbir Foreign Scholarship,” for higher education in Europe or America in honour of the hereditary title of “Maharajah” being conferred upon him. There are thirty schools in the State, as detailed below :

FOR BOYS.

High School (Anglo-Vernacular)	..	..	..	1
Middle Schools (Anglo-Vernacular)	..	..	..	3
Upper Primary Schools (Vernacular)	..	..	..	23
Punjabi School .. .. .	..	..	..	1

FOR GIRLS.

Middle School (Anglo-Vernacular)	..	..	..	1
Upper Primary School (Vernacular)	..	..	..	1

A great deal has been done by him for the relief of suffering, and his up-to-date hospitals include a Veterinary Hospital for Animals, in which place ancient pensioners testify to his kindly spirit.

The loyalty of His Highness to the British Throne is in keeping with the deeds of his ancestors, and he has shown his devotion to the British Royal family in many practical ways. On the sad demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, he subscribed Rs. 50,000 towards the memorial of the Queen Empress. In honour of the Coronation Durbar of 1903 he remitted Rs. 225,000, due from his subjects, and contributed a lakh of rupees towards the King Edward Provincial Memorial, which money is now being utilised for extending the Medical College at Lahore, and Rs. 5,000 towards the

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All-India Memorial. On the safe return to England of Their Imperial Highnesses, the present King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, after their visit to India, as Prince and Princess of Wales in 1906, he offered a donation of Rs. 25,000 as Sarwarna, which was accepted and equally divided between the Victoria May Girls' High School at Lahore and the Minto Nursing Association. In commemoration of the historic Coronation Durbar of 1911, His Highness the Maharajah granted an increase in the pay of officers and men of the Jind Imperial Service Infantry, and made the appointments of Transport Employees and other followers pensionable. He also ordered a wing, to be called "The Emperor George Coronation Wing," to be added to the Victoria Golden Jubilee Hospital, remitted State debts and demands amounting to one lakh of rupees to the State subjects and employees, and freely allowed his Mahomedan subjects to give "Azan" (a loud call at the time of prayer), which was heretofore prohibited. His Highness was invited to meet their Imperial Highnesses when they visited Lahore as Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905, and on the 1st January, 1909, he was made a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness' actions are marked with earnestness to improve his State, and he is deeply interested in all that tends to promote the well-being of his peaceful subjects. He is a keen sportsman and fond of shooting big game.

Turning to the family history of Jind it may be noted that it is with Rajah Gajpat Singh that Jind history is specially concerned. He was born about the year 1738 and grew up a fine handsome youth, well skilled in all military exercises. His daughter Bibi Rajkour was married to Sardar Mahan Singh Sukar Chakia, and became the mother of Maharajah Ranjit Singh of Lahore.

Rajah Gajpat Singh joined the Sikh Army in 1763, when Zin Khan, the Afghan Governor of Sirhind, was defeated and slain, and he then seized a large tract of country, including the districts of Jind and Sufaidon, overrunning Panipat and Karnal. In 1775 Rahim Dad Khan, Governor of Hansi, was sent against Jind by the Delhi Governor, Nawab Majad-ul-Daulah Abdulahad Khan. Rahim Dad Khan was defeated and killed (his tomb is to be seen outside the Jind City), and the trophies of this victory are still preserved in the

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Quarter Guard of the Jind Imperial Service Infantry. Rajah Gajpat Singh built a large brick fort on the northern side of the town of Jind.

Rajah Gajpat Singh died in 1789 and was succeeded by his son Bhag Singh. Rajah Bhag Singh was the first of all the great Cis-Sutlej Chiefs to seek an alliance with the British Government, and he joined the British Army with a large detachment. For several months the Rajah remained with General Lake, who writes of Rajah Bhag Singh as a friend and ally. Rajah Bhag Singh's influence had a good effect, and on one occasion he held Saharunpore while Colonel Ochterlony was in pursuit of the Mahrattas.

Rajah Bhag Singh joined Lord Lake in his pursuit of Jaswant Rao Holkar in 1805, accompanying him as far as the Beas, whence he was deputed to Lahore as an envoy to his nephew Maharajah Ranjit Singh to warn him of the approach of the English General, and against espousing the hopeless cause of Holkar, who was then in grave extremities. The mission was conducted throughout to the General's entire satisfaction. Rajah Bhag Singh was able to exert considerable influence with his nephew in favour of the English, and Holkar was compelled to leave the Punjab.

In April, 1807, Rajah Bhag Singh readily consented to the survey of his country by Lieut. F. White, and did all he could to make the expedition successful. A survey in Sikh territory was not then so commonplace a proceeding as at present, for the people were suspicious, and generally imagined that the survey of their country was only a preliminary to its annexation.

When General Ochterlony was advancing with a strong force to the Sutlej, to strengthen by his propinquity the arguments of Mr. Metcalfe, the envoy at Lahore, whose negotiations seemed still far from any satisfactory conclusion, Rajah Bhag Singh met the General at Buria with his troops, as it was thought his presence with the English force would have a good effect. The Rajah continued with General Ochterlony till his arrival at Ludhiana, at which place the detachment was ordered to halt, and acted as a mutual friend in the negotiations which were necessary between the General and the Lahore agent.

Rajah Bhag Singh died in 1819, and was succeeded by his son Fattah Singh, whose reign was very short and quite uneventful. He died on the

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3rd February, 1822, leaving one son, Rajah Sangat Singh, eleven years of age. The administration was carried on during his minority by the officers of the State, and after a very short time he died in 1834, leaving no son. His second cousin, Rajah Sarup Singh, succeeded. In his reign the excise and transit duties were abolished in the Jind territory, the British Government engaging never to demand from the Rajah or his successors tribute or revenue commutation in lieu of troops or otherwise, and the Rajah on his part engaging to aid the Government with all his troops in the event of war, to maintain the military roads and to suppress *suttee*, slave dealing, and infanticide in his territories.

A Sanad, dated the 22nd September, 1847, was granted to the Rajah, confirming to him his ancestral possessions, with the additional assurance that the British authorities would not entertain complaints on the part of the Maharajah's subjects or dependants, or interfere with the Maharajah's authority.

When the second Sikh war broke out, Rajah Sarup Singh offered to lead his troops in person to Lahore to join the English Army, but his services not being found necessary, were declined with thanks.

When the Mutiny broke out in May, 1857, Rajah Sarup Singh at once collected all his troops, and by forced marches reached Karnal on the 18th May, where he undertook the defence of the city and cantonments. His contingent was orderly and disciplined, and his presence at Karnal gave confidence and secured that station from plunder. From Karnal the Rajah sent a detachment to secure the bridge of boats at Baghpat, twenty miles north of Delhi, thus enabling the Meerut force to cross the Jumna and join Sir H. Barnard's Column. The town of Panipat, which was in a most excited state, was restored to order, and the Jind force marched in the post of honour in advance of the British Column, recovering Sumbhalka and Rai, securing the road and collecting supplies for the army. On the 7th June, Rajah Sarup Singh joined the British Camp at Alipore, and the following day the battle of Badli Serai was fought, in which Jind troops behaved well, and were complimented on the field by the Commander-in-Chief, who sent one of the captured guns to the Rajah as a present. On the 19th June the Jind troops aided in repulsing the Nasirabad force, which attacked the camp; and on the

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21st were sent to Baghat to repair the bridge of boats which had been destroyed. The Jind force, under Commandant Kahan Singh, took a prominent part in the assault of the city, scaling the walls side by side with the English troops, and of their number several were killed and wounded. Rajah Sarup Singh was the only chief who was present with his troops before Delhi. As a token of gratitude and confidence the administration of Rohtak was made over to the Rajah of Jind during the most disturbed period, and the headmen of villages and the Zemindars were directed to pay their revenue to him.

The services of Rajah Sarup Singh were thus of the most valuable kind. The Commissary-General, Colonel Thomson, C.B., declared that but for the timely supplies furnished by him the quantity of stores would have been at first insufficient for the troops. General Wilson, in his despatch of the 22nd September, announcing the fall of Delhi, brings "prominently to notice the admirable service performed by the Jind Rajah and his troops, who are said not only to have discharged harassing duties in the constant escort of convoys, but to have aided the General on more than one occasion in the field and finally to have participated in the capture and assault of Delhi." The Governor-General, in his notification of the 5th November, 1857, declared that the steady support of the Rajah of Jind called for the marked thanks of the Government.

Rajah Sarup Singh received as reward for his gallant services in the Mutiny the Dadri territory, 575 square miles in extent. Thirteen villages in the Kularan Ilaka, conveniently situated near Sangrur, were also ceded to the Rajah in perpetuity. As a memorial of his services before Delhi, the confiscated house of the rebel Shahzada Mirza Abubakar, situated in that city, was bestowed on the Rajah. He also received a Sanad, dated 5th May, 1860, granting him full sovereignty on his ancestral and acquired possessions, embodying the additional privileges which had been conceded to him, and the arrangements which had been made for the administration of the State in the event of a minority or the death of the chief without having appointed a successor.

On the 26th January, 1864, Rajah Sarup Singh, of Mutiny fame, died. In person and presence he was eminently princely, and the stalwart Sikh race could hardly show a taller or stronger man. Clad in armour, as he loved

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to be at the head of his troops, there was perhaps no other prince in India who bore himself so gallantly and looked so true a soldier. In character he was honest and just. The British Government has never had an ally more true and loyal in heart than Rajah Sarup Singh, who served it from affection and not from fear.

Rajah Sarup Singh had been nominated a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, in September, 1863, but he was too ill to visit Ambala to be invested, and died before the honour to which he had been designated could be bestowed.

Rajah Raghubir Singh, the son and heir of Rajah Sarup Singh, was in every way worthy of his father. He was at this time about thirty years of age, and had been thoroughly trained in judicial and administrative matters, in which the late Rajah was an excellent teacher, as he kept his territory in excellent order and had been eminently just in his dealings with his subjects.

The new Rajah had scarcely taken his seat on the *Gadi* than a rebellion broke out in the newly-acquired territory of Dadri, which tested all his energy and determination. The Nawab of Dadri had been as a ruler incompetent. He was accustomed to farm out the revenue to the headmen of the villages. When the Rajah of Jind took possession, a complete change was wrought in the system, and a regular settlement was made after the English method. The real excitors of discontent in Dadri were the headmen of the villages, who found all their gains at an end, and themselves reduced to the position of simple Lambardars. Hakim Kasim Ali Khan, who was a malcontent on account of the Rajah having made a cash assessment of his Jagir, instigated the revolt, the Loharu State was favourable, and help was also promised from the Rajput Border. About fifty villages broke into open revolt, the police station of Badrah was captured, and the Thanedar placed in confinement, while rude entrenchments were thrown up round some of the villages. Arms and ammunition were received from the neighbouring territory of Sheikhawati, Loharu and Khetri, and the famous Sheikhawati robbers were summoned to help on promise of plunder and pay.

The Dadri people had made a great mistake when they fancied that the new Rajah was less energetic than his father. Immediately on hearing of the

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rebellion, he left Jind with two regiments of infantry 1,500 strong, 350 horses and four guns, and marched to Dadri, which he reached on the 8th May. He did not ask Patiala or Nabha for the assistance which they were quite willing to give, and politely declined the presence of a British officer in his camp, as he imagined that it might seem that he was unable to meet and overcome the first difficulty which he had experienced after ascending the throne. On the 14th May the Rajah at daybreak attacked the village of Charkhi, about four miles south-west of Dadri, where some 1,500 or 2,000 of the rebellious Zemindars had collected and entrenched themselves. They had been repeatedly warned, and several days had been allowed them to come in and make their submission, but they declared their determination to resist the Rajah's authority to the last. But when the attack really took place and the guns opened on the village, the insurgents broke at once, and in their flight a good many were overtaken and cut up. The village was then burnt, and the Rajah the same day marched against another, Mankawas, six miles distant, which was captured and destroyed. The village Jhouju was the last place at which the rebels made a stand, but it was taken by storm on the 16th May with a few casualties on both sides. It shared the fate of the two other villages, and the insurgents, finding their cause hopeless, fled to Rajputana territory, and the rebellion was over. The Rajah was as merciful after his success as he had been energetic in action. He only punished the ringleaders of the revolt, permitting the Zemindars to return to Dadri territory and rebuild their ruined villages, and order has since been maintained in this part of the Jind dominion.

Rajah Raghbir Singh gave useful help to the British Government in putting down the Kuka outbreak in 1872. He received the honour of G.C.S.I., in 1876, and was made a Councillor of the Indian Empire in 1877. In 1878-79 he sent a contingent to assist the Government in the Afghan war. He also made a similar offer in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, but it could not be accepted.

He died in 1887. He was a chief of excellent judgment and great honesty, a keen sportsman and a brave soldier. Many and varied were the measures which he adopted to promote the prosperity and well-being of his

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State. It is no exaggeration to say that he left his mark on almost every department of public life. He founded a number of new villages and called them (a proof of his artistic tastes) after various musical modes of the Hindu system of the divine art. Before the reign of Rajah Raghbir Singh there were very few gardens in the State. He laid out gardens in several towns and large villages, importing new plants for them. He extended irrigation and opened three refineries for manufacturing saltpetre. He built a palace at Sangrur, erected an iron foundry, built the Idgah (a place of worship for the Mahomedans) and Hindu temples, and beautified the town in many other ways. Jind undoubtedly owes its artistic pre-eminence to its late chief, Rajah Raghbir Singh, whose death was a great loss to the Punjab.

The son and heir of Rajah Raghbir Singh having died in his lifetime, he was succeeded by His Highness Maharajah Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., the subject of the present memoir.

The principal revenue-paying crops in the State are sugar cane, wheat, cotton, oil seeds, and bajra. In the villages cheap food grains, such as Jawar bajra, maize, mixed gram, and barley, are generally grown and consumed by the villagers. Fodder crops are also sown. Of the three Tahsils into which the State is divided for revenue and administrative purposes, two, namely, Sangrur and Jind, are irrigated by the Sirhind and the Western Jumna Canals respectively. Dadri, the un-irrigated Tahsil, is a camel-breeding tract, and the camels are used both for ploughing and carrying, as well as for riding. In the Balanwali Ilaka, sheep do well and goats flourish throughout the State. A good type of milch buffalo is found in Jind. Cattle fairs are held at frequent intervals, and are managed by the State, which offers prizes to exhibitors of the best cattle.

Rajah Sarup Singh formed the State forces into regular regiments, and his successor Rajah Raghbir Singh did much to introduce the British system of discipline. The oldest regiments are the Sherdil Horse Artillery, raised in 1838, and the Suraj Mukhi Infantry, raised in 1837. The latter was re-organised as the Imperial Service Infantry early in 1889, the Rajah's offer made in 1887 having been accepted by the Viceroy at a Durbar held in Patiala in 1888. In December, 1891, the Jind Transport was raised. The Akal Cavalry

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Regiment raised in 1845, the Katar Mukhi Regiment raised in 1857, and the Mountain Battery organised in 1874, are the other components of the Jind Army.

The principal towns are Sangrur, a station on the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, and the administrative headquarters of the State ; Jind, the ancient Jaintapuri, and the former capital of the State ; Dadri, a station on the Rewari-Ferozepore Railway, and a town of great antiquity ; Kaliaana, where sandstone is found ; and Safidon, the centre of the saltpetre manufacture. A part of the ancient Kurukshetra lies within the State, and there are many localities besides, associated with the names of the classical heroes of Hinduism.



H.H. KUMAR JUSWANT RIKH.

HIS HIGHNESS KUMAR JUSWANT RIKH, of Tajpur, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was born in 1878. He is the second son of the Rajah of Tajpur, who is the head of a family well known for its loyalty and help to the British Government during the first and second Sikh wars and the Mutiny, for which services he had the honour to be made a member of the Kaiser-i-Hind order. The Rajah is also a member of the Legislative Council of the Provinces of Agra and Oudh, being appointed there-to by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Kumar Rikh was educated and brought up in England from the age of ten years, and had the honour of being invited to the Coronation of Their Majesties in Westminster Abbey, and also to the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi.

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HIS HIGHNESS HIRA SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the late **MAHARAJAH OF NABHA**, was born in the year 1843 in the Badrukhan family of the Phulkian Maharajahs. He was a great personality and a Maharajah of extraordinary intelligence and administrative ability. His reign was marked by many acts of staunch loyalty to the British Throne and distinguished services to his State and people. He was a Maharajah in the truest sense of the word, loving his people and subjects as a father does his children. The people of Nabha will long remember him for his even-handed justice and deeds of generosity and benevolence.

As Maharajah Bhagwan Singh of Nabha died without male issue in May, 1871, Maharajah Hira Singh was selected as his successor, according to the provisions of the treaty of 1860 between the Phulkian Maharajahs and the British Government, under which, in the event of failure of a male heir, either by birth or adoption, an heir should be selected from amongst the Phulkian Family by two other Maharajahs and the representative of the British Government.

After his succession to the throne of Nabha, whenever an opportunity presented itself to the Maharajah of giving proof of his loyalty, he proved himself equal to the occasion. His Highness received high encomium several times from the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and was thanked by the Government for his prompt and timely services. In the Second Afghan war of 1878-79, His Highness sent a force of 2 guns, 200 cavalry and 500 infantry for service in the Kurrum Valley. These troops did very splendid service in the first phase of the campaign, in recognition of which the Maharajah was created in 1880 a G.C.S.I., by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Other occasions on which His Highness manifested his friendship for the British Government by an offer of military assistance or money were—the Malta expedition, 1878 ; the Egyptian war, 1882 ; the Manipur affair, 1891 ; the Waziristan campaign, 1894 ; the Chitral Relief expedition, 1895 ; the Chinese troubles, 1900 ; and the South African war ; and these offers were warmly appreciated by the Government. When horses were urgently wanted in South Africa for the Mounted Infantry Force operating against the Boers, the Maharajah sent 50 of his cavalry horses

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fully equipped. His Highness was the first among the Princes of the Punjab who offered four lakhs of rupees for the defence of the Empire, but the offer of money was declined with thanks. His troops are a splendid body of soldiers,



H.H. THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF NABHA.

ready to take the field for the defence of the Empire, and once did excellent service in the Tirah expedition of 1897.

His Highness was equally distinguished for his munificent gifts. Besides many small donations on several occasions, he gave 50,000 rupees for

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the relief of the wounded and the distressed families of those killed in the Second Afghan war of 1878-79. He contributed a lakh of rupees for each of the memorials of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII. In honour of the visit to India to 1905 of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary), 50,000 rupees was offered by the Maharajah, which was devoted to the Victoria May Girls' College at Lahore.

The Maharajah's solicitude for the well-being of his subjects has been no less conspicuous than his loyalty to the Crown and his services to the Empire. He tried his utmost to ameliorate the condition of the most important class of men in India, whose main industry is agriculture, by opening banks to help the distressed agriculturists, much oppressed by the usurers, who exacted exorbitant rates of interest. It is the primary duty of a good Government to provide against famine, and the Nabha State, co-operating with its sister Phulkian States—Patiala and Jind—and the British Government, constructed and opened canals in its territory at the cost of about 20 lakhs of rupees. The agriculturists, by the help of irrigation from these canals, have derived much benefit; they are reaping fourfold profit of their labour, and in bad years will not now fear the horrors of misery and death. The Maharajah took also a great interest in the education of his subjects, and opened several schools in the State of different standards. For the relief of the sick there are hospitals at the headquarters of each district. The Maharajah also carried out many social reforms, the chief among these being the facilities granted to widows to remarry.

Maharajah Hira Singh died after a long and useful reign of forty years on the 25th December, 1911, much lamented, not by his subjects and servants only, but by the people of the whole of India. His Majesty the King-Emperor George V., His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, and other dignitaries of the British Government expressed their sorrow for the loss of a faithful friend and ally of the Empire.

He is now succeeded by his only son and heir, His Highness Maharajah Ripudaman Singh, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., who has already made his mark during his term of office in the Supreme Legislative Council of India (1906-08).

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A prince of great promise, there is every reason to hope that his reign will be marked with the same spirit of loyalty to the British Throne and fatherly protection to his subjects.

HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-ARJUMAND, AQIDAT-PAIWAND DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, BARAR BANS SARMAUR, RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJAH RIPUDAMAN SINGH SAHIB, MALWINDAR BAHADUR, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.,* OF NABHA, is the only son of His late Highness Maharajah Hira Singh Sahib Malwindar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., who died after reigning over Nabha State with great tact and ability for more than forty years. Maharajah Ripudaman Singh was born on the 4th March, 1883, and succeeded to the throne of Nabha on the 25th December, 1911, on the death of his father. He married in June, 1901, at the age of 18, and has one daughter, Princess Amrit Kaur, born October, 1907. The education of the Maharajah was carried on by his tutors with great care under the watchful and wise guidance of his father, the late Maharajah. The young Maharajah early gave promise of his intelligence and aptitude for administrative work, and His late Highness Maharajah Hira Singh Sahib, seeing these good signs, gave him a share in the management of the affairs of his State. Maharajah Ripudaman Singh conducted with great efficiency and ability whatever work was put under his charge, and for a great length of time he supervised the Foreign Department of his father's State.

When only 23 years of age, he was appointed a Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of the Viceroy of India in 1906, this being a unique distinction at his age. His speeches were much appreciated by the Government, and by the leading Indian Members, his honourable colleagues in the Council, who had experience of many years of public affairs. He expressed his views on nearly every subject of importance that Government had to deal with, such as education, public service,

* Translation :—His Highness Valued and Devoted son of the English Power, the Crown of the Barar race, Raja-i-Rajgan Maharajah Ripudaman Singh Sahib, the Valiant King of Malwa, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.

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railways, religious endowments, liquor, opium, etc. During his term of membership of the Supreme Legislative Council the most noteworthy service rendered by the Maharajah to the Sikh Community, to which



H.H. RIPUDAMAN SINGH, MAHARAJAH OF NABHA.

he belongs, was the introduction of the Anand Sikh Marriage Bill (October, 1908), which became law in the following year.

His interest in the public affairs of India in the Viceroy's Council attracted the attention of the public men of his country, and he was duly

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elected to preside over the Indian National Social Conference held in Lahore in 1909, which meets every year conjointly with the sittings of the National Congress of India in the month of December. He delivered his presidential address, which covered several momentous questions of social reform, with such enlightenment as to command admiration from the audience and the appreciation of the veterans of the social reform movement. The words of the Maharajah touched the hearts of the people the more forcibly because they were not mere words, but were backed by practice, and showed the experience and calm judgment of an old rather than that of a young man of his age and position. The ripe experience of the venerable Maharajah Hira Singh Sahib Bahadur of Nabha was, as it were, reflected by the young Maharajah with a double brilliance. Along with many other useful things, the Maharajah exhorted his countrymen above all to ameliorate the condition of their women, if they desired the real progress and regeneration of India, which once was the cradle of civilisation. Being nurtured in the true tenets of the Sikh religion, which teaches the brotherhood of man and the Unity of a Divine Father, the Maharajah is of opinion that a country, in order to have a national life, must remove the hard barriers of the different castes and creeds which separate man from man.

His health utterly broke down towards the end of 1909, after his two years' hard work in the Council, and several other anxieties ; and early the next year, under medical advice, he proceeded to Europe. He was received in a private audience by His Majesty the King on the 13th June, 1910, on his arrival in England. Accompanied by Her Highness the Maharanee, he attended the Coronation of King George V. and his Consort at Westminster Abbey.

The Maharajah travelled through several countries of Europe for about two years. He has seen much of European institutions and manners, and his natural talents have received a useful supplement by the experience and knowledge gained in his travels. He is in his habits pure, studious, and industrious. His application to work is worthy of imitation, and his simplicity of life is a noble example which may be copied with advantage by his compeers.

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He was under the treatment of specialists on the Continent when he received the terrible news of his father's death, and he hurried back to India. The lamented demise of his noble and illustrious father, Maharajah Hira Singh Sahib Malwindar Bahadur, famed for his loyalty to the British Crown and for his administrative capacity, now brought him the direct control of Nabha State, the affairs of which he had already managed in his father's lifetime. A Maharajah so liberal and virtuous, who has received a sound training under his venerable father, imbibing all his good characteristics, and who has been in touch, in his sojourn in Europe, with men of broad principles, cannot surely fail to be a worthy successor to his distinguished father.

Nabha State, it is hoped, will become a model State of India in the hands of its new ruler. It is one of the most important Sikh States of the Punjab. Its sister States are Patiala and Jind, and the three combined are called the Phulkian States, but the rulers of Nabha claim a superiority over the other two, being descended from the eldest branch of the family. And then again, the village Phul, founded by their common progenitor, Maharajah Phul, from which all these States have sprung, is in Nabha territory—a fact which adds to their claim of seniority.

SHRIMANT NARAYAN RAO BOLIA SAHEB is a Sirdar of the first rank and dignity at Indore. He is the adopted son of the late Govind Rao Chimaji Bolia, who died on the 14th December, 1895, without leaving issue. During the minority of Shrimant Narayan Rao, the Estate was managed by the guardians who were appointed by the Indore Durbar. Shrimant Narayan Rao commenced his education in the city High School, Indore, and in the year 1904 he was sent to the Daly College, Indore. When H.H. the Maharajah Tukojee Rao Holkar joined the Mayo College, Ajmere, Shrimant Narayan Rao accompanied him as his companion the same year, and obtained his education there up to the Diploma Class of the College. He returned to Indore in 1907, and in the following year became of age and the management of his Estate was entrusted to him by the Durbar.

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The history of the Bolia family can be traced from the time of the Peishwa Bajee Rao I. Vithojee Bolia, as one of his principal Sirdars, accompanied him in his invasions in Hindustan and Guzerat, and fought bravely



SHRIMANT NARAYAN RAO BOLIA SAHEB.

in conquering the Duab. He was afterwards slain while leading a portion of the Peishwa's troops against Sadatkhan, and was succeeded by his son, Govind Rao, who was given some purganas in Malwa by the Peishwa for his meritorious services. His grandson, Govind Rao II., was married to Bhimabai, daughter of Jashwantrao Holkar, who gave her the purgana of Kunch in Bundelkund as a dowry. Bhimabai's relations with the British Government were very friendly, and after her death in 1858, though the purgana of Kunch reverted to the British

Government, the Governor-General was nevertheless pleased to assign a pension of Rs. 20,000 a year from the revenue of Kunch to her grandson, Govindrao Bolia III., the father of the present Sirdar.

ONE of the most notable of the Indian visitors attending the ceremony of King George's Coronation was TRIBHOWANDAS MANGALDAS

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NATHOOBHOY, Esq., Mr. Tribhowandas is a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate for the City of Bombay, and in his time he has distinguished himself not only by his loyalty to the crown, but by his princely munificence to his poorer brethren.

During the most disastrous period of the plague—1896-1897—Mr. Tribhowandas rendered yeoman service in assisting the authorities, and he was publicly thanked by Sir

William Gatacre, and his eminent services were prominently brought to the notice of the Government. In an official report confirmed by a caste meeting, it was said:—

“From the commencement of the plague till this day, and during the worst and most trying time of 1897, Sheth Tribhowandas, the foremost and the most zealous man of our caste, has been trying his utmost to be serviceable to us, his castemen.” Further on it says, “He daily went rounds of house-to-house visitation. He had the chief share in securing a separate ward and special accommo-



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TRIBHOWANDAS M. NATHOOBHOY, Esq.

dation for our caste-people in the Hindu hospital. His vigilance and supervision over every camp to set right every defect and correct every deficiency, and his zeal to accommodate every suffering patient in accordance with the patient's wishes was unbounded.” He identified himself with the Hindu Fever Hospital, and his liberal donations greatly contributed to the success of that institution. He pays every year a sum of about Rs. 800 towards

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the ground-rent of the Adams-Wyllie Hospital in Bombay, of which institution he is a trustee.

As showing his fervent loyalty to the Crown we may fittingly quote a speech delivered by Mr. Tribhowandas on the occasion of a public meeting held at Javer Baug to offer thanks for the fall of Pretoria. "Well," he said, "may England—the little sea-girt isle—rule wide, wide over the world, so long as she produces men like Roberts, and Baden-Powell, and the gallant defender of Ladysmith, who have once more proved to us what incentive to high deeds lives ever in the folds of that hallowed symbol of a nation's honour. It is men like these to whom in a great measure we owe the liberties we enjoy. No man can over-estimate the value of such an army as England is proud to possess. No man can read the past history of England without being astonished at the mighty deeds of her warriors."

In the brief space of this memoir it would be difficult to attempt to set out the many works of charity and public usefulness carried out by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy during his career. Under the terms of his father's will he gave to the University of Bombay a handsome donation of four lakhs of rupees, for the grant of scholarships to Hindu students proceeding to Europe. For twenty years he served as a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He is a patron of the Teachers' Association, the Sanitary Association, and the Hindu Gymkhana of Bombay, the Bombay branch of the Bharata Dharma Maha Mandul, the Hindu Mahajan Committee, the Kapor Students' Union, and several Hindu public charitable institutions, and was President for 25 years of the Kapor Bania Caste. He is keenly interested in the question of moral education.

He came to England as the official representative of the Hindu community of Bombay City, and by his courteous and unassuming manner he has endeared himself to the many friends he made in England, as much as he is beloved and respected by his compatriots. Mr. Tribhowandas, who during his stay here resided at the Hotel Cecil, and latterly at Mottingham, Kent, is, amongst his other positions, a member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Students in Bombay. He is fifty-five years of age, and has been twice married. He has two sons and three daughters. At his first

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marriage, in 1875, His Majesty the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, graced the occasion with his presence. This was a high and unique honour, as Mr. Nathoobhoy's was the only private residence in Bombay to which His Royal Highness paid a visit. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught did Mr. Nathoobhoy the honour of attending the marriage of his daughter Krishnabai.

THE HONOURABLE SIR SOLOMON CHRISTOFFEL OBEYESÈKERE, J.P., is the son of D. B. F. Obeyesèkere of Atedāhewatte, Galle, late Mudaliyar of Talpé Pattoo, by Susanna Cornelia, daughter of Don Solomon Dias Bandaranaike, of Colombo, late Mudaliyar of the Gangebodde and Udugaha Pattoos of Cena Corle, and of the Governor's Gate. Born in Colombo on the 12th February, 1848, he married in 1878 Ezline Maria, daughter of the late Hon. James Alwis, M.L.C., and Florence Dias Bandaranaike. He received his education at the Colombo Academy, which is now the Royal College, and at St. Thomas'



THE HON. SIR SOLOMON C. OBEYESÈKERE.

College, Colombo, where he gained a first-class diploma, passed as a proctor and ranked first in order of merit. He afterwards matriculated at the Calcutta University and was called to the Bar, but has long ceased to practise. He is a life member of the United Empire League; a

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member of the Royal Colonial Institute ; a member of the Carona Club, and Justice of the Peace for Ceylon ; and was created a Knight Bachelor 1911. Since 1900 he has represented the low-country Sinhalese in the Legislative Council of Ceylon. He is also a member of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, an incorporated Trustee of the Church of England in Ceylon, a member



LADY OBEYESÈKERE.

of the Anglican Synod in the Diocese of Colombo, Vice-President of the Ceylon Agricultural Society, President of the Sinhalese Sports Club since its inception in 1899, and was one of the representatives of Ceylon at the Coronation of King George at Westminster Abbey. He is a recipient of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Medal (Gold) of 1897; King Edward VII.'s Coronation Medal (Gold) of 1902, and of the Coronation Medal of King George and Queen Mary.

Lady Obeyesekere had the honour of being received by Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace on the 1st June, 1911, and shortly afterwards by

Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House, when her Ladyship received from Her Majesty, as a memento of this event, a double "A" monogram brilliant and ruby brooch.

Sir Solomon's town residence is Hill Castle, Colombo, and his numerous country seats are Venivelle, Ambepussa ; Kamburagalle, Veyangoda ; Muhuliawe, Dambadeniya ; The Hermitage, Kandy ; Longden House,

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Nuwara Eliya ; Hill Crest, Bandarawela ; and Wilson's Bungalow, Palugama, in the district of Uva ; and he is an owner of large coconut plantations and several plumbago mines in the island.

TUDOR DEDRICK NATHANIEL D'ABREU WIJEGUNARATNE RAJEPAKSE, Esq., is a typical Sinhalese chieftain. Members of Mr. Rajepakse's

family were prominent chiefs and great land-owners during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and were highly esteemed by the Dutch rulers of the Island for their loyalty, courage, and powerful aid in fostering commerce. The traditions of fidelity and loyal service to the State were continued by Mr. Rajepakse's immediate ancestors after the British occupation of Ceylon, and were well maintained by the father of Mr. Rajepakse, the late Sampson d'Abreu Wijegunaratne Rajepakse. As a philanthropist, his career was notable, and he



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TUDOR DEDRICK RAJEPakse, Esq.

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is still remembered in Ceylon for his numerous benefactions in aid of charities, in the establishment of schools, and the foundation of scholarships.

The subject of this memoir, Mr. Tudor Rajepakse, was born in 1868 at Welitara, Ceylon, and was educated at St. Thomas' College, Colombo. He married in 1898 Frances Lily, second daughter of J. D. S. Rajepakse, Mudaliyar of Negombo. In 1890 he was raised to the high rank of a Mudaliyar of the Gate by the Governor, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon, G.C.M.G. (Lord Stanmore). He takes a keen interest in art, and has done much to further its study as well as the general spread of education amongst his countrymen. He is an Associate of the Royal Colonial Institute, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Ceylon, and sits on the Committee of the Colombo Museum. He visited England and the Continent in 1891 and 1908. Mr. Rajepakse was one of the four delegates nominated by the Governor of Ceylon, Sir Henry McCallum, G.C.M.G., to represent the general Sinhalese community at the Coronation of H.M. King George V. He and Mrs. Rajepakse were received by Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace with the representatives of other Crown Colonies at a special audience, and were present in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation.

Residences : Gatherum, Colombo, Ceylon, and Maha Kappina Walauwa, Welitara, Ceylon.

COLONEL HENRY ERNEST STANTON, C.B., D.S.O., son of the Rev. Canon

William Henry Stanton, Rector of Haselton, Gloucestershire, was born in 1861, and educated at Marlborough College and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1881, and became Captain in 1890, Brevet-Major 1898, Major 1899, Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel 1904, Brevet-Colonel 1906, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1909. He served in the Burmah campaigns of 1885-7 and 1887-9 (despatches, D.S.O.), with the Chitral Relief Force, 1895, as Brigade-Major (despatches), with the Malakand Field Force in 1897 as D.A.Q.M.G. for Intelligence (despatches), with the Buner Field Force in 1898 (despatches, Brevet-Major), and with the

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Somaliland Field Force 1903-4 as Chief Staff Officer (despatches, Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel). In 1897 he was appointed Staff Captain of the Intelligence Branch in India; Assistant Military Secretary, Bombay, in 1898; an A.A.G. India, 1902; an A.D.C. to His Majesty in 1906; a General Staff Officer 2nd grade of the Territorial Force in 1908; a General Staff Officer 1st Grade India, 1911; and Deputy Quarter-Master-General at Indian Army Headquarters in 1912.

In 1899 he married Olive Talbot, daughter of General Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, G.C.B. Created D.S.O. in 1887, and C.B. (mil.), 1911. He is a member of the Naval and Military Club, London.



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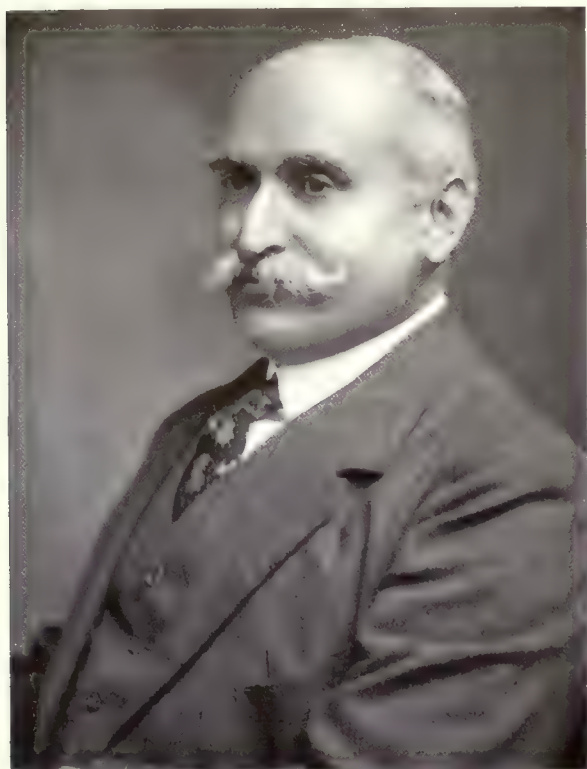
COLONEL H. E. STANTON, C.B., D.S.O.

SIR DORABJI J. TATA was born in Bombay on the 27th August, 1859.

He is the eldest son of the late Jamsetji N. Tata, Esq., of Bombay, who on his death at Nauheim, in Germany, in May, 1904, was universally acknowledged to be one of the greatest men in India under British rule. He established cotton spinning, weaving and finishing mills, which are amongst the most successful in India, and admitted to be models of good management. His various schemes for the industrial development of India and for the higher education of Indians have made his name an honoured one all over India. Unfortunately he died before three of his best schemes for the advancement and welfare of India could be put into execution, but they were so far

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advanced that his heirs and successors were able to bring all of them to a successful issue and establish them on an even larger scale than he had originally contemplated. These bid fair to revolutionise Indian conditions, and were, first, the great Institute of Science for Research in all matters likely to be beneficial to India, which has been founded at Bangalore ; second, the starting of the large Tata Iron and Steel Works near Calcutta, which have been rightly described as the " Indian Pittsburg " ; and, thirdly, the



Elliott & Fry.

SIR DORABJI J. TATA.

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Works, near Bombay, which were commenced in the Coronation year. Appropriately enough, the first blast furnace heat of the Tata Iron Works was run off on the day His Imperial Majesty first sighted India's shores during his Durbar visit, in the course of which Lord Crewe, the Secretary of State for India, visited the works. Succeeding his father as head of the firm, it fell to the lot of Sir Dorabji to play a large part in the successful launching of these schemes, with which he had been associated from their

inception, and it was solely owing to the appreciation of his labours in this direction that Lord Minto's Government rewarded his services to India by a Knighthood in 1910.

Sir Dorabji, who is also a graduate of the Bombay University, received his early education at Caius College, Cambridge, where he found an opportunity of indulging in various forms of British sport, of which he is very fond. He represented his College in the cricket and football field, as well as on the

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river and the running path, and in spite of the cares of increasing business still keeps up his riding and lawn tennis. Some twenty years ago he performed a notable feat of endurance by riding on horseback from Bombay to Poona, a distance of 120 miles, in eleven hours, changing ponies every ten miles.

In 1898 he married Mehrbai, daughter of H. J. Bhabha, Esq., the head of the Educational Department of the Mysore State. Lady Tata shares her husband's enthusiasm for sport, and is fond of riding and tennis, and is very popular in society in Bombay, where she entertains largely, and in London, which she visits frequently with her husband, with whom she has travelled a good deal.

Sir Dorabji and Lady Tata were honoured with invitations to all State functions at the Coronation, and were also the guests of the Government of Bombay at Delhi on the occasion of the Imperial Royal Durbar in December, 1911, when Sir Dorabji was selected by the Government to do homage to the King-Emperor as a provincial representative, while Lady Tata had the honour of being one of the ladies who made a presentation of jewels to Her Highness The Queen-Empress on behalf of the ladies of India.

Sir Dorabji is a member of the M.C.C., the Queen's Club, the Phyllis Court Club, and the Western India Turf Club in Bombay, besides several social clubs in this country and India. He is also a Vice-President of the



LADY TATA.

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Parsee Gymkhana, which he was largely instrumental in founding along with one or two other social clubs.

Residences : Esplanade House, Bombay ; Gladhurst, Poona ; and Harewood House, Hanover Square, London.

THE RIGHT REV. ARTHUR ACHESON-WILLIAMS, Bishop of **TINNEVELLY AND MADURA**, was born in 1846, his father being the Rev. W. R. Williams, of St. Mary's, Newry, and Chaplain to the Forces. He was



THE RT. REV. THE BISHOP OF TINNEVELLY.

educated at Newry Collegiate School, Derby Grammar School, and at Trinity College, Dublin, taking B.A. (Resp.) and the Divinity Testimonium in 1870, proceeding M.A. in 1875 and B.D. and D.D. (Jure Dig.) in 1904. He is a member of the Senate of his College. Made deacon in 1870 and ordained priest in 1871, he served in turn in curacies at Bromley, in Kent, and at St. John's, Penge, and going out to India as Chaplain on the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment, he did duty in that capacity at St. George's, Madura, and in 1881-3 was engaged at St. George's Cathedral,

Madras, and also held the Chaplaincy of the Military Female Orphan Asylum. Awarded distinction for high proficiency in Tamil in 1884, he

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served in turn at Bellary ; Vellore ; Trichinopoly ; St. Mark's, Bangalore ; and at Ootacamund, being Chaplain to the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles from 1892 to 1894. Following on work at Vellore and Bolarum, he returned to the Cathedral, and in 1900 was appointed Archdeacon of Madras and Bishop's Commissary. He edited the *Madras Diocesan Record* from 1896 to 1900, and from 1898 to 1904 was Chaplain to the Madras Volunteer Guards.

On the 2nd February, 1905, Dr. Acheson-Williams was consecrated Bishop of Tinnevely and Madura, a see established in 1896. The ceremony took place in Madras Cathedral, the consecrating prelates being the Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, and the Bishops of Madras, Bombay, and Nagpur. The districts of Tinnevely and Madura are each about the size of Yorkshire, and have an area of some 5,000 square miles. The population is about 5½ millions, with a flourishing Christian community of some 100,000, with over a hundred clergy. The Bishop, who is a Fellow of the University of Madras, resides at Bishopstowe, Palamcottah, Tinnevely.

CAPTAIN THE HONOURABLE MALIK UMAR HAYAT KHAN, TIWANA,

C.I.E., M.V.O., comes of a distinguished family which has served the Government since the commencement of British rule in India, its chiefs bearing a gallant part in the Multan campaign of 1848, and also in the terrible days of the Mutiny in 1857, and winning lands, distinctions, decorations, and honourable pensions. Malik Umar Hayat Khan was born about 1875. His father died when he was not four years old, and the family estate, a rich and fertile one, was brought under the control of the Court of Wards. The young heir was in due time provided with a tutor of Edinburgh University, and brought up according to English ways of living. He had a distinguished career at the Chief's College, excelling in athletics as well as in more sober studies, with the very best results when, his estates released from the Court of Wards, he formally entered upon their control and management. By wise rule and high personal influence he practically put an end to crime in his Ilaka, and was always ready to assist the Government in the preservation of law and

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order. To serious cases he gave direct personal attention, and was the only man in his district told off for duty at the time of the Rawalpindi and other riots in the Punjab. In every position, as a magistrate and in all official relations, he pursued an enlightened policy, founding at no small cost a free school, a charitable dispensary, and a veterinary hospital, and continually sought the welfare of his people without distinction of caste or creed. A splendid sportsman, he revived the old manly games of his people, and the Tiwana tent-pegging and polo teams were famous throughout the Punjab, while he has for a long time maintained the best and largest stud of horses as a private owner in the district. Two Lieutenant-Governors and various high officials have borne testimony to his services in this connection, especially in the matter of remounts, and his patriotic example in this respect was the



CAPTAIN THE HON. MALIK UMAR HAYAT KHAN.

means of encouraging other owners in the district to do likewise. It may be mentioned here that his father raised a Tiwana Horse which served through the Mutiny, great part of which was taken over by Lord Napier of Magdala as his bodyguard, and which now bears the name of the 18th Tiwana Lancers. Malik Umar Hayat Khan has received two certificates from the Supreme

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Government, one for successful horse-breeding, and the other for improvements in agriculture and for the assistance he has rendered the district authorities. He was appointed a member of the Punjab Council, and was indeed the youngest member ever appointed to that body. He is a leading official of most of the Mahomedan organisations and was chosen to represent his co-religionists of the Punjab on many important occasions. In every way he possesses their confidence, and the system of marriage registration he introduced among them was the means of ending many abuses and has since been adopted in other districts.

Malik Umar Hayat Khan was also appointed to the Imperial Council, in spite of the fact that he was one of the youngest non-official members. He would probably have attended the Coronation of the late King Edward, but that at the same time his application for service in connection with the South African war was under consideration. At the outbreak of that trouble he had offered the Government his horses, a generous and loyal act of devotion which was highly appreciated, although it could not be accepted, but, nothing daunted, he renewed his application, and had not peace been declared he would most likely have gone out with the native contingent under Colonel Gordon. For his services in connection with the Tiwana Lancers he was in 1901 made lieutenant, and subsequently saw service with the 54th Camel Corps in Somaliland, where his capacity for hard work and his power of endurance under most exacting circumstances brought him into prominence. He was present at the battle of Gidbali and other engagements, and his services during the trying marches led to his being retained as an officer in the British Mounted Infantry. Returning from Somaliland he was sent to Tibet and did splendid work in connection with the transport service, and on his return was taken with the headquarters staff to Calcutta and presented to Lord Kitchener. The Order of the Indian Empire was the reward of his services in the Army.

His loyal work as a sturdy supporter of the Government was recognised by his selection as a representative of the Punjab at the Coronation of King George, and he went to England with the Indian Coronation contingent, in which he was the senior Indian officer with British rank. He was gazetted

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captain the 17th July, 1911, as a Coronation honour, and specially commended by the Officer commanding the contingent for his good work in connection with it at Hampton Court. On his return he was selected for the unique dignity, unprecedented in the history of India, of Deputy-Herald at the Delhi Durbar, where he was decorated with the Royal Victorian Order by the King's own hands, and also given a baton by the Imperial Government. He was presented to His Majesty at Calcutta, and while His Majesty only shook hands with the members of the Viceroy's Council, an exceptional honour was done Captain Malik Umar Hayat Khan by His Majesty's appreciative words, "I know him well."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. Y. WRIGHT, who was the Officer in Command of the Ceylon Coronation Contingent at 'Their Majesties' Coronation, was born on the 27th January, 1869, at Tyldesley, Lancashire, and in



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LIEUT.-COLONEL T. Y. WRIGHT.

1880 he entered the Edinburgh Academy, afterwards completing his education at a private school at Stratford-on-Avon. In the end of 1888 he left England to take up planting in Ceylon, and shortly after his arrival there, on the formation of the Ceylon Mounted Infantry, he joined that corps as a trooper, and in 1900 served with his company in the South African war, but, being invalided, he returned to Ceylon, joined the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps, and again went to South Africa with the Second Ceylon Contingent. On

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his return to Ceylon after the termination of the war, he was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the corps, which command he has held since 1905.

He resides at Galphele Estate, Wattegama, and is a member of the Hill Club, Newera Eliya, the Kandy Club, the Colombo Club, the Princes' Club, in Ceylon, as well as of the Badminton and the New Clubs in London.

III

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES
AND HONG KONG.

CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, of the Hong Kong Volunteers, has found rapid and meritorious promotion in that corps. Joining the force as a gunner on the 25th January, 1893, he became Corporal in July, 1895, and Sergeant in January, 1897; was gazetted Lieutenant in May, 1899, and obtained his Captaincy in October, 1903, the rank which he at present holds. He is now senior Captain in the corps.

Captain Armstrong has had the distinguished duty of acting as Honorary Aide-de-Camp to three successive Governors of Hong Kong; firstly to H.E. Sir Matthew Nathan, during 1904-1907, then to Sir Henry May, the officer administering the Government in 1907, and thereafter to H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard until November, 1909.

He attended not only the Coronation of King George, but was present at that of King Edward VII., as one of the contingent representing the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps.



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CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG.

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Captain Armstrong is of Scotch descent, but was born in Hong Kong on the 8th October, 1876. He is a member of the well-known Eastern firm of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, and is a Justice of the Peace for the Colony.

LIEUTENANT FRANK YOUNGER BLAIR, of the Singapore Volunteer Artillery, was a private in the Blairlodge School Cadet Corps (Glasgow Highlanders) from 1893 till 1896. On joining the service of the well-known firm of Messrs. Boustead & Co., in the Straits Settlements, he became attached



LIEUTENANT F. Y. BLAIR.

to the Singapore Volunteer Rifles on the 28th February, 1900, and was promoted to the rank of Lance-Corporal in 1902, but this corps was disbanded in 1903. After serving for a time during home leave as a trooper in the Fife and Forfar Imperial Yeomanry in 1906, Lieutenant Blair joined the Singapore Volunteer Artillery in March,

1908, being promoted to Bombardier in March, 1909, Sergeant in April, 1910, Second Lieutenant in March, 1911, and Lieutenant in March, 1912, and accompanied the contingent at Their Majesties' Coronation as one of the representatives of the Colony.

THE FAR EAST

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ARTHUR CHAPMAN, V.D., J.P., Commandant of the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps, has done much service in connection with the Volunteer movement in that Colony.

He was born in York on the 1st December, 1861. In 1877 he became a member of the 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers, and remained in this Corps till 1889, in which year he was appointed Assessor of Rates to the Government of Hong Kong. He joined the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps in March, 1893; became Lieutenant in the same year; was promoted to Captain in 1897; Major Second in Command in 1899; and Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant in 1907. He was in command of the Volunteer Force during the disturbances of 1899, following the annexation of the New Territories in the Kwang-Tung Province.

For services rendered during the Plague epidemic of 1894 he received a letter of thanks and a Medal from the community of Hong Kong.

He holds the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long-Service Medal, and Officers' Decoration (V.D.). In 1894 he was made a Justice of the Peace for the Colony.

Colonel Chapman was in command of the Hong Kong and China contingent at the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII., in 1902, and also of the contingent of the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps at the Coronation of King George V.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. CHAPMAN, V.D., J.P.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

CHE MOHAMMAD HASSAN, Chamberlain to His Highness the Sultan of Kedah, was born on the 13th July, 1864, and is the eldest son of Che Mohammad Arshad, Private Secretary to His Highness Sultan Ahmed



CHE MOHAMMAD HASSAN.

Tajudin Mukaramsha, father of the present Sultan. In 1873 he commenced his education with, and was a schoolmate of, His Highness the Sultan of Kedah throughout the latter's scholastic career, and after several years of instruction he completed his educational course, qualifying in Malay, and is now an accomplished writer. In 1881 he was appointed attendant to His Highness the Sultan of Kedah, and was also appointed Chamberlain and was companion to His Highness in the subsequent travels of the latter in 1884. In 1900 he became Chieftain of eleven mukims (divisions of a district), and in 1910 was made Guardian of the Istanas and the Keeper of the Regalia, and he still holds the appointment which

was conferred on him then. He married in 1883, and has one son, Che Mohammad Murad, born in 1884, who now occupies the position of Private Secretary to the present Sultan.

Che Mohammad Hassan came to England with, and was attendant in, the suite of His Highness the Sultan of Kedah during the festivities of the

THE FAR EAST

Coronation, and witnessed with them the ceremony of the crowning of King George and Queen Mary at Westminster Abbey.

He resides at Alor Star, Kedah.

CAPTAIN GEORGE P.

LAMMERT has been associated with the Hong Kong Volunteer Artillery since the year 1884, when he first joined the corps. He gave up active service for a period in 1889, during which time he was an Honorary Member, but rejoined in 1894, and has been in the corps ever since that year. He received his Commission on the 11th July, 1901, and was promoted to his present rank on the 17th July, 1905. He holds the Long-Service Medal, which he received in April, 1911, and was



CAPTAIN G. P. LAMMERT.

one of the many popular members of the contingent which represented the Colony of Hong Kong at the Coronation of King George.

CAPTAIN H. ROLAND LLEWELLYN was born on the 30th July, 1873, and is the son of the late William Llewellyn, Esq., of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. He was educated at Bromsgrove School.

He served with the Queen's Own Worcestershire Hussars in the South African war from 1899 to 1901 in the Imperial Yeomanry (which Brigade was under fire some ninety-five times), under Major-General Lord Chesham,

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with Lord Methuen's Column, and holds the Queen's Medal with four Clasps, which he received from King Edward VII. on the Horse Guards Parade.

In 1904 Captain Llewellyn went to Singapore, where he is a chartered accountant and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Derrick & Co.

Captain Llewellyn commanded the Singapore Coronation contingent at 'Their Majesties' Coronation, and received the Coronation Medal from King George at Buckingham Palace.



CAPTAIN H. R. LLEWELLYN.



LIEUTENANT H. MILLARD.

LIEUTENANT HAROLD MILLARD, youngest son of the late Reverend Frederick Millard, British Chaplain at Havre, France, was born on the 23rd May, 1874, in Slough, Buckinghamshire. He was educated and articulated in Liverpool, qualified as a solicitor in 1899, and in May, 1903, left England to join the

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legal firm of Messrs. Donaldson and Burkinshaw, of Singapore. He is now a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements and of the Federated Malay States, and Notary Public. During his residence in Singapore he has held the offices of Honorary Secretary of the Singapore Bar Committee, the Straits Settlements Association, and the King Edward VII. Memorial Fund.

Lieutenant Millard joined the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the Cheshire Regiment, as a private, in August, 1894, and was promoted to sergeant in 1895. He was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant of the Singapore Volunteer Infantry,

the 20th April, 1905, and was appointed Lieutenant in July, 1906. In 1907 he successfully passed his examination at the School of Instruction, Chelsea Barracks, being awarded the special certificate. He attended the Coronation in 1911 as one of the representatives of the Straits Settlements.



CAPTAIN M. S. NORTHCOTE.

CAPTAIN MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, of the Hong Kong Volunteers, was born on the 22nd October, 1860, and joined the 13th Middlesex Rifles at the age of twenty-one. He carried his love of volunteering with him to the Far East, and in 1897 became a member of the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps. He was gazetted Lieutenant in 1902 and Captain in 1910, and in the following year accompanied his contingent as one of the Colonial representatives at the Coronation ceremonies.

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RAJAH ABDUL RASHID is the fifth son of His Highness the Sultan of Perak (being the second son of the Rajah Permaisuri, who accompanied His Highness the Sultan to England). He was born in 1889 in Bukit Chandan, and educated at the Central School, Taiping, and at the Malay Residential School, Kuala Kangsar. In 1908 he was attached to the Secretariat, Kuala Lumpur, as a Malay cadet, and eight months later was transferred to Jelebu in Negri Sembilan, and then to Matang, where he became Assistant Collector of Land Revenue. In 1910 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father, the Sultan, whom he accompanied to England to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George V. In 1908 he married his cousin, Rajah Zubidah, eldest daughter of H.H. Rajah Ahmad, the younger brother of His Highness the Sultan of Perak. He is fond of sport, plays a good game of football and tennis, and is also a good rider. He is a member of the Turf and other clubs in Perak.



RAJAH ABDUL RASHID.

RAJAH HARUN-AL-RASHID, born in 1883, is the fourth son of His Highness the Sultan of Perak (being the eldest son of the Rajah Permaisuri, who accompanied His Highness the Sultan to England). He was educated at the Central English School at Taiping, and also privately, and is well versed in Mahomedan literature. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to his father in 1907, and Malay Secretary in 1910, and accompanied him to England in 1911, on the occasion of the

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Coronation of His Majesty King George. He is a member of the 'Turf and other Clubs in Perak, and Vice-President of the "Kastan Zorian" Club, Kuala Kangsar. He is a keen motorist, a good rider and football player, and was Captain of the "Kastan Zorian" Club Football Team. He has been instrumental, through his advice, in inducing Malay agriculturists to plant rubber, and is himself the owner of several blocks of rubber land.



LIEUTENANT W. RUSSELL.



RAJAH HARUN-AL-RASHID.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM RUSSELL, of the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps, was born in Wigtownshire, Scotland, and is the son of the late James Russell, Esq., of Clauchrie. His first service was with the Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire Artillery, with which he did duty for a period of four years. Going out to China in the earlier stages of the Boxer rising he joined the

Naval Brigade raised in Shanghai by a few enthusiastic volunteers, and held the rank of Chief Petty Officer in the company until it was merged into the

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

Shanghai Volunteers. For meritorious service at this trying time he was awarded the China Medal, and in addition a Transport Medal for carrying troops to North China. In 1904 he was appointed Assistant Government Marine Surveyor in Hong Kong, and was given a Commission as Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Company of the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps. He was gazetted Lieutenant in the following year, and was one of the officers selected to represent Hong Kong at the Coronation of His Majesty King George V. His Volunteer service aggregates ten years, and at the present time he has the honour to command the Engineer Company in Hong Kong.

THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JAMES FERGUSON-DAVIE,

Bishop of Singapore, was born on the 16th March, 1872, in Yelverton, in Norfolk, where his father was Rector. He was educated at Marlborough, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and went to the Leeds Clergy School. He was ordained Deacon in 1896 and Priest in 1898, was Curate at St. Paul's, Preston, for three years, and then went to India as Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Lahore. In 1902 he married a daughter of Prof. E. Hull, LL.D., and worked from that time till 1909 as a Missionary under the S.P.G., first at Rewari and then at Rawal Pindi, both in the Lahore Diocese. On St. Bartholomew's



Elliott & Fry.

THE RT. REV. THE BISHOP OF SINGAPORE.

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Day, 1909, he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the Diocese of Singapore, which includes the Malay Peninsula and the British communities in Siam, Java, and Sumatra. The Bishop is well known as a rifle shot and won the King's Silver Medal at Bisley in 1904.

THE HONOURABLE TAN JIAK KIM, C.M.G., of Singapore, was born in that town on the 29th April, 1859, of parents who were British subjects, born in Malacca, and was educated at a private Chinese school and an English school in Singapore. He is an unofficial member of the Legislative Council



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THE HON. TAN JIAK KIM, C.M.G.

of the Colony of the Straits Settlements, and is a Justice of the Peace; a member of the Chinese Advisory Board of Singapore; a member of the Committee of Tan Tock Seng's Hospital, and a member of various School Boards. He has also served several terms as Municipal Commissioner, and has sat on numerous Commissions of Enquiry. In 1890 he was appointed an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, but resigned in November, 1893. He was subsequently re-elected on the 10th April, 1903, to the position, which he has occupied ever since, and is now the

recognized leader of the Chinese community in the Colony.

In 1911 Mr. Tan Jiak Kim came to England, accompanied by his wife, to represent Singapore at the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary, when they were presented to Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace, and he

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has since been the recipient of the Order of C.M.G., in recognition of the public services he has rendered to the Colony.

He is the head of the firm of Messrs. Kim Seng & Co., which was founded by his late grandfather some sixty years ago. He resides at Panglima Prang, River Valley Road, Singapore.

CAPTAIN GERALD GEORGE WOOD. of the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps, was born the 8th April, 1881, in Brandon, Suffolk, and is the eldest son of George Wood, Esq., of Brandon (J.P. for North-West Suffolk), and Annie, the eldest daughter of George Gates, Esq., of Sapiston Grange, in the same county. He was educated at Thetford and Wellingborough Grammar Schools, and afterwards trained as a civil engineer under John Wilson, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Great Eastern Railway. He commenced military service in the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Essex Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant in 1899, and after passing the Chelsea School of Instruction, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant in 1901. He was then attached to the 2nd Battalion of the Norfolk Regiment from 1901 to 1903, and soon after, on rejoining



CAPTAIN G. G. WOOD.

his own regiment, was gazetted Captain in 1904. In the year following he went to Hong Kong, where he became attached to the Hong Kong Volunteer Corps, and in 1907 was transferred, as Captain, to the

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then newly-formed Infantry Company, which command he now holds. In 1909 he was appointed Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, and attended the Coronation as one of the contingent representing Hong Kong.

IV

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

MAJOR THE HONOURABLE RICHARD ARMSTRONG CROUCH, son of

George Crouch Esq., was born in Ballarat, Victoria, on the 19th June, 1869. He was educated at Mount Pleasant School and Melbourne University (Bowen Prizeman, Chief Justice's Law Prize). He is a life member of the Australian Natives Association; member of the Royal Geographical Society of Australia; member of the Executive Imperial Federation League of Australia; Chairman of the Melbourne Co-operative Trust; Chairman of the National Provident Life Assurance Company, and President of the Sefton Public Hospital. He has sat as Member for the constituency of Corio in the Commonwealth Parliament since 1901, is Commanding Officer of the 56th Australian Infantry (headquarters, Melbourne), and represented his regiment at the Coronation of Their Majesties. He is also a writer and contributes largely to various publications.



MAJOR THE HON. R. A. CROUCH.

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH GEORGE WARD, BART., P.C., LL.D., K.C.M.G., PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND, was born in Victoria on the 26th April, 1856, at Emerald Hill, Melbourne. He was educated privately in Melbourne, and at the State School at Campbelltown, N.Z., whither he removed with his parents. At the age of thirteen years he entered the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Department, which he afterwards left to join a merchant's office. At the age of twenty he joined the Railway Department, but a year later relinquished the public service in order to enter into business on his own account as an export merchant. He was for years Captain of the Bluff Naval Company of Volunteers, and offered his own and his company's services in the Maori war. He is a Colonel of the New Zealand Territorials, and as Minister of Defence introduced and carried through Parliament the law for the Establishment of Universal Military Training.

His entry into public life was as one of the first Councillors of the borough of Campbelltown in February, 1878, and in 1881 he was elected Mayor, which office he held for five years. After acting as a member and Chairman of the Bluff Harbour Board, as member of the Chamber of Commerce, and in other public positions, he contested and won the Awarua seat in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly in 1887. He has been continuously returned for the same constituency, which he still represents in Parliament.

After sitting for three years as a private Member he accepted the portfolios of Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs in 1891, on the return of the Liberal Party to power. He subsequently held the portfolios of Minister of Finance, Minister of Marine, Colonial Secretary, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, and Minister of Public Health, in the late Mr. Seddon's Cabinet, and on the decease of that gentleman in 1906 assumed the office of Prime Minister, taking the portfolios of Finance, Lands, Defence and Post and Telegraph. He has effected many reforms in the Departments which have been under his control, principal among which is the Post and Telegraph Department. By persistent advocacy he achieved universal penny postage for New Zealand in 1901, and received special recognition as K.C.M.G.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

He was the first to advocate an All-Red Cable Service, which would create an electric girdle round the world, and was the first Minister of Public Health in the world. On his initiative the Advances to Settlers and Workers Office was established, by which over £15,000,000 has been advanced, and the remarkably successful working of the office may be judged by the fact that the total loss made since its inception is less than £250.

He has represented New Zealand at many Postal and other Conferences. He was New Zealand's delegate at the Imperial Conference of 1907, and also at the Imperial Defence Conference in London in 1909, at which he secured recognition of New Zealand as a "Dominion," as distinct from a self-governing Colony. Sir Joseph has received the freedom of the cities of London, Edinburgh, Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow, and has had conferred on him the degree of LL.D. of Edinburgh University and of Trinity College, Dublin, D.C.L. Oxford, and LL.D.



THE RT. HON. SIR JOSEPH WARD.

of Glasgow, Cambridge and Birmingham. He was created P.C. in 1907.

In 1908, on behalf of the Government and people of the Dominion, he made a gift to the Imperial Navy of a Dreadnought with a promise of a

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

second one if necessary, as an earnest of New Zealand's desire that Britain should maintain at all costs her naval supremacy.

Sir Joseph was present as a guest of the British Government at the Coronation of His Majesty King George in London in 1911, on which occasion he was created a Baronet. At the Imperial Conference, at which he again represented New Zealand, he took an active part in the proceedings, and advocated the formation of an Imperial Parliament, in which the overseas dominions would have a part in the councils of the Empire, a proposal which, although not supported at the time, is regarded as the forerunner of a movement that will eventually assume definite form and will go far in strengthening the unity of the Empire.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MAJOR H. L. BYAS, of Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, was born in 1869, in the county of Middlesex, England, and educated at Cheltenham College. He joined the British South Africa Company's Police in 1899, and in 1901 was transferred to the Barotse Native Police, and obtained his Commission the following year. In 1904 he was gazetted Captain and appointed Ordnance Officer for North-Western Rhodesia, which appointment he held until 1911. On the amalgamation of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia in 1911, he was promoted to the rank of Major in the Northern Rhodesia Police. At the Coronation of their Majesties he had the honour, as senior officer, to represent this force.



MAJOR H. L. BYAS.

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CAPTAIN EDWIN GEORGE CARPMAEL was born on the 20th December, 1872, in Beckenham, Kent. He was educated privately and at Christ's College, Finchley, and married Laura, second daughter of William Faith, Esq., of West Dulwich, in Cape Town, on the 27th October, 1904. In March, 1892, he joined the 13th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers (Queen's Westminsters) as a private, was promoted to Corporal in 1894, and in 1895 he resigned. At the end of the latter year he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant of the 4th Volunteer



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CAPTAIN E. G. CARPMAEL.

Battalion of the East Surrey Regiment, becoming Lieutenant in 1896, Captain in 1898, gazetted Lieutenant of the Reserve of Officers in 1900, gazetted temporary Captain in the Army, and sailed for South Africa in command of the 2nd Volunteer Service Company, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, in 1901. In 1902 he relinquished the command of this company and was gazetted Honorary Captain in the Army and promoted to Captain of the Reserve of Officers. In January, 1905, he resigned his Commission in the 4th Volunteer Battalion of

the East Surrey Regiment, and in 1909 was gazetted Captain in the Transvaal Cycle and Motor Corps, of which he was appointed Major in 1912.

Captain Carpmael commanded the Transvaal Detachment (6 officers, 118 N.C.O.'s and men) of the Union of South Africa contingent, which was present at the Coronation of Their Majesties, and he holds the Queen's South African Medal (5 Clasps) and the King's Coronation Medal.

SOUTH AFRICA

MAJOR W. W. CHERRINGTON, of Johannesburg, has seen many years' service in South Africa. Thirty-three years ago he joined the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles, and in 1901 was transferred to the Western Province Mounted Rifles. He was subsequently appointed Staff Officer for Equipment on General Brabant's Staff, and served on the Colonial Defence Force. He was then attached for some time to the Rand Rifles, and on the disbandment of that corps he joined the Transvaal Light Infantry until that force was amalgamated with the Witwatersrand Rifles, in which he now holds the rank of Major.



James Ball.

MAJOR W. W. CHERRINGTON.

LIEUTENANT JAMES GEORGE BULWER CLAYTON, son of the late J. W. Clayton, Esq., was born in Kimberley on the 31st March, 1878, and was educated at the Educational Institute, Cape Town. He entered the Cape Civil Service on 31st March, 1896, and now holds the appointment of Chief Clerk in the Forest Department of the Union of South Africa at Pretoria. He is a Lieutenant in the Cape Field Artillery, and served with the Cape Highlanders in the Bechuanaland campaign of 1897, with the D.E.O.V. Rifles Mounted Infantry, with Kitchener's Horse, and with the Cape Colonial Forces during the Anglo-Boer war from 1899 to 1902, holding the rank of Captain at the close of the war, and was subsequently transferred to the Cape Field Artillery as Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Clayton holds the following Medals and Decorations for

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distinguished service :—(1) Bechuanaland, 1897: Medal and Clasp. (2) South Africa, 1899-1900: the Queen's Medal and six Clasps for (a) Relief of Kimberley, (b) Paardeberg, (c) Driefontein, (d) Johannesburg, (e) Diamond Hill, (f) Wittebergen. (3) South Africa, 1901-2: the King's Medal with two Clasps. (4) The King's Coronation Medal, 1911; and was mentioned in despatches by the Commander-in-Chief (Bothaville, 1901).

He married in 1906, Elizabeth, daughter of S. Langé, Esq., late Member of the Legislative Assembly for Kimberley.



LIEUT. J. G. BULWER CLAYTON.

LIEUTENANT J. G. FANNIN, Natal Carbineers, was born in Pietermaritzburg, Natal, in the year 1876, being the second son of the late Judge John Eustace Fannin, of the Native High Court, Natal. His father was among the earliest settlers in Natal, having come from Liverpool to the Cape Colony as a boy in 1845, and to Natal in 1847. The family belonged originally to Dublin, his mother being the youngest daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Gower.

He was educated at Hilton College, Natal, and on leaving school became a wattle grower in Umvoti County, till, in 1904, he moved to the Bergville Division, near the Drakensberg, where he has been farming ever since. In 1908 he married Nelly, second daughter of the Hon. F. T. Angus, M.L.C., in the Natal Parliament.

SOUTH AFRICA

At the commencement of the Boer war, when General Botha's advance threatened all Natal south of the Tugela River, he joined Murray's Horse, an emergency corps formed by Mr. T. K. Murray (now Sir Thomas K. Murray), which was stationed at Mooi River to patrol the country until the arrival of the 1st Army Corps, under General Sir Redvers Buller, when this corps was disbanded.

Later, in December, 1899, he joined the Umvoti Mounted Rifles as trooper, under Colonel (then Major) Leuchars, and served with that regiment throughout the Boer war. He holds the Queen's Medal with Clasps for Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith, Lang's Nek, Transvaal, and Natal, 1901.

He received his Commission as Lieutenant on the 18th May, 1904. On moving to the Bergville Division he transferred, in 1905, to the Natal Carbineers. In 1906 he served with this regiment throughout the Native Rebellion in Natal and Zululand, and again in 1907 with the expedition of Natal Militia through Zululand at the time of the arrest of the Zulu Chief Dinizulu. He was chosen as one of the officers representing Natal in the South African Coronation contingent.



LIEUTENANT J. G. FANNIN.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ALBERT FARRER GATLIFF, barrister of the Middle Temple and Justice of the Peace for Cape Colony, was for a considerable period special correspondent of *The Times*. He took an active part in the Mendiland Expedition of 1898, and in the three following years was on special service in the South African war; was Admiralty Volunteer

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Commander, 1904 to 1907 ; Commander Royal Marine Light Infantry from 1906 to 1910 ; and Lieut.-General Royal Marine Light Infantry, 1911.

By His Majesty's command he was attached to the suite of His Imperial Highness Prince Noussouf Izzedine Effendi, Crown Prince, representing the Sultan of Turkey, who came to England to attend the Coronation.

He is the son of the late Henry Gatliff, Esq., of Fairfield, and was born in 1858. He married, in 1897, Rosamund, widow of Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Dashwood, late of the Gordon Highlanders.



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LIEUT.-COLONEL RALEIGH GREY.

to Major, mentioned in despatches twice, and was awarded the Queen's Medal with four Clasps, and the King's Medal, for his services in the campaign. He retired from active service in 1904, and now commands the Rhodesian Volunteers.

Colonel Grey married in 1901 Mary Isobel, daughter of C. H. Cadogan,

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL RALEIGH GREY, C.M.G., C.V.O., is the great-grandson of the first Earl Grey. Born on the 24th March, 1860, he joined the Inniskilling Dragoons in 1881, was promoted to Captain in 1885, served in the Zulu war in 1888, and was for some time in command of the Bechuanaland Border Police. He served in the Matabele war in 1893, and accompanied Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal in 1896. He served in South Africa from 1899 to 1902, during which time he was promoted

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Esq., of Brinkburn Priory, Northumberland, and widow of A. H. Browne, Esq., Callaly Castle, in the same county. He was created C.M.G. in 1896, and in 1911 was made C.V.O. His address is Lorbottle Hall, Whittingham, Northumberland, and Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR REGINALD CLARE HART, V.C., K.C.B.,

K.C.V.O., *p.s.c.*, late Royal Engineers, was born on the 11th June, 1848, in Scarif, County Clare. He is the second son of the late Lieutenant-General H. G. Hart, and grandson of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Hart, of Netherbury, Dorset, where the family owned property for several generations. Educated at Marlborough and Cheltenham Colleges, he passed into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, whence he was gazetted Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers on the 13th January, 1869. Ordered to India in 1872, he was appointed Assistant Garrison Instructor, Bengal, on the 18th September, 1874, which post he held until the 23rd August, 1878.

During the Afghan war, Lieutenant Hart served with the Khyber Column from January to June, 1879, first



Maul & Fox.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR CLARE HART.

with the 2nd Division, attached as a regimental officer to the 24th Punjab Native Infantry during the second Bazar expedition against the Zakka Khel Afridis, and afterwards with the 1st Division. It

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was during this period of active service that the young officer won the cross for valour for performing a gallant deed at the risk of his life. He was on convoy duty with the 2nd Division of the Peshawur Field Force on the 31st January, 1879, when he took the initiative in running some 1,200 yards to the rescue of a wounded Sowar of the 13th Bengal Lancers, in a river bed exposed to the fire of the enemy of unknown strength, from both flanks, and also from a party in the river bed. He reached the wounded Sowar, drove off the enemy, and brought him under cover, assisted by some soldiers who had accompanied him on the way. Lieutenant Hart was mentioned in despatches, and rewarded with the Medal, in addition to the much-coveted Victoria Cross, and later a Brevet-Majority.

In December, 1880, he passed the Final Staff College Examination, and on the 16th February, 1881, was sent out to the West Coast of Africa on special service in connection with the Ashanti Expedition, where he remained until June, 1881. The month following he was promoted to Captain, his brevet of Major being dated the 18th January, 1882. On the outbreak of the Egyptian war in July, 1882, Major Hart was appointed A.D.C. to Major-General Sir Gerald Graham, commanding the 2nd Brigade of the Expeditionary Force, and he took part in the reconnaissance in force from Alexandria on the 5th August, and in the engagements at El Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta; he was also present at the two actions at Kassassin, and at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Major Hart was twice mentioned in despatches, and his services were rewarded with the Medal with Clasp, the Khedive's Bronze Star, the fourth class of the Osmanieh, and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Returning to India, he was appointed, on the 31st October, 1885, Garrison Instructor, Bengal, a post he held until the 19th July, 1889. He reached the substantive rank of Major in the Royal Engineers on the 23rd November, 1887, but more than a twelvemonth previous he had been gazetted Colonel in the Army.

On the 20th July, 1889, Colonel Hart was given the important post of Director of Military Education in India, the duties of which office he performed until the 25th February, 1896, when he was selected for the command of the 2nd Class District of Belgaum, with the rank of Brigadier-General. On the

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24th October, 1897, Brigadier-General Hart was given the command of the First Brigade of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, in the campaign on the North-West Frontier of India, under General Sir William Lockhart. He took part in the fighting in and the capture of the Sampagha and Arhangha Passes ; in the operations in the Warah Valley on the 9th December ; and those in the Mastura Valley, including the passage of the Suppri Pass. He also shared in the subsequent fighting in the Khyber Pass and the Bazar Valley. He was again mentioned in despatches, and awarded the Medal with two Clasps and the K.C.B.

Returning in April, 1898, to his brigade command, he was promoted in the following year to the command of the First Class District of Quetta, with the temporary rank of Major-General, which appointment he held until the 12th November, 1902. During the tenure of this command he participated in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India in 1901-2, and was awarded the Clasp. He came home towards the end of 1902 to take up the post of Major-General in Command of the Thames District at Chatham, and Commandant School of Military Engineering. His promotion to Major-General was dated the 9th December, 1902, and he next served as Commander of the Thames and Medway Coast Defences (Eastern Command) from the 1st June, 1905, to the 8th December, 1906.

On the 30th November, 1907, Sir Reginald went out to South Africa to command the Cape Colony District, and on promotion to Lieutenant-General on the 18th November, 1908, he was graded G.O.C., Cape Colony District. This post he held until the 16th March, 1909, after which date he took a well-earned rest until his recent appointment to succeed Field-Marshal Lord Methuen as General Officer Commanding in Chief in South Africa.

Lieutenant-General Hart possesses the Royal Humane Society's Silver Medal with Silver Clasp for two gallant actions he performed in 1869 and 1884. In July, 1869, while at Boulogne-sur-Mer, he jumped from the pier into the harbour and saved the life of a man, although he was himself severely injured in the head through striking some sunken piles or rocks when leaping into the water. The second

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award of the Royal Humane Society came to him for having, on the 15th December, 1884, rescued a gunner from drowning in the Ganges Canal at Roorkee.

Sir Reginald Hart married, in 1872, Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Mark Seton Synnot, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Ballymoyer, Co. Armagh, and has three sons and one daughter. All three sons have followed the martial careers of their father and uncles. The eldest is Captain Harold Charles Hart, Royal Warwickshire Regiment; the second Captain Reginald



CAPTAIN A. T. HAYWOOD.

Seton Hart, Sherwood Foresters; and the third Lieutenant Norman Synnot Hart, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment). Few families, indeed, have supplied so many officers for the military forces, Sir Reginald's three nephews being Major A. H. S. Hart-Synnot, D.S.O., East Surrey Regiment; Mr. R. V. O. Hart-Synnot, D.S.O., late Lieutenant, East Surrey Regiment, who resigned his Commission in 1904, and has since been private secretary to Sir Horace Plunkett, and Director of Agriculture and Horticulture, Royal University College, Reading; and Captain L. George Hart, Indian Army.

Lieutenant-General Hart, who was created K.C.V.O. in 1904, is the author of two important works, "Reflections on the Art of War," and "Sanitation and Health," while he has also contributed articles to various magazines.

For recreation he prefers big game shooting, fishing, tennis and rowing, but all outdoor sports find in him a willing devotee. He is a member of the United Service Club.

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CAPTAIN ARTHUR TOMKINSON HAYWOOD, of the South African Constabulary, was born on the 10th May, 1878, in Ashton, Lancashire. He was educated privately and at Keefe's College, Manchester, and joined the Orange River Colony Police in 1901. He was transferred to the South African Constabulary in 1903, and served as Assistant Staff Officer until the latter force was merged with the South African Police.

Captain Haywood was in command of the Free State portion of the South African Police contingent which was present at Their Majesties' Coronation.

LIEUTENANT A. HEYWOOD, of the Witwatersrand Rifles, is a gallant officer who, during a comparatively short record, has seen some hard service. Originally joining the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the King's (Liverpool) Regiment in 1897, he, on the outbreak of the South African war, lost no time in volunteering for active service, and served with the special Service Company attached to the 1st Battalion of his Regiment from 1900 to 1901, and with the Rand Rifles to the termination of the war. He was present at Lang's Nek and at Belfast, and earned the Queen's Medal with three Clasps for the campaign.



LIEUTENANT A. HEYWOOD.

After the conclusion of peace, Lieutenant Heywood joined the Witwatersrand Rifles on their formation in 1903. He served with them in Natal and Zululand during the native rebellion in 1906, attached to the

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Natal Rangers, for which services he also holds the Medal with Clasp. He was one of the members of the Transvaal contingent at the Coronation of Their Majesties at Westminster.

DR. JOHN HEWAT. M.B., C.M.EDIN., J.P., M.L.A., was born on the 26th December, 1863, and is the son of Captain John Hewat, late Dock Superintendent and Port Captain of Table Bay, South Africa. He is a retired



DR. JOHN HEWAT.

Captain of the Cape Garrison Artillery, with the privilege and honour bestowed upon him to retain his rank, and wear the uniform of his corps for life, for his work in connection with volunteering. He is a Justice of the Peace for the Cape District; represents the constituency of Woodstock in the Union House of Assembly; is Chief Whip of the Opposition; Government nominee on the School Board, and Senior Elected Member on the Cape Province Medical Council.

He is Vice-Chairman of the South African National Union; a Steward of the South African Turf Club; President of the Cape Colony Athletic and Cycling Union; a Life Member of the Royal Colonial Institute; Chairman of the South African Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, and was one of the official South African representatives at the Coronation as a guest of the Lords and Commons. He holds the Coronation and South African Union Medals.

Dr. Hewat is a member of the Civil Service and of the City Clubs, Cape Town, and of the Sports Club, London.

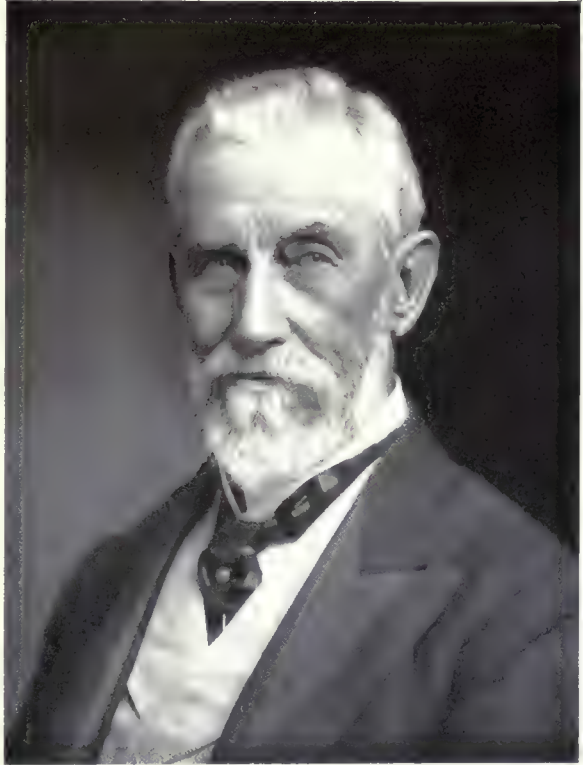
SOUTH AFRICA

SENATOR THE HONOURABLE SIR JAMES LIEGE HULETT, Kt., J.P., was

born on the 17th May, 1838, and is the only son of James Liege Hulett, Esq., of Gillingham, Kent. He emigrated to Natal, South Africa, in 1857, and in 1862 he settled at Kearsney, Lower Tugela Division, Victoria County, and devoted himself to planting operations. Tea succeeded a failure in coffee planting, and the Kearsney Tea Estates, which in 1892 were formed into a limited Company under the style

of Messrs. J. L. Hulett & Sons, Ltd., were the outcome.

In 1902 this company was enlarged from a semi-private one to a public company, for the purpose of extending its operations to the growth and manufacture of sugar, which has from time to time been extended so as to include Zululand in its sugar operations, Sir J. L. Hulett & Son, Ltd., being now proprietors of four large sugar factories and a large refinery, near the port of Durban, with a capital of three quarters of a million pounds. The capacities



Elliott & Fry.

THE HON. SIR J. LIEGE HULETT.

of these factories extend to 40,000 tons of manufactured and refined sugar per annum, Sir J. Liege Hulett being the Chairman and Managing Director. His residence was formerly on the Kearsney estate, but is now The Manor House, Durban, Natal, and his chief office is in West Street, Durban.

A few years after settling at Kearsney he was given the Commission of the Peace, and his services were requested by the Government from time to time as Resident Magistrate for the district. Also on various occasions he

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

was a member of Government Commissions. In 1883 he was returned as one of the members for Victoria County to the Legislature of Natal, and was nominated by the Government about 1889 to a seat in the Executive Council of the Colony, and became Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker; these positions being held until responsible government was given to the Colony in 1893. For some time he led the opposition to that measure, and upon the establishment of a responsible government was returned for his old constituency, and was elected again as Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker.

In 1898 he accepted a seat in the Cabinet as Minister of Native Affairs, under Sir Henry Burns, K.C.M.G., and upon the death of that gentleman, relinquished the post, and was elected to the Speakership.

He visited England upon the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII., when he received the honour of knighthood. Upon returning to Natal he resigned the Speakership to lead the opposition to Sir Albert Himes' Ministry, and upon defeating that gentleman was called upon to form a Ministry, but on account of failing health he declined and recommended Sir George Sutton to the Government, who became Prime Minister. From that time until the Act of Union of South Africa he remained on the floor of the house, and was elected to the Parliament of the Union as a Senator. At the time of the Union he was the father of the Natal Parliament, having an unbroken record for over twenty-seven years.

LIEUTENANT HARRY CLEMENT INGLES * was educated at Wellington College, Berkshire, and received a Commission in the 4th Battalion East Surrey Regiment in 1895, which he resigned to join the British South Africa Company's Police as trooper in 1896, and was awarded the Matebele Rebellion Medal. He accompanied an expedition to Monze, north of the River Zambesi, in 1898, and was promoted to Corporal in 1900, and to Sergeant, 1901. He also holds the King's and Queen's South African Medals. In 1903 he was transferred to the Barotse Native Police as

* Now Captain Harry Clement Ingles.

SOUTH AFRICA

Troop Sergeant-Major, was promoted to Lieutenant in 1905; and was appointed Justice of the Peace for N.W. Rhodesia in 1906. Lieutenant Ingles accompanied his contingent to England, and took part in the various Coronation ceremonies.



LIEUTENANT H. C. INGLES.

CAPTAIN JULIAN THEODORE LAMBLEY, of the Prince of Wales's Own Regiment, Cape Peninsula Rifles (of which corps His Majesty the King is Colonel-in-Chief), was born in Chelsea, and educated at St.

Mark's College, London. He received his early military training in the Royal Horse Guards, and in 1888 went to Cape Town, where he joined the Cape Volunteer Field Artillery, and in 1893 entered the Cape Mounted Riflemen, remaining with them during the annexation of Pondoland in 1894, the Bechuanaland rebellion, 1896-97, and throughout the Boer war. He holds the South African General Service Medal, the King's and Queen's South African War Medals with six Bars, and the Coronation Medal of 1911. He was selected for special service in Royston's Horse in the Natal rebellion in 1906, and for various Guards of Honour, including that of the visit of Princess Christian and the Commemoration of the Union of South Africa, during the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. He was one of the four officers deputed to represent the Province of the Cape of Good Hope during the Coronation Ceremonies in London, at the conclusion of which he had the honour of conveying a special message from His Majesty the King to his regiment.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

Captain Lambley married in 1905 Helena Elizabeth, daughter of Pieter Lourens van der Byl, of Eerste River, Cape Colony, one of the pioneers (with the late Cecil Rhodes) of Rhodesia, by whom he has two sons, Geoffrey and Laurence. His hobbies are soldiering and rowing, and he resides at Belle Ombre Road, Cape Town.



The London Stereoscopic Co.

CAPTAIN J. T. LAMBLEY.

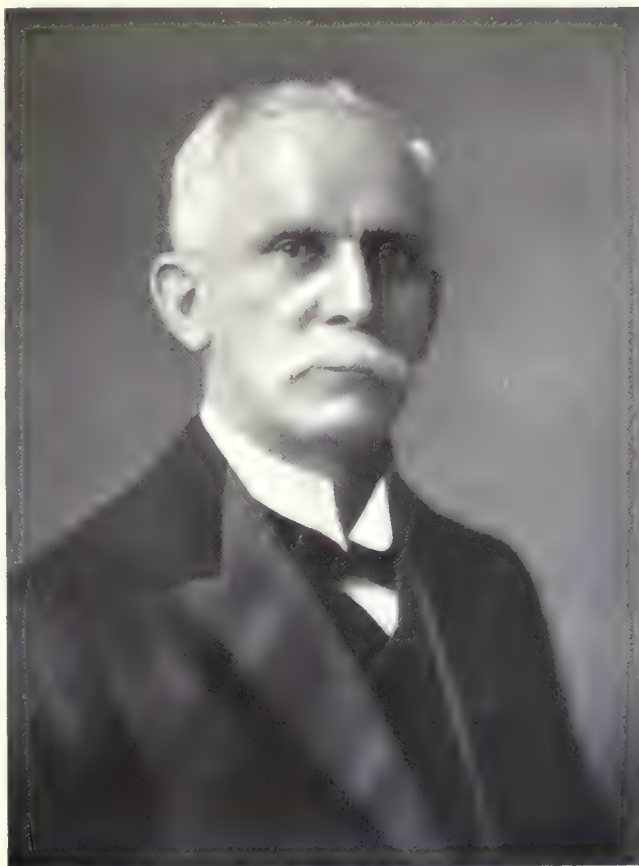
LIEUTENANT ROGER HERBERT NORRES LOMAX was born in Wrexham, North Wales, the 9th December, 1890, second son of Captain W. H. Lomax, of the Royal Artillery Reserve. He

was educated at Wellington College, and in due time was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 3rd London Brigade, Royal Field Artillery. He passed the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness with distinction, and was subsequently attached to the 123rd Battery, R.F.A., at Aldershot. In 1910 he applied for a transfer to the Reserve of Officers, and joined the service of the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia, where he is at present engaged. Lieutenant Lomax holds a distinguished position in the athletic world, and is well known as a splendid rider and an enthusiast in all kinds of sport.

HENRY ALFRED OLIVER, Esq., C.M.G., Member of the Legislative Assembly of South Africa, is the son of S. G. Oliver, Esq., of Radford Grove, Nottingham, where he was born on the 9th September, 1854,

SOUTH AFRICA

When twelve years of age, he left England for Cape Town, and after completing his early education there he went to seek his fortune in 1871 in Kimberley. From that time he has been closely associated with the marvellous growth and prosperity of his adopted town, of which he was siege Mayor during the South African war. He sat for Kimberley in the old Cape Parliament, and now represents the same constituency in the Union Parliament of South Africa. As a reward for his various services he was created C.M.G. in 1901, and is a Justice of the Peace for Kimberley, where he now resides. He married Agatha Constance, daughter of J. G. Alexander, Esq., of that town.



H. A. OLIVER, Esq.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'SULLIVAN, J.P., F.R.G.S., of the Northern Rhodesian Police, who was one of the contingent representing that Colony at the Coronation, joined the Cape Mounted Rifles in 1897. In 1901 he was gazetted to the 2nd Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, and served in General French's Scouts during the South African war, which corps he subsequently commanded. He holds the Queen's Medal, South Africa, with six Bars, and the King's Medal, with two Bars. At the close of the war he joined the Barotse Native Police, and was promoted

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to Captain in 1905, and seconded as Commandant of the North-Eastern Rhodesian Constabulary (with local rank of Major) from February, 1909, to March, 1911. Captain O'Sullivan is known as an authority on big game hunting. His headquarters are at Mongu, in the Barotse Valley, and he is a member of the Royal Societies Club in London.

MAJOR GEORGE ROBERT RICHARDS.

of the Natal Carbineers, son of Robert and Sarah Frances Richards, was born in Pietermaritzburg

on the 27th December, 1865, and educated at the Bedford Grammar School. He subsequently joined the Natal Carbineers and served throughout the Boer war as a Lieutenant in that corps, taking part in the actions at Spion Kop and Vaal Krantz, and was present at the Relief of Ladysmith. For these services he was granted the Queen's Medal with three Clasps. In 1906 he took command of a special squadron in Zululand during the native rebellion, for which he holds a Medal with one Clasp, and in the same year he was selected by the then Prime Minister (the Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Moor, K.C.M.G.) to accompany him to England to attend the Conference of Prime Ministers. In 1909 he resigned his appointments on the Natal



James Ball.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'SULLIVAN.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Land Board and Immigration Trust Board, which he then held, in order to proceed to England, having been chosen by the Natal Government to attend the Staff College at Camberley, where he graduated in 1910.

Major Richards is a Justice of the Peace in Natal, and has represented Weenen County Constituency in the Natal Government.

He was appointed by the War Office as special Staff Officer to the South African contingent during the Coronation, and acted as Staff Officer in charge of the King's Royal Escort of Colonial Troops on the days of the Coronation and the Royal Progress through the city, for which he received the King's Coronation Medal.

In 1899 he married Nora, daughter of the late Alexander MacArthur, Esq., J.P., and he now resides at Summer Hill, Mooi River, Natal.



MAJOR G. R. RICHARDS.

LIEUTENANT ROYDEN-TURNER joined Colonel Leuchar's Column under General Buller in October, 1899, as Special Service Trooper, being then only fifteen years of age. He was present at the actions at Tugela Ferry, Pomeroy, Tugela Heights, Majuba, Lang's Nek, and the Relief of Ladysmith, where he volunteered for Special Service in the gallant but unsuccessful attempt to blow up the railway bridge. Subsequently he was appointed guide to Colonel Bethune's Column in the Tugela Valley, and

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

saw the first Boers cross the Natal border. He got his Commission in the Umvoti Mounted Rifles in 1905. He holds the King's and Queen's Boer War Medal with six Clasps, King Edward's and King George's Coronation Medals, and also the Medal for service in the Zulu campaigns.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR JAMES TAYLOR* had the distinguished honour to command the Royal contingent of his famous



LIEUTENANT A. J. TAYLOR.



LIEUTENANT ROYDEN-TURNER.

corps, the Cape Mounted Riflemen, at the Coronation of King George V. Joining that regiment in 1893, he immediately saw active service during the Pondoland campaign in the succeeding year, when that territory was annexed. On the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer war in 1899 he again took the field, and served throughout the whole campaign until its close. He was for some

* Now Major Arthur James Taylor.

SOUTH AFRICA

time attached to the staff of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, and holds two war Medals with six Clasps.

CAPTAIN ALFRED JAMES TOMLINSON. Among the many representative visitors who came from the British Colonies and Dependencies to attend the Coronation of King George V., not the least distinguished was Captain Alfred

James Tomlinson, Second in Command of the Rhodesian Coronation Contingent. This gallant officer has had a varied and brilliant career, and has done splendid service in many lands and in several campaigns. He was born in 1871, in Madras, whence he was brought to England, and educated at the ancient and famous Whitgift Grammar School at Croydon, Surrey. He returned to the East and entered the Salt Department in India, in 1891, and joining the Malabar Volunteer



CAPTAIN A. J. TOMLINSON.

Rifles became 2nd Lieutenant. On resigning his Commission, he next proceeded to Southern Rhodesia, and entered the Matabeleland Mounted Police as a trooper in 1894, becoming Corporal in March, 1895, Sergeant in the following month, and Acting Regimental-Sergeant-Major



THE DUKE OF ABERCORN AND SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

SOUTH AFRICA

in October of the same year. Captain Tomlinson took part in the Jameson Raid, and served as Lieutenant in the Matabeleland Relief Force, April, 1896, under Colonel Plumer. Subsequently he joined the British South Africa Police, as Lieutenant and Sub-Inspector in October, 1896. He went through the South African War, 1899 to 1902, receiving the Queen's Medal and Bars for Rhodesia, the Relief of Mafeking, and the Transvaal; and the King's South Africa Medal with Bars for 1901 and 1902. He was promoted to Captain and Inspector in December, 1901, and in June, 1911, he was appointed Second in Command of the Rhodesian Coronation contingent. In 1904 he married Etheldreda Bennet, elder daughter of the late Edward Bayden Neame, Esq., of Faversham, Kent, and has two sons.

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CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

LIEUTENANT JOHN DOUGLAS ARMOUR was born in Toronto, Canada, on the 13th November, 1888. He is the eldest son of Douglas Armour, Esq., barrister-at-law, and Agnes Spratt, and grandson of the late John Douglas Armour, Esq., Chief Justice of the Court of Appeal in Canada. He was educated at the Model School, Toronto, the Montreal High School, and finally at St. Albans School, Brockville.

In April, 1908, he joined the 21st Battery of the Canadian Field Artillery upon its organization, and after taking part in the Tercentenary Celebrations at Quebec in July, 1908, received his commission as Lieutenant in September of the same year, and accompanied the contingent which took part in the Coronation Ceremonies, on which occasion he received the Coronation Medal.

In September, 1903, he joined the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and is also connected with the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, and with the Canada Securities Corporation, Limited. He is a member of the Montreal Ski Club, and of the Beaconsfield Golf and Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, and resides at 220, Peel Street, Montreal.



LIEUT. J. D. ARMOUR.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

FREDERICK WEBBER ASHE, Esq., was born in Quebec on the 17th October, 1864, and is the fifth son of the late Commander Edward D. Ashe, R.N.

He was educated in Quebec and at Trinity College School, Fort Hope, Ontario. In 1882 he entered the service of the Union Bank of Canada in



FREDERICK WEBBER ASHE, Esq.

Quebec, was appointed Accountant at Winnipeg in 1888, Manager at Hastings in 1895, and was subsequently Manager at several other important branches. In 1903 he became Manager in Montreal, and in 1907 was promoted to the position of Eastern Superintendent, having charge of all the branches from the great lakes to the Atlantic. When the Union Bank of Canada opened a branch in London in 1911 Mr. Ashe was made a member of the London Committee, and the London office was placed in his charge.

Mr. Ashe's opinion on Canadian finance is recognised

by bankers as being sound, not only by London, but also by Paris, Berlin and other large financial centres.

Mr. Ashe married, in 1898, Belle Haven Greene, only daughter of the late George A. Greene, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts. He resides at Englemere Hill, Ascot, and is a member of the City Carlton (London) and the Travellers (Paris) Clubs.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN, K.C., M.P., was born in Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, on the 26th June, 1854, and is the eldest surviving son of the late Andrew Borden, Esq. He married in

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1889 Laura, youngest daughter of the late T. H. Bond, Esq., of Halifax. He was educated at Acacia Villa Academy, Horton, and in 1874 commenced the study of law; was called to the Bar in 1878, and became K.C. in 1891. He has had an extensive practice in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia and in the Supreme Court of Canada, and has been engaged in several cases before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. From 1893 to 1904 he was President of the Nova Scotia Barristers Society; was made Honorary D.C.L., Queen's University, Ontario, in 1903; LL.D., St. François Xavier University in 1905; was Member for the City and County of Halifax from 1896 to 1900; Member for Carlton in 1905; Member for the City and County of Halifax in 1908, and took a leading part in many important debates between 1896 and 1900. In February, 1901, upon the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper, he was elected leader of the Conservative party in the House of Commons, and is now (1912) Prime Minister of Canada, in succession to the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. During the summer of 1912 he visited London for the purpose of conferring with the British Government upon the question of Naval Defence, and attended meetings of the Imperial Defence Committee. During the visit he addressed several important audiences on Imperial questions, and his utterances received remarkable appreciation both in Great Britain and in Canada. Upon



R. L. Borden

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

returning to the Dominion he proceeded to formulate a naval policy, designed to meet the pressing needs of the Empire. His principal diversions are cricket, lawn-tennis and golf. He is a member of the Rideau, Laurentian and other clubs, and resides at 201, Wurtemberg, Ottawa.

WILLIAM MURRAY BOTSFORD, Esq., was born on the 16th August, 1864, in Dorchester, New Brunswick, the son of Blair and Sarah



Miles & Kaye.

W. M. BOTSFORD, Esq.

(Cogswell) Botsford. He has a splendid record in the banking profession, and after serving as Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada at Vancouver and Halifax, he was appointed in June, 1906, to the head office in Montreal, and five years later to a similar position in the head office in London. He did good service as a councillor on the Montreal Board of Trade, and in 1910 was chairman of the Bankers' Committee in the same city. He is a member of the Mount Royal Club, at Montreal, and the Halifax Club, at Halifax. Mr.

Botsford, who is a member of the Anglican Church, was married in June, 1890, to Lena Evangeline Chipman of Kentville, Nova Scotia.

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM J. BOWSER, LL.B., K.C. Among the numerous distinguished Colonial visitors who crossed the seas to attend the Coronation of King George V. was the Hon. W. J. Bowser,

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Attorney-General for British Columbia. Born in Rexton, New Brunswick, the 3rd December, 1867, and educated at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., where he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws, Mr. Bowser was called to the Bar of New Brunswick in 1890, and to the Bar of British Columbia in 1891. He was elected as member for the City of Vancouver in the Provincial Parliament at the General Elections of 1903, 1907, 1909, and 1912.



THE HON. W. J. BOWSER.

On the 24th July, 1907, he was appointed Attorney-General of British Columbia, and Commissioner of Fisheries in the following August; and subsequently, such was the brilliant ability he displayed as a lawyer and a statesman, he became Minister of Finance and Agriculture, from October, 1909, to October, 1910. Mr. Bowser was elected Grand Master of Freemasons in British Columbia in 1904.

GEORGE McLAREN BROWN, Esq., of the Canadian Pacific Railway Service, is a son of Adam Brown, Esq., of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, a moving spirit in Canadian commerce and one of the fathers of railway development in Ontario, and his wife, Mary (Kough), of Shrewsbury in England. Mr. George McLaren Brown was born in Hamilton, Ontario, the 29th January, 1865, and educated at Shrewsbury, Hamilton Grammar School, and Upper Canada College. From 1881 to 1883 he was in the

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

service of the Northern and North-Western Railway, Hamilton, and for four years onward in that of the Grand Trunk Railway. In 1887 he was appointed Agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, and for five years from 1892 he was Assistant General Passenger Agent



GEORGE McLAREN BROWN, Esq.

in the western division, and subsequently Executive Agent. From 1902 to 1905 he was Superintendent of the hotels and dining and sleeping car department, and for another three years General Passenger Agent in connection with the Atlantic steamship lines for the same company. In 1908 he was made General European Traffic Agent, and in 1910 General European Manager with offices at Charing Cross, London. In all these positions Mr. McLaren Brown has shown himself possessed of rare executive skill, while another trait is well

illustrated by the admiring declaration of a well-known London daily paper that he is "a man who sees every one who wants to see him, however busy he may be." Mr. McLaren Brown, who is a member of the Presbyterian Church, was married in 1890 to Eleanor Graham, daughter of John Crerar, Esq., K.C., of Hamilton, Ontario.

WILLIAM PERKINS BULL, Esq., LL.B., K.C., is a Canadian born, as were also his father and his mother. His birthplace, the 25th July, 1870, was Downsview, York, Ontario, in which county indeed both his paternal and maternal ancestors have lived for about a century.

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Mr. Perkins Bull's boyhood was spent at Hawthorne Lodge, Brampton, where his father, the late Bartholomew Hill Bull, prominent in moral and temperance advancement, established the world-famed Jersey stock farm—to-day the largest herd of pedigreed cattle in the British Empire. Here Mr. Perkins Bull's mother, *née* Sarah Duncan, still makes her home. Her father, the late William Duncan, Esq., J.P., of York, was born in County Sligo, on New Year's Day, 1800. Mr. Bull's grandfather, the late J. P. Bull, Esq., J.P., was also deeply interested in agriculture, being the first President of "The Grange."

William Perkins Bull received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Victoria College in 1893 with first-class honours. On three occasions he represented his alma mater, leading in inter-collegiate debates. Besides having been at times first in first-class honours, he has, since graduation, been continuously elected their President by his fellow graduates.

In 1894 he received from University College his LL.B. degree.

In 1897 he graduated from Osgoode Hall and was called to the Bar, where his ability was early recognised, and ten years later he took silk, at which time it was singularly observed that he was the youngest King's Counsel of his day.

In 1897 Mr. Bull married Maria, daughter of the late Michael Brennen, Esq., Lumberman, Hamilton, Canada. Varied as are the many sides of his inevitable character, Mr. Bull is ennobled by those fireside virtues which endear him to the hearts of his more intimate friends, and seen



WILLIAM PERKINS BULL, Esq.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

among his happy family of seven children at "Lorne Hall," Rose-dale, Toronto, or their English home, "Lower Park," Putney Hill, one is reassured of the true philosophy that a great man never loses his child's heart.

During the earlier part of his career, Mr. Bull confined his attentions almost exclusively to purely professional work, but later his eclectic energy has been sought and claimed by financial and commercial enterprise. He acted with the British Columbia Government in adjusting the differences between the Howe Sound and Northern Railway and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and negotiated the sale of the Howe Sound and Northern Railway to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

Besides being the senior partner of the law firm, Messrs. Bull, Holliss & Wilson, Toronto, he was first President of the Okanagan Lumber Co., Vice-President of the Missasaga Lumber Co., Member of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Director of the Canadian Oil Co. and of the Preston Car & Coach Co. He is President of the British Canadian Realty, Limited, of London, senior partner of Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, and is a Director *inter alia* of the Kenilworth Canadian Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and of the Colonial Securities Corporation, Ltd.

Supplementing his enterprising professional and business career, Mr. Bull's magnetic personality and genial social humour have claimed for him a large circle of friends. Among his clubs are, in Canada, the National, the Canadian, the Royal Canadian Yacht, the Canadian Alpine, and the Canadian Jersey Cattle Clubs, and in England, the Royal Automobile, the Conservative Club, Liverpool, and the Constitutional, Bristol. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mr. Bull may well be regarded as one of Canada's most enterprising and devoted sons. As an Imperialist he has figured prominently in London at numerous City and other public functions as a most interesting and pleasing after-dinner speaker. Both in Canada and in England he is well known in Methodist and philanthropic circles.

True to his hereditary instincts Mr. Bull takes a keen interest in live stock and farming, not only as a hobby but in the general improvement of agricultural conditions. Mr. Perkins Bull was one of the founders and

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original Directors of *Farm and Dairy*, one of Canada's most influential country publications, and a contributor to the leading agricultural papers of Canada and America, of articles on the judging and breeding of pedigree stock, and on agricultural questions. He is a familiar figure around the Jersey ring at the leading Exhibitions, not only in England, but from the Atlantic to the Pacific, where the winnings of the Brampton Jerseys have been unequalled for the past two decades.

During his Coronation visit to England, Mr. Perkins Bull was one of fourteen honoured guests at His Majesty's Luncheon at the Royal Show.

LIEUTENANT R. P. CLARK was born in London in the year 1874, and educated at The College, Broadstairs, Kent. In 1889 he joined the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and served with this regiment till 1893. He left England for the Klondike Yukon Territory in 1897, and on the outbreak of war in January, 1900, he volunteered for service in South Africa; he served first with the 2nd Royal Fusiliers from April, 1900, to May, 1901 then with the Rand Rifles Mine Guard from May, 1901, to October in same year, and finally with the Imperial Military Railway Volunteer Corps till the conclusion of the war, when he was awarded a pension for wounds received in active service. He subsequently joined the Kimberley Regiment and was transferred to the Diamond Fields Horse, and received his commission in the Diamond Fields Field Artillery on the 1st March, 1905. On the 4th March, 1907, he was transferred to the 5th British Columbia Regiment Garrison Artillery, and now resides in Victoria, British Columbia.



LIEUT. R. P. CLARK.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK, W.S., K.C., LL.D., was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, the 24th May, 1836, the son of John Clark, Esq., manager of the Aberdeen Insurance Company and founder of the Caledonian Bank, and of Jane (Mortimer) Clark. He was educated at West-end Academy, the Grammar School, and Marischal College, Aberdeen, and at Edinburgh University, of the General Council of which he is a life member. He was admitted a Writer to the Signet in 1859, but went to Canada the same year, and in 1862 was called to the Bar. For a number of years he successfully followed his profession in Toronto, and took silk as a K.C. in 1887. In 1878-9, Sir William was President of the Co. York Law Association. A Presbyterian and an elder of his Church, he has taken a great and practical interest in matters religious, educational and philanthropic. He was Senator of Toronto University for fourteen years, and has been Chairman of Knox College, Toronto, since 1880, and he was also one of the founders and first Directors of the St. Andrew's College for Boys.



SIR WILLIAM MORTIMER CLARK.

In 1900-1901 he was President of the St. Andrew's Society in Toronto. Among other positions he has successfully filled are those of Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, Governor of Toronto Hospital, Director of Wellesley Hospital, President of the Toronto Mortgage Company, and Director of the Toronto Gas Company, General Electric Company, General Trusts Corporation, Metropolitan Bank, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, etc., etc. Sir William was Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario from the 20th April,

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1903, to September, 1908, and in that capacity performed the opening ceremony in connection with the King's Royal Park at Owen Sound. On relinquishing this honourable position, his numerous friends presented him with a handsome silver punch-bowl and salver as a token of their esteem and regard. In 1907 Sir William was created a Knight Bachelor by letters patent. He was married in 1866 to Helen Gordon, daughter of Gilbert Gordon, Esq., of Caithness, and sister to the late John Gordon, Esq., President of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway.* Sir William is the author of a number of articles and communications to the Press on various topics, including sketches of travel in the East, Turkey, Greece and Russia. A Liberal in politics, but opposed to the reciprocity agreement with the United States, he is honoured throughout the Dominion as a cultured Christian gentleman, whose life has been one of high and honourable service to the State and the community.

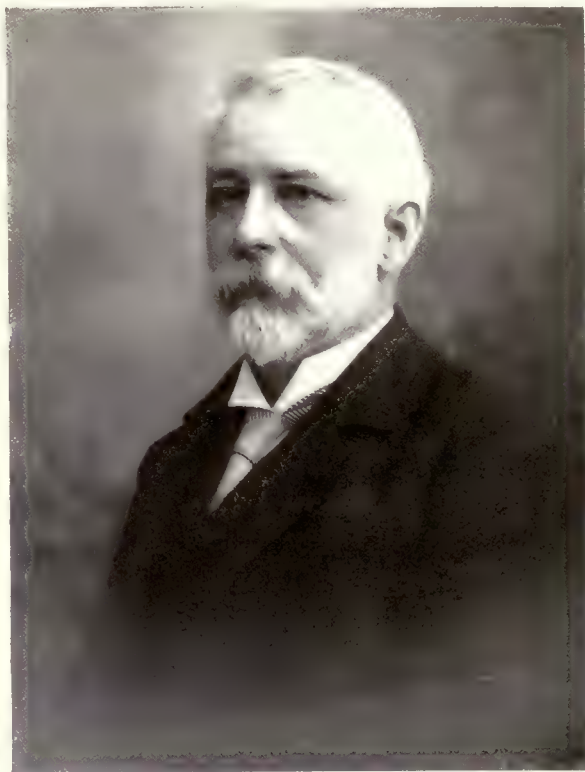
THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING, Minister of Finance in the Canadian Cabinet in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Administration, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, the 24th November, 1848, the son of the late Charles and Sarah Fielding. A journalist by profession, he was for twenty years connected with the *Halifax Morning Chronicle*, resigning the position of managing editor to engage in active duties of public life. He represented the city and county of Halifax in the Provincial Legislature from 1882 to 1896, and was made a member of the Cabinet within a few months of taking his seat. In 1884 he was entrusted with the task of forming a new Administration—in which he held the portfolio of Provincial Secretary—which remained in power until Mr. Fielding's election as Member of the House of Commons for Shelburne and Queen's and his transfer to Ottawa as Minister of Finance under Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In this capacity he was particularly charged with the readjustment of the Canadian tariff, and submitted to Parliament the measures forming the British preferential tariff. He introduced the Budget during fifteen years, "a fact unique in the history of Canada, showing that he held office for a longer period than any other Minister of

*Lady Clark died in 1913.

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Finance." As acting-Minister of Railways he, in 1903, conducted the negotiations resulting in the agreement to construct the National Trans-Continental Railway, and his signature was appended to the contract between the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Mr. Fielding was a representative of Canada at the Colonial Conference of 1902, and was also appointed a delegate to the Imperial Conference of 1907, which, however, he was unable to attend. In 1907 he was one of His Majesty's plenipotentiaries for the negotiation of the Franco-Canadian Commercial Treaty at Paris, and also in connection with the supplementary Treaty two years later, and about the same time negotiated commercial arrangements with Germany, the United States, Italy and Belgium, and was a member of the Royal Commission designed to promote mutual trading facilities between Canada and the British West Indies. In 1910 he went to Washington with the Hon. G. P. Graham to discuss reciprocity with President Taft, and again in the January following with the Hon. W. Paterson.



THE HON. W. S. FIELDING.

Mr. Fielding was married in 1876 to Hester, daughter of Thomas A. Rankine, Esq., of St. John, New Brunswick. In 1902 he, with two daughters, was present at the late King Edward's Coronation in Westminster Abbey. In 1905 he visited Italy and Rome, and had a private audience of the Pope. Visiting London in 1907, he had the felicity of a presentation to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and the following year, that in which he was entertained at a banquet in Paris by the

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directors of the British Chamber of Commerce, he had the honour of lunching with T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, now Their Majesties the King and Queen. In 1909 Mr. and Mrs. Fielding and their daughter were presented to King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and Mr. Fielding was received in private audience by His Majesty.

Mr. Fielding is a Governor of Dalhousie University, a D.C.L. (Hon.) of Acadia University, and LL.D. (Hon.) of Queen's, McGill and Dalhousie Universities. He resides at Montreal.

THE HONOURABLE JAMES KIDD FLEMMING was born of Irish parentage, the 27th April, 1868, in Woodstock, the county town of Carleton, New Brunswick. A merchant and lumber manufacturer by business, he was elected to the Legislature in January, 1900, and again in 1903 and 1908. On the 24th March of the last-named year he was sworn of the Executive Council as Provincial Secretary in the Hazen Cabinet, and re-elected by acclamation on the 7th April following. On the dissolution of the Hazen Cabinet upon the acceptance of office in the Borden (Dominion) Cabinet by the Premier, Mr. Flemming was called upon to form a Cabinet, which he did, assuming the offices of Premier and Surveyor-General, the 16th October, 1911. Subsequently the University of New Brunswick conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Mr. Flemming married in 1890, his wife being S. Helena Fleming. He is a Conservative in politics and a Presbyterian.



THE HON. J. K. FLEMMING.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE

WILLIAM SAMUEL GOLDBY, Esq., of the Bank of British North America, was born the 16th February, 1855, the son of the late Major William Goldby, formerly of the Royal Sussex Regiment. Educated at



WILLIAM SAMUEL GOLDBY, Esq.

Rochester Grammar School and privately, he entered the service of the Bank of British North America in London, the 22nd August, 1872, and was appointed Manager in 1901. Mr. Goldby has had no Colonial service, but he has been twice to the other side to study banking and commercial conditions. He served in the Volunteer Force for upwards of fifteen years, mostly with the London Rifle Brigade. Golf and fly-fishing are his recreations, and he is a member of the Canada Club and of the Sidcup Golf Club.

Mr. Goldby was married, the 11th March, 1880, to Frances H. E., younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Septimus Lyster, formerly of the Connaught Rangers.

THE HONOURABLE SIR LOMER GOUIN, the present Prime Minister and Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, is a man of many honourable attainments. Born in Grondines, Quebec, in 1861, and educated at Sorel and Lévis, he married in 1888 a daughter of the late Honoré Mercier, the ex-Premier of Quebec, by whom he has two sons. He entered the Bar in 1884, and after sixteen years of strenuous legal work was admitted as Queen's Counsel in 1900. Since 1897 he has variously sat as member for Montreal and Portneuf in the Provincial Parliament; has successively, during the last twelve years, held the offices of Minister of

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Colonisation and Public Works, and of President of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, Quebec, and was Alderman of the City of Montreal during 1900 ; and in recognition of his many services was awarded, in 1908, a well-deserved Knighthood. Although devoted to outdoor recreations, principally hunting and fishing, he is above all a man of literary tastes, and is reputed to be one of the best lawyers and statesmen the Province of Quebec has produced.



THE HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN.

MAJOR WILLIAM HART-McHARG, 6th Regiment, "The Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles," Vancouver, Canada, was in command of "B" Company, Canadian Coronation Contingent. He is the only son of the late Major W. Hart-McHarg of the 44th (Essex) Regiment, and was born in Kilkenny Barracks, on the 16th February, 1869. He was educated at the Collegiate School, Brentwood, Essex, and at a private school in Bruges, Belgium. He went to Manitoba in 1885, and took up the study of law in 1890, being called to the bar in Winnipeg in 1895. In 1897 he removed to British Columbia and was called to the bar of that Province. While a law student in Winnipeg he served three years as a trooper in the Winnipeg Dragoons and on arrival in British Columbia joined the Rocky Mountain Rangers as a private. He was gazetted a Lieutenant in 1899, and on the outbreak of the South African war he volunteered for

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service in the first contingent (the Royal Canadian Regiment), but being unable to obtain commissioned rank, owing to the large number of officers throughout Canada who had applied, he resigned his Commission in the R.M.R. with the consent of the Minister of Militia, enlisted as a private in the Royal Canadian Regiment, and shortly after the arrival of the Regiment in South Africa was promoted to Sergeant. He received the Queen's Medal



MAJOR WILLIAM HART-McHARG.

and Clasps for Paardeberg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, and Cape Colony. On his return to British Columbia he was reinstated as a Lieutenant in the R.M.R. and promoted to Captain in 1902, subsequently transferring to the 6th Regiment, D.C.O.R. He obtained his Majority in 1910.

Major Hart-McHarg is well known as a rifle shot. He has been a member of the Canadian Bisley team several times, and has shot for Canada in the Kolapore (1907-1910), Mackinnon (1907-1910) and Empire (1910) team matches. In 1907 he was a member of the Canadian team in the Palma Trophy contest at Ottawa against British, Australian and American teams. He won the Governor-General's prize at Ottawa in 1908, all the aggregates

at the B.C. rifle meeting in 1909, and tied for first place in the Prince of Wales match at Bisley in 1910 with a record score.

Major Hart-McHarg is the author of "From Quebec to Pretoria," the story of the Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa, and joint author of

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a historical souvenir of the 6th Regiment, D.C.O.R. He is a member of the following clubs: Vancouver, United Service, Country (Vancouver), Canadian Military Institute (Toronto), Junior Army and Navy (London).

THE HONOURABLE JOHN DOUGLAS HAZEN, K.C., LL.D., Canadian statesman and lawyer, is of Loyalist-Puritan descent, and was born the 5th June, 1860, in Oromocto, Sunbury Co., New Brunswick. The family were among the oldest settlers in the New World. Mr. Hazen is descended from Edward Hazen, who left Northumberland in England for Massachusetts in 1648, and more immediately from John Hazen, who, with his brother William, went from Haverhill, Mass., and settled in Portland, New Brunswick, in 1775. He is the son of the late James King Hazen, Esq., and his mother was a daughter of the late Hon. John A. Beckwith. His maternal grandfather was Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, and a member of the Legislative Council. His paternal grandfather was an officer in H.M.'s Army, and Sheriff of Sunbury County for over twenty-five years.



THE HON. J. D. HAZEN.

Mr. Douglas Hazen was educated at the Collegiate School, Fredericton, and is a B.A., B.C.L., and LL.D. of New Brunswick University. He was called to the Bar in 1883, and made a K.C. in 1894, practising first at Fredericton and then removing, in 1890, to St. John. Besides being a Senator of his University and President of the Barristers' Society, he was an Alderman of

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Fredericton for three years, and Mayor for two years, bearing meanwhile a prominent part in local societies and undertakings. He sat in the House of Commons for St. John city and county for five years, 1891-1896, and gave support to Mr. Davin's motion for the extension of the Dominion franchise to women. He was defeated in 1896, but was elected for Sunbury (local) in 1899, and again in 1903 and 1908. Chosen leader of the Opposition (local) in 1899, he inflicted a crushing defeat on the Robinson Government at the general election in March, 1908, which gave him a contingent of 31 supporters against 12 adherents of the Government. Upon the resignation of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Hazen was summoned by the Lieut.-Governor to form a Government, which he did, taking the Premier's portfolio and the post of Attorney-General. The Cabinet was sworn in on the 24th March, 1908, and every member thereof was re-elected by acclamation. Mr. Hazen retained office till the 10th October, 1911, when he was sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries and of Naval affairs in Mr. Borden's (Dominion) Cabinet. Mr. Daniel, M.P. elect for St. John, retiring, Mr. Hazen was elected by acclamation, the 27th October, 1911. We may add that on the naval question he was in favour of giving aid to the Mother Country, and that he was opposed to the Taft-Fielding reciprocity compact. Mr. Hazen attended the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary, and was presented to their Majesties, and in 1912 accompanied Mr. Borden to England, where he sat as a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence and was consulted by the Admiralty with regard to the naval defence of the Empire.

Mr. Hazen married, the 22nd September, 1884, Ada C., second daughter of James Tibbitts, Esq., of Fredericton. He is a Conservative, and is a member of the Church of England, enjoys golfing, and his clubs are the Union, St. John, Mount Royal, Montreal, Rideau and Country, Ottawa. He has residences at Ottawa, Ontario, and at St. John, New Brunswick.

HERBERT SAMUEL HOLT, Esq., civil engineer, financier and man of business, was born in Dublin, in 1856, the younger son of the late William Robert Grattan Holt, Esq., of King's County. He studied

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civil engineering in Ireland, and went out to Canada in 1875, where, down to 1883, he acted successively as Engineer for the Credit Valley, Victoria, Lake Simcoe Junction, Ontario and Quebec, and other railways. In 1883-4 he was engaged as Engineer and Superintendent of Construction to the Prairie and Mountain divisions of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in succeeding years carried out extensive contracts in the Rocky Mountains, Province of Quebec and State of Maine, in connection with the same line.

In 1889-92, he built, in partnership with Messrs. Ross, Mackenzie, and Mann, the Regina, Qu'Appelle and Long Lake and the Calgary and Edmonton Railways, aggregating 550 miles. Since then Mr. Holt has devoted his whole time to financial and banking business. He is President of the Royal Bank of Canada, and from 1902 to 1904 occupied a similar important position in the Sovereign Bank of Canada, while he has taken a leading part in forming and controlling a very large number of financial and commercial undertakings

in the Dominion. In 1911 the *Montreal Star* rated him as a millionaire, and the *Montreal Herald* bore testimony to his "immense capacity for hard work" and to his energy and application. Mr. Holt married in 1890 Jessie, eldest daughter of Andrew Paton, Esq., manufacturer, Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, who like her husband has taken a keen interest in support of the philanthropic institutions of Montreal, where they reside. Mr. Holt takes an interest in sport,



HERBERT SAMUEL HOLT, ESQ.

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and is a member of, among other leading clubs, the Thistle Curling Club, Royal Montreal Golf Club, Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, Forest and Stream Club, Mount Royal Club, etc.

SIR WILLIAM CORNELIUS VAN HORNE, K.C.M.G. (Hon.), was born in

Will County, Illinois, the 3rd February, 1843, the son of Cornelius Covenhoven Van Horne, Esq., counsellor-at-law, and Mary Minier (Richards) Van Horne. Educated at the local schools, he entered the railway service in 1857 as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central line, and after transferring his energies for a time to the Michigan Central, became in turn ticket agent, train despatcher, superintendent of telegraphs, and divisional superintendent on the Chicago and Alton Railway. In 1872 he was appointed General Superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway, and in 1874 General Manager of the Southern Minnesota Railway, of which he was President from 1877 to 1879. After filling important positions on the Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul



SIR WILLIAM CORNELIUS VAN HORNE.

Railways, he was in 1882 made General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in that capacity saw the line carried to completion. From 1884 to 1888 he was Vice-President of the company, and from 1888 to 1899 its President, and subsequently from 1899 to 1910 Chairman of Directors. He is still a Director of the line and is President of the

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Cuba Company and various other enterprises. He has also found time for other pursuits, and at Selkirk, in Manitoba, and elsewhere has several model farms for the raising of pure-bred live stock, etc., while he has also a wide reputation as a keen *connoisseur* of Japanese and Chinese art and as a collector of valuable paintings. Sir William was made K.C.M.G. (Hon.), in 1894, by Queen Victoria, and here it may be stated that he is a supporter of the principle of Canadian contribution to the British Navy, and that he was strongly opposed to the Taft-Fielding reciprocity agreement with the United States. Sir William, who resides at 513, Sherbrooke Street, W., Montreal, married, in 1867, Lucy Adeline, daughter of Erastus Hurd, Esq., C.E., of Galesbury, Illinois.

JOHN HOWARD, Esq., was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he received his early education, and was afterwards sent in turn to Leamington, England; Boulogne, France; and Leipzig, Germany, to continue his studies, covering a period of about six years spent in England and on the Continent. On returning to Halifax, he engaged in business, and at the age of twenty-three he had the entire management of one of the leading commercial houses in the Province, which was the pioneer of extensive advertising in that country. Later on, Mr. Howard joined the staff of the High Commissioner's office in London, and served under the late Sir Alexander Galt and the distinguished Sir Charles Tupper, acquiring an intimate knowledge of the working of each of the Departments devoted to official business, accounts, and emigration respectively.

During this period the great Canadian North-West was being vigorously advertised, and the energies of the Dominion were mainly devoted to attracting settlers to that region. This not only resulted in the substantial claims of the East being overlooked, but many men were attracted away from there by the alluring descriptions of the West, leaving behind them excellent homesteads, which would make happy and prosperous many farming families in this country. His personal experience convinced Mr. Howard that if Nova Scotia wished to replace those leaving, and to receive a fair

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share of settlers, she would have to make more widely known her bountiful resources.

In 1891 Mr. Howard, accompanied by his wife, travelled through the Dominion, visiting every Province from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as well as many parts of the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, and great as were the inducements there offering, he was confirmed in his opinion that the advantages obtaining in Nova Scotia were unsurpassed elsewhere. Subsequent visits at frequent intervals have only tended to endorse this.



JOHN HOWARD, Esq.

Mr. Howard has always taken an enthusiastic pride in his native province, and been impressed with the good work to be done in making widespread dissemination of the opportunities it offers to the right classes for the profitable development of its varied natural wealth; and he was most admirably qualified to fill the post of Agent-General to which he was appointed in 1892.

Owing to the policy of the Nova Scotia Government not justifying the necessary expenditure in this work, and being possessed of independent means,

Mr. Howard placed gratuitously his experience, and services, at its disposal, for the advancement of his native province. At this time our Colonies were neither so prominent nor so well appreciated by the general public as now, and to declare oneself a Colonial was then little short of inviting disdain.

An ardent Imperialist, holding strong views that every citizen should contribute some personal service to the State, he has served in the Canadian

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Militia, subsequently joining the Volunteers in this country, and when the King's Colonial Imperial Yeomanry (now King Edward's Horse) Regiment was raised in 1901, he assisted in its formation and commanded the Canadian Squadron, retiring this year with the Territorial Decoration, after twenty-three years' service. He is an expert revolver and rifle shot, and won the coveted St. George's Vase at Bisley several years ago.

Mr. Howard and his accomplished wife have deservedly acquired a high reputation for their liberal hospitality to Nova Scotians, as well as to other Canadians in this country, and thanks to their personal generosity, the enjoyable gatherings held in Pall Mall on the occasions of important public functions will long be remembered by those who attended them.

Without political bias or seeking patronage, his has been a work of disinterested patriotism, rare enough in these days, ever planning and working for the good of the community, and it is mainly due to his efforts and the results of his varied experience and knowledge during the twenty-one years he has filled the post of Agent-General, that Nova Scotia holds so high a place in London to-day, thus laying the Province under a deep and lasting obligation. Having identified himself with the work, he will not be satisfied until Nova Scotia comes into its own, and secures the recognition its importance merits.

COLONEL SAMUEL HUGHES, M.P., was born in Darlington, Ontario, on the 8th January, 1853, son of John Hughes, Esq., a native of Tyrone, Ireland, and Caroline Laughlin, of Scoto-Irish Huguenot descent. He was educated at Public Schools, Toronto Model and Normal Schools, and the University of Toronto, and was Lecturer in the English Language and in Literature and History in Toronto Collegiate Institute, until 1885, when he purchased the *Lindsay Warder*, which he edited until 1897.

He entered the Volunteer Militia in early life, was gazetted Lieutenant in the 45th Regiment in 1873 ; Captain and Adjutant in 1878 ; Brevet-Major in 1888 ; Major in 1895 ; Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding the Regiment in 1897, and as such took part in the Military Display in London in connection with the Celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, for which he was

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awarded the Medal. In October, in the latter year, he tendered to the Imperial Government the services of the 45th Regiment to proceed to any part of the globe on active service. Among his numerous appointments, he held those of Acting Brigade-Major, Military District No. 3, in 1886; Brigadier, Niagara, in 1899, and from 1897-8 visited New Zealand, Australia, and the Fiji Islands in the interest of Colonial assistance in Imperial wars.



COLONEL SAMUEL HUGHES, M.P.

During the South African war, in which he took part, he rose to be assistant to Colonel Wynter on the transport to the Modder River, and was subsequently assistant to Inspector-General Sir Henry H. Settle, on the lines of communication throughout South Africa, traversing all the rail routes; Chief of Intelligence for General Sir H. Settle on Piceska and Gordonia campaign to German West Africa, February to April, 1900; Chief of Intelligence Staff to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Warren

in Griqualand West, and the Bechuanaland campaign from May to July, 1900; commanded Mounted Brigade, and led in the attack on and the capture of Douglas and Orpen's Heights, when he was mentioned in despatches; was engaged in the operations along the Kaap Mountains at Tweefontein, Knoffelfontein, and Campbell; commanded the force in the advance into Bechuanaland; captured 475 Boers near Kuruman, with immense stock of transport and ammunition in June, 1900 (despatches); was Assistant

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Adjutant-General of the South African Forces in 1899-1900 ; was promoted to Colonel in 1902, and appointed Railway Intelligence Officer at Head Quarters in the following year.

He has been President of the Dominion Rifle Association ; was appointed Chairman on the Board of Visitors, Royal Military College, in 1910 ; and Railway Intelligence Officer, Quebec Tercentenary Celebration, in 1908. President, Standing Committee on Small Arms for Canada ; and was present at the Coronation of King George, in 1911.

Colonel Hughes is a Conservative stalwart, and believes in " one great Imperial Parliament in which the representatives of England, of Canada, of India, of Australia, of New Zealand, and South Africa, would meet in a great Full Partnership Union." In 1891 he unsuccessfully contested North Victoria in the General Election, but was elected for the same constituency in the following year ; he has since sat for Victoria and Haliburton, and was re-elected in 1911, as an opponent of the Taft-Fielding reciprocity programme, and became Minister of Militia and Defence in the new Borden Cabinet. He holds high rank in the Orange Order, and is a Freemason.

Colonel Hughes married, first, Caroline J., daughter of the late Major Isaac Preston, of Vancouver, British Columbia, and second, Mary E., eldest daughter of H. W. Burk, Esq., ex-M.P. for West Durham. He is a member of the Albany Club, Toronto, and of the Canadian, Laurentian, and Rideau Clubs, Ottawa ; is a former amateur athlete, and the author of several well-known educational works.

HENRY VICTOR FRANKLIN JONES, Esq., banker, is a son of the late C. S. and Helen (Macdougall) Jones, and was born in St. Mary's, Ontario, the 28th September, 1871. His mother was sister to the late Hon. William Macdougall, C.B., one of the " Fathers of Confederation." He entered the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the 13th December, 1887, and after filling positions at the head office and at New York, was appointed Manager of the London (England) branch of the same house. Mr. Jones, who was married, June, 1904, to Bunella, daughter of the late E. W. Rathbun, Esq., of Deseronto, Ontario,

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Lafayette.

HENRY VICTOR FRANKLIN JONES, Esq.

is a Presbyterian, and a member of St. Columba's Church in London, residing at 7, Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon, S.W. He is a member of the Canada Club, City Club, Conservative Club and City Carlton Club, London, and of the Richmond Country Club, New York.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES TARIEU DE LANAUDIÈRE is the son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles B. G. Tarieu de Lanaudière, in his lifetime Seigneur of Lavaltrie and Joliette, Province of Quebec, Canada, and the last representative of a family belonging to the

old French *noblesse*, whose members played an important part in Canadian history, under both French and English occupation of the country, and distinguished themselves in the defence of Canada, before and after the cession of the colony. One of them fought with de Beaujeu at the Battle of Monongahéla against Washington's troops, both he and the former being buried in their triumph, after a great victory over the latter's army. The first of the de Lanaudière family came to Canada in 1672 as a Captain in the famous regiment of Carignan Salières, and occupied the post of Governor of Montreal. Lieutenant-Colonel de Lanaudière is also a direct descendant of the famous "Héroïne de Verchères," whose name belongs to the history of Canada, and his great grandfather, the Hon. Charles Tarieu de Lanaudière, *Chevalier de St. Louis*, after having fought with the French at Carillon and on the Plains of Abraham, became Aide-de-Camp to Sir Guy Carlton, afterward Lord Dorchester, Governor of Canada, and



LT.-COL. CHARLES TARIEU
DE LANAUDIÈRE.

rendered great services to the British cause during the American war of 1775.

Lieutenant-Colonel de Lanaudière was born at the Manor House of Joliette, Canada, on the 10th September, 1862, and was educated at the Seminary of Joliette and at the Ottawa College. By profession he is a barrister, and is unmarried. He entered the 83rd Regiment of Joliette in 1882 as Lieutenant, and in 1911, as Major of the regiment, he accompanied the contingent to the Coronation Ceremonies, in command of the "A" Company of Infantry, and received the Coronation Medal. He also holds the Colonial Auxiliary Forces Decoration.

MAJOR WILLIAM ROBERT LANG, of the Canadian Engineers, who accompanied

the Canadian Coronation contingent as Adjutant of Dismounted Troops, has had a versatile military experience. Appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Volunteer Lanarkshire Royal Engineers in 1889, he became Captain in 1896, and Captain in the Imperial Reserve of Officers in the following year. He has served with various regiments during training, at different times, with the 1st Cheshire R.E., the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the 5th Battalion Royal Warwickshire (now the 3rd Battalion), and with the 4th Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, and was Acting Adjutant to the Diamond Jubilee Contingent from the East of Scotland Volunteer Brigade in 1897. In 1901 he was seconded for service under the Canadian Government to organize a field company of engineers of the Active Militia, which he commanded for two consecutive periods of five years.

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MAJOR W. R. LANG.

He has occupied the Chair of Chemistry in the University of Toronto since 1900, and is a graduate of Glasgow University, of which he is a D.Sc. As the author of various papers on chemistry and explosives, and a contributor to the English and French scientific journals, his name as a writer is widely known.

IN the brief space available in this record, it is impossible to give more than the merest outline of the career of **THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., LL.D., ETC.**

The first French-Canadian to hold office as Premier of Canada, he is one of the most outstanding figures in the recent history of that country, and has devoted his whole life to the cause of her political and economic development. Born in Quebec in 1841, the only son of Carolus Laurier, P.L.S., and Marcella Martineau, he was educated at the famous McGill University, and was called to the Bar in 1864. In 1871 he entered Parliament, and three years later became a member of the Federal Assembly, and subsequently held the Portfolio of Minister of Inland Revenue in the Mackenzie Ministry of 1877. From that time onward he led a strenuous Parliamentary life in the Liberal cause, and in 1888, became leader of his Party.

At the General Election in 1896 his Party was successful, and he was sworn into office as President of the Privy Council in the same year. As an orator he took precedence everywhere, and at one time was editor of *Le Défricheur*. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, he was

welcomed in the Mother Country in almost regal manner, and was also received by the President of France and the Pope with unusual honours.

On the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper in 1896, he became Premier of Canada, occupying this position until 1911, when the Conservative Party, under the leadership of his great protagonist, Robert Laird Borden, succeeded to office.



THE HONOURABLE RICHARD McBRIDE,*

Premier of British
Columbia, was born in

THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

the city of New Westminster, B.C., on the 15th December, 1870, and is the son of the late A. H. McBride, Esq., Warden of the B.C. Penitentiary. After passing through the public and high schools of his native city, Mr. McBride took the law course at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was called to the Bar of British Columbia in 1892. His first essay in politics was in the Dominion General Election of 1896, and although unsuccessful then, he was returned for the Riding of Dewdney in the Election for the Provincial Legislature in 1898. In the year 1900 he entered the Dunsmuir Cabinet as Minister of Mines, but, differing from his colleagues on a matter of policy, he resigned from the Government in the autumn of the next year.

*Now Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G.

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THE HON. RICHARD McBRIDE.

In 1902 Mr. McBride was chosen Leader of the Opposition in the Provincial House, and on the fall of the Prior Government, became Premier on the 1st June, 1903. The introduction of party lines in Provincial politics followed, Mr. McBride becoming the head of the first Conservative Government of British Columbia. In the General Election of October, 1903, he was returned to power, and again in February, 1907, in November, 1909, and in March, 1912. Mr. McBride is Senior Member for the City of Victoria. He combines with the office of Premier the duties of Minister of Mines. He is an LL.B. of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and resides in Victoria, B.C.

THAT CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. McKEE, of the 19th Battery, C.F.A., of Moncton, New Brunswick, who was Adjutant of the Artillery Brigade of the Canadian Coronation contingent, inherits military tendencies is scarcely a matter for great surprise. His great-grandfather fought in the Battle of Waterloo; a great-uncle served through the Crimean war, taking part in many engagements; an uncle fought through the Fenian raid, while his father was for some years Lieutenant in an Engineer Corps. He is a descendant of a United Empire Loyalist who settled in St. John, New Brunswick, and was the first Indian Commissioner of New Brunswick.

Captain McKee, although a young man, has had considerable experience, having served for five years as Lieutenant in the 82nd Regiment, Abegweit

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Light Infantry ; one year in the South African war with the 2nd Canadian Mounted Rifles, and following this joined the Artillery as Adjutant for three years of the 4th Brigade C.F.A. He holds an important appointment on the Staff of Maintenance of Way and Structures of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada, and among his many other activities finds time to fulfil the duties of organist and choir master of the Central Methodist Church at Moncton.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. MCKEE.

CHARLES A. MAGRATH, Esq., of Ottawa, is the only son of Bolton Magrath, Esq., who was for several years assistant in Markree Observatory, Ireland, and subsequently was employed as Civil Engineer on some of the early British Railways ; he subsequently emigrated to America in 1855, and was for many years Inspector of Schools in counties Ottawa and Pontiac. His only son, the subject of this memoir, was born at North Augusta, Ontario, in 1860.

In 1878 he went to the Canadian West, where he became prominently identified with development work in Southern Alberta, especially in connection with the Galt irrigation and other enterprises. He sat in the old North-West Assembly for two terms, and was elected in 1908 as Conservative Member in the Federal Parliament for Medicine Hat, a constituency which occupies the entire southern part of Alberta. In 1911, as an opponent of reciprocity, he was defeated in the General Election, and was appointed in November of the same year a member of the International Joint Commission, under the Treaty of 1909, between Great Britain and the United States.

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Elliott & Fry.

CHARLES A. MAGRATH, ESQ.

He married first, in 1887, Margaret Mair, who died in 1892, and second, in 1899, Mabel L. Galt, daughter of the late Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., who was the first Canadian High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Magrath attended their Majesties' Coronation as one of the five Conservative representatives from the House of Commons. He is a member of the Rideau Club, Ottawa, and the Mount Royal Club, Montreal.

RICHARD MARPOLE, Esq., the present General Executive

Assistant for British Columbia of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was born in Wales, the 8th October, 1850. He is the son of Richard and Eleanor (Evans) Marpole, who were also natives of Wales, where his father was for several years engaged in business and during the later years of his life in agriculture.

Richard Marpole was educated in the common and grammar schools of Wales and later finished in Glasgow. At the age of eighteen he entered the railway service, which has been the only occupation that he has ever followed. His first connection was with English railways, with which he continued for several years. He then came to Canada and was for some time in the service of the Northern Railway of Canada. In 1881 he became associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway, first as a contractor, and in 1882 he was appointed a member of the official staff of that company in the capacity of Assistant Manager of Construction on the Algoma branch and the Nipissing division of the main line. The next step in the course of his promotion was when he was made Superintendent of Construction and Operation of the Lake

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Superior Division, and in March, 1886, he was transferred to the Pacific Division in the same capacity. In 1897 he became General Superintendent of the Pacific Division, successfully holding that office until 1907. It was in that year that he was appointed to his present position of responsibility as General Executive Assistant for British Columbia. He is also Vice-President of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, having direct charge of its affairs, including its vast land and timber interests. Thus, step by step, he has advanced, the recognition of his ability bringing him larger responsibilities in more arduous positions until he is to-day a most prominent figure in railway circles of Canada and especially in British Columbia, which has now been his home for nearly thirty years.

Mr. Marpole has a unique position in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In addition to being one of the oldest officials still in the service, he had charge, as Superintendent of Construction and Operation, of the Lake Superior Division, five hundred miles, when the first passenger trains



RICHARD MARPOLE, Esq.

were run through from Winnipeg to Montreal and *vice versa*. This was in 1885. He occupied the same position on the Pacific Division in July, 1886, when the first train was run through from Montreal to Port Moody. He prepared the first time-tables using the twenty-four hour system in America, which were used on that occasion. He also had the honour of laying the track, joining the rails and driving the last spike on the Lake Superior Division in the spring of 1885, joining the main line between Montreal and Winnipeg.

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That winter he handled the troops for the Riel Rebellion over that section, including by team the eighty-six miles of a break between the rail ends. It is a noticeable fact in his career that whatever he has undertaken he has carried forward to completion, and that obstacles and difficulties in his path seemed but to serve as an impetus for renewed effort. He has been and is still an important factor, through his operations in railway development, in the growth and upbuilding of this great Province. He has studied the country and its conditions from many view-points and has advocated the extension of railways into those sections the rich natural resources of which constitute a promising field for labour and for settlement. All this has brought him wide knowledge concerning Canada and particularly of the West.

Apart from his important business activities, which have constituted so valuable a factor in the settlement and improvement of the great West, he has done much active work along lines that promote general welfare and public progress. He was the first President of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of British Columbia, and his efforts in that direction were of value, and altogether his life work had been of signal serviceableness to mankind.

Mr. Marpole had three sons by his first wife, who was a native of Cornwall, England. In 1905 he married Anna Isobel Holmes, a daughter of Colonel Holmes, of Victoria, formerly district Officer Commanding the British Columbia Military District. Mr. and Mrs. Marpole reside in a beautiful home on Shaughnessy Heights. He holds membership in the Union Club of Victoria, the Vancouver Club, and is the president of the Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club with its five hundred members.

THE HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM RALPH MEREDITH, Chief Justice of Ontario, is the eldest son of the late John Cooke Meredith, Esq., B.A., of Trinity College, Dublin, and his wife Sarah (Pegler) Meredith, of Ontario, and one of several brothers holding high positions in legal and financial circles. He was born the 31st March, 1840, in Westminster, Co. Middlesex, Ontario, and was educated there, at the London District Grammar School, and at Toronto University (LL.B., 1872, LL.D. (Hon.), 1889). Called to the Bar in 1861, he successfully practised his

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profession, first at London (Ont.), and then at Toronto. He became one of the leaders of the Provincial Bar, was made City Solicitor and elected a Bencher of the Law Society, and took silk as Q.C. (Ontario) in 1875. In 1888 he was made an honorary member of the Law Faculty of Toronto University, of which he has been Chancellor since 1900. Removing to Toronto he was appointed Corporation Counsel and head of the city legal department, and specially distinguished himself in many important cases both criminal and civil. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1872, succeeding Sir John Carling in the representation of London. He soon became a power in the House, and was known as a consistent advocate of measures for the benefit of the working classes. In 1878 he was elected leader of the Opposition, and in that capacity played a conspicuous part in the heated debates which took place over the claims of the Dominion against those of the Province on the boundary questions. In 1883 his friends in the Legislature presented him with a handsome testimonial in acknowledgment of his eminent public services, while a more signal tribute was paid by the Government itself in making provision for a salary of 2,000 dollars to him as leader of the Opposition, which he declined. On the 5th October, 1894, he was raised to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, High Court of Justice of Ontario. Two years later he sat on the Royal Commission of investigation into the affairs of Toronto University, and in 1910 he was named as a Commissioner to report upon the laws providing



THE HON. SIR WILLIAM RALPH MEREDITH.

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for employees' compensation for injuries as in force in other countries. Among other important positions he was called upon to fill was that of President of the South African Memorial Association, and here it may be mentioned that he, as a young man, served for some years as an officer in the London Light Infantry, and was appointed to his present position, Chief Justice of Ontario, in 1912.

Sir William, who received the honour of knighthood in 1896, was married in 1862 to a daughter of Marcus Holmes, Esq., of London, Ontario. Sir William and Lady Meredith reside at 41, Binscarth Road, Toronto.



THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM LENNOX MILLS,
LORD BISHOP OF ONTARIO.

THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM
LENNOX MILLS, D.D.,
LL.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of
Ontario, son of the late William
Mills, Esq., of Toronto, was born
in Woodstock, Ontario, educated
at the Grammar School there,
and at the Western University,
where he graduated in 1872.
He pursued his theological
studies at Trinity University,
Toronto, where he took his B.D.
degree by examination in 1882,
and D.D., 1894. Was ordained
Deacon, 1872; Priest, 1873;
(1) Incumbent of Norwich,
Ontario; (2) Rector of Sea-
forth; (3) Rector of the Crown

Rectory of St. John's, P.Q.; (4) Rector of Trinity Church, Montreal;
Canon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, 1883; Examining Chaplain
to the Bishop of Montreal, 1885. Lecturer in Old Testament Exegesis
in the Montreal Diocesan Theological College, in affiliation with
McGill University, from 1881 to 1895, afterwards Lecturer in Ecclesiastical

CANADA

History. Appointed Archdeacon of St. Andrew's, Diocese of Montreal, in 1896.

He married, in 1886, Katharine Sophia, daughter of the late Stanley Clarke Bagge, Esq., of Montreal, and has issue one son, Arthur Lennox Stanley, B.A., of Queen's University, Kingston, and of Oxford University, England.

Elected Bishop of Ontario, 1900; Consecrated on All Saints' Day, 1900. Residence, Bishop's Court, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

MAJOR JOHN DOUGLAS

MOODIE, of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, was born in Edinburgh, the 21st November, 1849, the son of George Moodie, Esq., of Cocklaw, Fife, Scotland. He was educated in the Scottish capital, and going out to Canada, joined, in 1885, the Royal North-West Mounted Police, of which he was made Superintendent in 1903. One notable service of that period deserves to be recorded. He was sent with a small party of police to discover an overland route from Edmonton through



MAJOR JOHN DOUGLAS MOODIE.

the North-West to the Yukon, which he accomplished after an arduous journey of fourteen months in 1897. He served with the 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles in the South African war, 1899-1900, and though severely wounded, remained with his battalion to the close of the campaign in 1902. For his services he was awarded the S.A. medal and promoted to the rank of Major in the Imperial Service. Later, accompanied by his wife, he spent between six and seven years in the Hudson Bay district, as

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Commander of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, with jurisdiction within all the Territories, Districts and Provisional Districts of Canada outside those contained in and forming part of any of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, his commission being dated August 13th, 1903. Seven years later, in the August of 1910, he accompanied Earl Grey in his official visit to Hudson Bay, and is now Commanding Officer of the R.N.W.M.P. in the Yukon Territory, with address care of R.N.W.M. Police Office, Ottawa.



Elliott & Fry

THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD MORRIS,
P.C., K.C., LL.D.

Major Moodie was married in 1878 to Geraldine, daughter of the late C. T. Fitz-Gibbon, Esq., barrister, of Toronto, and a granddaughter of Major J. W. D. Moodie and Susanna Moodie, sister of Agnes Strickland, the well-known author of the "Queens of England" and other famous historical works.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
SIR EDWARD MORRIS,
P.C., K.C., LL.D., the present
Prime Minister of Newfoundland,
was born in St. John's, New-
foundland, on the 8th May, 1859.
Educated at St. Bonaventure's

College, St. John's, and at Ottawa University, he was called to the Newfoundland Bar in 1885, and in the same year he was returned to Parliament for his native town, a seat which he has continuously held up to the present time. He was a member of Sir William Whiteway's Cabinet from 1889-97, and was representative at the Ottawa Conference of 1895 to discuss Confederation terms for the entry of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada, and was on two occasions chosen as Delegate to the Colonial Office on the French Shore question and other matters. During 1898-1900 he was leader of the Independ-

CANADA

ent Party, and in 1901 took a seat in the Cabinet under Premier Bond. He subsequently led the People's Party in the General Election of 1908, and in the following year was called upon by Sir William MacGregor to form a ministry.

At the Imperial Defence Conference at London in 1909 he attended as representative of Newfoundland and was counsel with others in the arbitration of the North Atlantic Fisheries question at the Hague in 1910. In the same year he successfully raised a large loan in London for railway construction, on the best terms ever obtained for the Colony.

He represented his Colony at the Coronation, when he was sworn by His Majesty as a Member of The Privy Council. He was also honoured with the freedom of the cities of Edinburgh, Bristol and Glasgow, and received the degree of LL.D. from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, and Edinburgh. He is author of the Newfoundland Law Reports from 1800-1907, popularly known as "Morris's Reports."

Sir Edward Morris married in 1901, Isabel Langrishe, daughter of the late Rev. William Le Gallais, and resides at Rennie's Mill Road, St. John's.

THE HONOURABLE GEORGE H.

MURRAY was born in Grand Narrows, Cape Breton County, in 1861. He was educated in the Nova Scotia common schools and at the University of Boston. He graduated in law in 1883, and practised his profession at North Sydney, Cape Breton. In 1889 he was appointed to a seat in the Legislative Council. In 1891 he became a member of the Executive Council, the Hon. W. S. Fielding being Premier, and when, in 1896, Mr. Fielding entered the Dominion Government, Mr. Murray succeeded him as Premier of Nova Scotia.



THE HON. GEORGE H. MURRAY.

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He represents Victoria County in the Provincial Legislature, and has successively won four general elections since assuming office.

Mr. Murray has established a first-class College of Agriculture at Truro, which is now the centre of modern agricultural education in the Maritime Provinces. He has inaugurated a complete system of Technical Education for industrial workers and tradesmen, culminating in the establishment of a Technical College at Halifax—the first State-owned institution of its kind in America. He has also provided a splendidly equipped Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis, at Kentville, and has taken measures to educate the people in the proper methods for the prevention of the spread of the disease. Over 400 miles of railway have been built within the Province under his direction, including a line along the south-western shore from Halifax to Yarmouth, that could not have been constructed but for generous Government subventions. He is keenly interested in and has provided liberally for general education, for compensation to workmen, for increasing provincial immigration, for the establishment of new industries, particularly those dependent on the abundant mineral resources of the Province for their raw material. In all matters that relate to the betterment of the conditions of the sick, the afflicted and the helpless members of the community, the legislation he has introduced has been eminently wise and progressive, and his temperance reform enactments have been radical and most advanced.

Mr. Murray is a man of judicial temperament, sound judgment, broad views and an inflexible integrity. He has made a record which is appreciated by all friends of good government and progressive administration.

EDSON L. PEASE, Esq., a distinguished member of the banking profession in Canada, was born in Couteau Landing, Province of Quebec, and educated there. He entered the service of the Bank of Commerce, Montreal, in 1874, and in 1883 joined the Merchants' Bank of Halifax—merged later in the Royal Bank of Canada—as accountant. He removed to Montreal in 1887, and became successively Branch Manager and Assistant General Manager, and in 1900 General Manager of the bank, of which he was elected later as Vice-President. He is also a Director of the Montreal Trust Company, the

London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company, the Canadian Car Company, and other commercial and financial associations. Mr. Pease, who resides at 718, Sherbrooke Street, W., Montreal, is a member of the Mount Royal, St. James's, Canada, Auto, Montreal Jockey, and St. George Snowshoe Clubs.

SIR HENRY MILL PELLATT,

C.V.O., D.C.L., a native of Toronto, was born in 1860. He is a son of Henry Pellatt, Esq., who, on crossing the Atlantic from England to Canada, became

a resident of Toronto, and in due course of time figured prominently in the financial world as the senior partner of the famous stockbroking firm of Messrs. Pellatt & Osler, his associate in business being E. B. Osler, Esq., Member of Parliament for West Toronto, the well-known Canadian capitalist.

Henry Mill Pellatt was educated in Upper Canada College, and received his business training under his father's direction, entering the office and becoming thoroughly familiar with stockbrokerage business in principle and detail. Upon the dissolution of the firm of Messrs. Pellatt & Osler in 1882, he was admitted to a partnership by his father under the firm's name of Messrs. Pellatt & Pellatt, which style has since been continued, although since the retirement of his father in 1891, Mr. Norman Macrae has been the associate of Sir Henry in the conduct of the business. Since becoming a partner he has closely concentrated his energies upon the enlargement of the business, and has become recognised as one of the distinguished financiers of the Dominion



EDSON L. PEASE, Esq.

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—a position which he has earned by his untiring industry, his intellectual vigour and natural financial acumen.

A man of resourceful ability and keen recognition of opportunity, he has not confined his attention alone to brokerage business, but has extended his efforts in connection with some of the most important financial enterprises of the country—enterprises which have profited by his sound judgment, wise counsel and excellent executive force. He it was who accomplished the plan of bringing power from Niagara Falls to the City of Toronto for use for street railway purposes and for lighting the streets and houses of

the citizens, and he became President of the Companies formed for that purpose, the Electrical Development Company, and the Toronto and Niagara Power Company. He is also President of the Toronto Electric Light Company, and is on the directorate of a number of other important Canadian enterprises.

In an analysis of his character and life work, he has proved himself possessed, not only of superior business force and ability, but also of that kindlier spirit which recognises man's obligations to his fellow-men, and which seeks outlet in tangible results that are a means



SIR HENRY MILL PELLATT, C.V.O., D.C.L.

of amelioration of the hard conditions of life which some members of the human family must face. He is not only generous, but even prodigal in his gifts to education and charitable institutions, and in 1901, entirely at his own expense, he built and equipped for Grace Hospital a new wing, containing an operating room with all modern appliances. He holds a seat on the Board of

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the Trustees of Trinity University as Financial Director, and to that institution his benefactions have been most liberal. Many other educational projects have received his substantial support and encouragement, and he is accounted one of the most public-spirited citizens of Toronto, withholding his co-operation from no measure, movement or plan that is intended for the upbuilding and benefit of the city.

A man of attractive social qualities, he has many friends, whom he has drawn around him by reason of congeniality of taste and temperament. He has been one of the foremost men in Canada to encourage every description of manly, outdoor sports, games and pastimes. He himself is a fine practical sportsman. As a youth he was an expert at many games and forms of athletics, and was the American amateur champion runner at a mile, having won that much-coveted record in a competition held in New York City against all contestants on the American continent. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman and fisherman, and is also one of the most ardent supporters of horticulture in Toronto. His conservatories and splendid flower gardens at his residence at Casa Loma enable him to gratify his experienced tastes in this pursuit, his fruit and flowers gaining prizes wherever exhibited.

Sir Henry Pellatt is, moreover, a prominent figure in military circles. In his youth he became a private of the Queen's Own Rifles, the largest Volunteer corps in the Dominion, and with this regiment he has since been associated, retiring but recently with the rank of Colonel, as a result of successive promotions which have eventually gained him the position of Commandant. He is now Brigadier in Command of the 6th Infantry Brigade. In 1897, when holding the rank of Major, he commanded a section of the Canadian Contingent which visited England in that year on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, and he received the command of the Canadian Contingent on the Coronation of King Edward, and took with him then, at his own expense, the Queen's Own Bugle Band, as a unique and attractive feature in the English pageant. Through his efforts the Queen's Own Rifles has been enlarged, and is now divided into two Battalions, Nos. 1 and 2, which gives it pre-eminence in the Militia of Canada.

Upon the appointment of Lord Grey as Governor-General of Canada,

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Colonel Pellatt was made A.D.C. to His Excellency. He was knighted in November, 1905, by His Majesty King Edward, receiving the title of Knight Bachelor for his prominent services to the Militia in Canada, for his successful promotion of important Canadian enterprises and industries, and for his active support of and co-operation in Imperial objects.

In 1910, his broad outlook showed him a way of promoting his strong Imperialistic ideas, and at his own expense, which must have been very heavy, he took his regiment, the Queen's Own Rifles, consisting of over 600 men, to England to take part in the manœuvres of the British Army at Aldershot. While there he was sent for by the King to Balmoral Castle and received from him the distinction of Commander of the Victorian Order.

Sir Henry and Lady Pellatt were present at the Coronation of King George V. in Westminster Abbey, and Sir Henry received an appointment for special military duty in the grand Procession on the day following.

In November, 1911, he was appointed A.D.C. to H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada, and in the following year the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Sir Henry Pellatt is President of the Toronto Electric Light Company, the Electrical Development Company, the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, the British and Colonial Land and Securities Company, the British Canadian Shipbuilding and Dock Company, the Steel and Radiation Company; and Vice-President of the Toronto Power Company; a Director of the Toronto Railway Company, the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, the British Columbia Packers Association, the Sao Paula Tramway, Light and Power Company, and of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited, etc., etc.

In the year 1887 he married Mary Dodgson, only daughter of John Dodgson, Esq., of Cumberland, England, by whom he has one son, Reginald Pellatt. A man of broad sympathies, cosmopolitan ideas, and notable business sagacity, Sir Henry Pellatt is entitled to a foremost place, in this age of intellectual energy, among the prominent leaders of thought and enterprise in the Dominion.

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LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HONOURABLE JOSEPH PANTALEON

PELLETIER was born in Rivière Ouelle, Quebec, the 27th July, 1860, the son of Joseph and Henriette (Martin) Pelletier. Educated at the College of Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatière, and trained for the medical profession at Laval University, Quebec, the New York Polytechnic, and at Paris, he received his degree as doctor of medicine in 1887, and practised in Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, for the twenty-four years 1887-1911. On the outbreak of the North-

West rebellion in 1885, he volunteered for service, and did duty as a Lieutenant in the Students' Company of the 9th Quebec Battalion (medical). He was for ten years medical officer of the 11th Hussars, and in 1908 himself organised an infantry regiment in Sherbrooke City, and had command of it until his removal to England. From 1890 to 1900 he filled the position of Coroner for the St. Francis district, resigning on his election to the Provincial Legislature as representative for Sherbrooke Co. He stood three times for election, on the last two occasions being



LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. JOSEPH PANTALEON
PELLETIER.

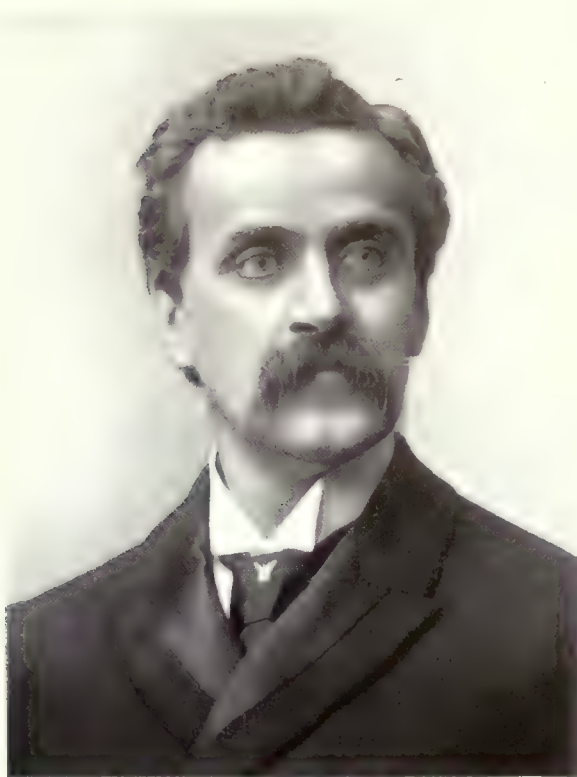
returned by acclamation. In 1908 he was chosen Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in the Government of Sir Lomer Gouin, by whom he was appointed in 1911 Agent-General for his Province in England and the British Isles, with office in London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pelletier married, first, in January, 1888, Mlle. Alice Hudon, who died in 1910; and, second, Mme. Joseph Boivin (born Cecile Belleau) of Quebec. He is a member of the Garrison Club, Quebec,

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the British Empire League, the London Chamber of Commerce (Canadian Branch), the Royal Colonial Institute, the Franco-British Travel Union, and the Royal Automobile Club.

THE HONOURABLE LOUIS PHILIPPE PELLETIER, M.P. for Quebec County, who has succeeded the Hon. Dr. H. S. Béland as Postmaster-General of



THE HON. LOUIS PHILIPPE PELLETIER.

the Dominion, is the descendant of ancestors who emigrated from Brittany. He is the son of the Hon. Thomas P. Pelletier, a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, and was born at Trois-Pistoles in 1857. He was educated at the College of St. Anne, where he took the Prince of Wales' prize in 1876, and passed on to Laval University, where, in 1880, he won the gold medal presented by the Marquis of Lorne. In the latter year he was called to the Bar, and practised in the city of Quebec up to the time of his entry into the Cabinet of the Hon. R. L. Borden. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1893.

Mr. Pelletier first entered the political arena as an unsuccessful candidate at the Provincial General Election of 1886, and at the Dominion Election in the following year. In 1891, he was appointed Provincial Secretary by Mr. de Boucherville, then Premier of Quebec, and held the position of Attorney-General for his native Province in the Cabinets of Mr. Flynn and Mr. L. O. Taillon. Mr. Pelletier is a ready and forcible debater, and in the position of Postmaster-General of the Dominion finds ample scope

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for his abilities as an administrator in one of the most rapidly extending public services in the Dominion.

RICHARD REID, Esq., Agent-General for Ontario, was born in Millbank, Ontario, in 1863, the son of James Reid, Esq., a native of County Down, Ireland (one of the pioneers of Perth County, Ontario), and Esther Smithson, of Yorkshire, England. Educated privately and at the Collegiate

Institute, St. Catharine's, and trained for the profession of teaching at the Normal College, Ottawa, he became headmaster of the Berlin (Ontario) Public School, and Chairman of the Board of Education. During his scholastic career he initiated many useful educational reforms, and was elected President of the Teachers' Association of the Province. An earnest advocate of the scientific side of agriculture, he carried his theories into practice on his dairy farm, which was one of the best equipped in the Province. A frequent contributor to the agricultural press,

on dairying and allied industries, he did effective work in raising the standard of all pure-bred stock. He was instrumental in establishing the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, of which he was Secretary-Treasurer from the time of its formation until his appointment as Agent-General. He took an active part in the establishment of the National Record Board by which the Canadian Government now registers all pure-bred live stock. He is an expert judge of dairy cattle, and in that capacity has officiated at the



RICHARD REID, Esq.

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leading exhibitions throughout North America. Always actively interested in politics, he was for over eight years President of the Conservative Association of his Riding. In 1908 he opposed unsuccessfully the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labour in the Dominion Cabinet, and twice since has refused the unanimous nomination. He has been called "a political guide who is frequently consulted by political leaders." President of the Canadian Club, Berlin, a director of the Rural Publishing Company, Peterboro, and interested in some of the leading financial institutions of the Province, he was reluctant to undertake the position of Agent-General for Ontario, as his numerous interests required his presence in the Province, but he acceded to the request of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture, and accepted office. In a public speech the Minister of Agriculture said, "It is a case of the position seeking the man, not the man the position. The Government is fortunate in securing his services."

In 1886 he married Alice Woodsend, of Nottingham, England, who died in 1904, by whom he has five sons and one daughter; in 1913 he married, second, Alice Mulholland, of Toronto. He is a member of the Royal Automobile Club; the Berlin Club, of Berlin; the British Empire League; the London Chamber of Commerce, and is a brilliant and effective public speaker.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD MICHAEL RENOUF, who commanded the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery and Canadian Field and Heavy Artillery at the Coronation of His Majesty, was born on the 9th April, 1860, in St. John's, Newfoundland, and is the eldest son of the late Edward Renouf, Esq., and Christiana Reade, of St. John's. He was educated at the Church of England Academy, and at the Fielding College there, and received his early military training at the Royal School of Artillery, in Quebec. He left Newfoundland in 1880 for Montreal, and was appointed Lieutenant in the 2nd Montreal Heavy Brigade, Canadian Garrison Artillery, in 1896; was promoted to Captain in 1898, Major in 1902, and Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Brigade on the 15th May, 1906.

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He was the representative of the Canadian Artillery Association in England during the competitions between the National Artillery of Great Britain and the Canadian Artillery Association teams, which took place on Salisbury Plain, and at Lydd, and Cliff End, Isle of Wight, in August and September, 1911. He was Vice-President of the Canadian Artillery Association from 1907 till 1910; Chairman of Council, 1910-11, and President in 1911-12, and is Councillor of the Montreal Boy Scouts.

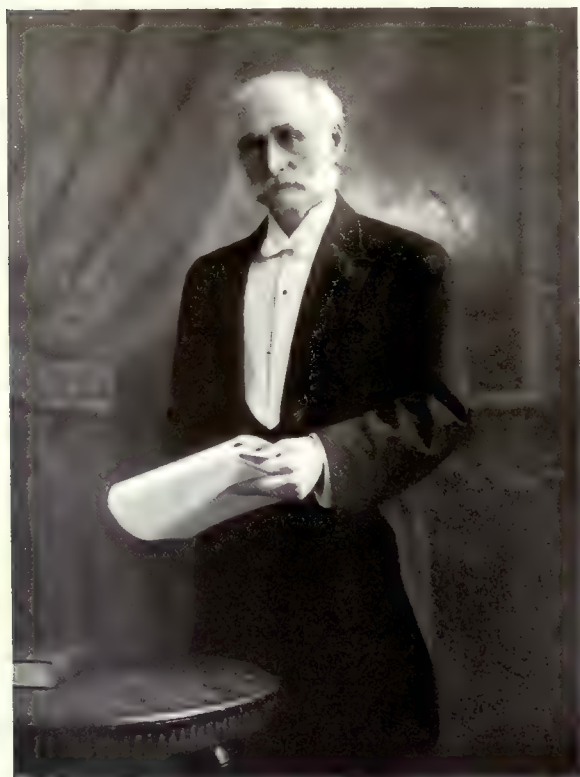
In his professional capacity, Colonel Renouf is the head of the Renouf Publishing Company, of Montreal, and is well known in London as the representative in Canada of the London publishing firms of Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., and Messrs. George Philip & Sons, Limited, and of Messrs. John Wiley & Sons, Technical Publishers, of New York. He is a Justice of the Peace and President of the Newfoundland Society of Montreal. He married Edith Outram, eldest daughter of the late Charles Edward Saunderson, Esq., and cousin of the late General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., of Indian Mutiny fame, and has one son living, Edward Trudeau, and one son deceased. His Montreal residence is at 718, Pine Avenue West, and he has a country seat, The Echoes, at Ste. Agathe des Monts, Province of Quebec, and is a member of the Engineers and of the Canadian Clubs in Montreal.



LIEUT.-COL. EDWARD MICHAEL RENOUF.

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HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE BENJAMIN ROGERS, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island, is of Welsh origin. The son of the late Joseph and Margaret Rogers, he was born in Bedeque, in Prince Edward Island, the 7th August, 1837, and was educated there. He had a long and honourable career as a general merchant and exporter, and filled with distinction many important positions—Postmaster, Commissioner of the Small Debt Court, Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, and appraiser



HIS HONOUR THE HON. BENJAMIN ROGERS.

under the Railway Act. He was a Member of the Legislative Council of Prince Edward Island from 1878 to 1893, and from 1891 to 1893 held office as President of the Legislative Council. He represented Prince, first district (local), from 1900 to 1904, and served as Commissioner of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer of the island for the same term. In 1909 he was appointed a member of the Royal Conservation Commission, and on the 1st June, 1910, he was made Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. Mr. Rogers, who is a Presbyterian by persuasion,

has been twice married. His first wife was Susanna Abell, third daughter of Captain William Hubbard, of Tignish, P.E.I., and upon her decease he was wedded in December, 1898, to Annie M., daughter of the late James Hunter, Esq., of Kilmahumaig, Alberton. His official address is Government House, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and he has a residence, Kirkside, at Alberton, in the same Province. Mr. Rogers is highly esteemed in the Province as one who has stood for the right in moral and social

affairs, and who does honour to the public life of the Dominion. It is said of him that he is opposed to extravagant military expenditure, and also to the expulsion of immigrants because of their distinctive nationality, also that he favours the election of Senators every ten years by a ballot of owners of real estate valued at 3,000 dollars and over.

THE HONOURABLE WALTER SCOTT, Canadian statesman, is of Scotch-Canadian parentage, and was born in London, Co. Middlesex, Ontario, the son of George and Isabella (Telfer) Scott, the 27th October, 1867. Educated at the public schools, he became a practical printer, and in 1892-93 he was a partner in the *Standard*, Regina, and for the two following years proprietor and editor of the *Times*, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. In 1895 he purchased the *Leader*, Regina, from its founder, the late Nicholas Davin, Esq., and edited and managed it till 1900. He ceased active press connection in 1906, but in 1899 he was President of the Western Canada Press Association, and in King George's Coronation Year he became President of the *Moose Jaw Times*



Hist.

THE HON. WALTER SCOTT.

Publishing Association. In 1900 and 1904 he was elected to the House of Commons for Assiniboia West, resigning the seat in 1905. He took part in the negotiations for and the passage of Acts creating the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and was called upon to form the first Saskatchewan Administration, the 5th September, 1905, in which he filled the offices of President of the

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Council and Commissioner of Public Works, and it was claimed for him that he was the youngest leader of a Government in Canada. His administration was sustained in general elections held in 1905, 1908 and 1912.*

In 1890 Mr. Scott married Jessie Florence Read, daughter of the late E. B. Read, Esq., Postmaster, Regina. In 1908 and again in 1910 he paid an extensive visit to Europe and the East, and he was present at the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary, and had the honour of being presented to

their Majesties. Mr. Scott is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He resides at 2043, Lorne Street, Regina, Saskatchewan.



SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.,
PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY,

K.C.V.O., the Canadian railway magnate, is a son of the late Thomas Shaughnessy, Esq., a native of Ireland, and was born on Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1853. He commenced his railway career on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway in 1869, and in 1882 joined the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which great enterprise he became Assistant General Manager in 1885, Vice-President and Director in 1891, and since June, 1898, he has been President of the Company. He is also Vice-President and Director of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, and the

*On the Cabinet rearrangement in 1912, Mr. Scott relinquished the Public Works portfolio and was appointed Minister of Education.

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British Columbia Southern Railway ; President of the Montreal and Western Railway and Summerland Development Company, and is associated with a number of other large commercial undertakings. One of the ablest men in Canada, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has been called the "king of railway presidents."

Knighted by King Edward in 1901, he became K.C.V.O. in 1907, and in 1911 was elected President of the King Edward Memorial Committee at Montreal, and is an Hon. D.C.L. of Trinity College, Dublin.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy married, in 1880, Elizabeth Bridget, daughter of N. Nagle, Esq., of Milwaukee, and in addition to his home in Dorchester Street West, Montreal, has a residence at Fort Tipperary, St. Andrews, New Brunswick.

THOMAS WILLIAM SHEFFIELD, Esq., F.R.C.I., Commissioner of Regina, Canada, is the son of the late G. H. Sheffield, Esq., architect, of Derby.

He was educated at Derby Grammar School. He subsequently joined the firm of Messrs. Laird Brothers, Shipbuilders, Birkenhead, where, after carrying out many important projects, he proceeded to South Africa, acting as Marine Superintendent of Messrs. Short's Works in Durban. In 1901 he was appointed District Manager to the British Tomson-Houston Co., which position he held for several years. In 1906 he went out to Canada, and became Industrial Commissioner for Regina, in which capacity he was eminently successful in bringing out a system of Select



THOMAS WILLIAM SHEFFIELD, Esq., F.R.C.I.

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Immigration for British subjects, which received the endorsement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. R. L. Borden.

Mr. Sheffield has recently established a Canadian Information and Development Bureau in this country, his experience as Industrial Commissioner of Regina and his knowledge of industrial conditions in all parts of Canada having convinced him of the great part which the middle classes of this country are destined to play in Canada's upbuilding, as supplying the brain and backbone of the institutions which give England her fame throughout the world. In order to assist in this work he has edited a British publication entitled, "Canada for the Industrious Millions of Great Britain," in which volume are indicated the opportunities where a good start may be made in practically any place in the Dominion, or in any calling or trade.

Mr. Sheffield is well known throughout Canada for the great interest he took in furthering the objects of the Royal Life-Saving Society, in recognition of which he was recently elected Honorary Life Member, and following that was made Honorary Life Member of the British Columbia Branch in Canada.



The Dover Street Studios.

THE HON. ARTHUR LEWIS SIFTON.

THE HONOURABLE ARTHUR LEWIS SIFTON, M.A., LL.B., D.C.L., K.C., Premier of Alberta, was born on the 26th October, 1858, son of the late Hon. John W. Sifton, Ex-Speaker of the Manitoba Assembly, and Kate Sifton. He married in

1882, Mary H. Deering, and has one son and one daughter. He was educated at Wesley College, Winnipeg, and Victoria University, Coburg,

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and was called to the Bar, Manitoba, in 1883, where he practised for some years. He was first elected to the North-West Assembly in 1898. On his re-election in 1901 he was appointed Commissioner of Public Works and Treasurer in the Government of the North-West Territories. In 1901 he became K.C., and in 1903 was elected Chief Justice of the North-West Territories, and in 1905, when the Province of Alberta was established, became Chief Justice of Alberta.

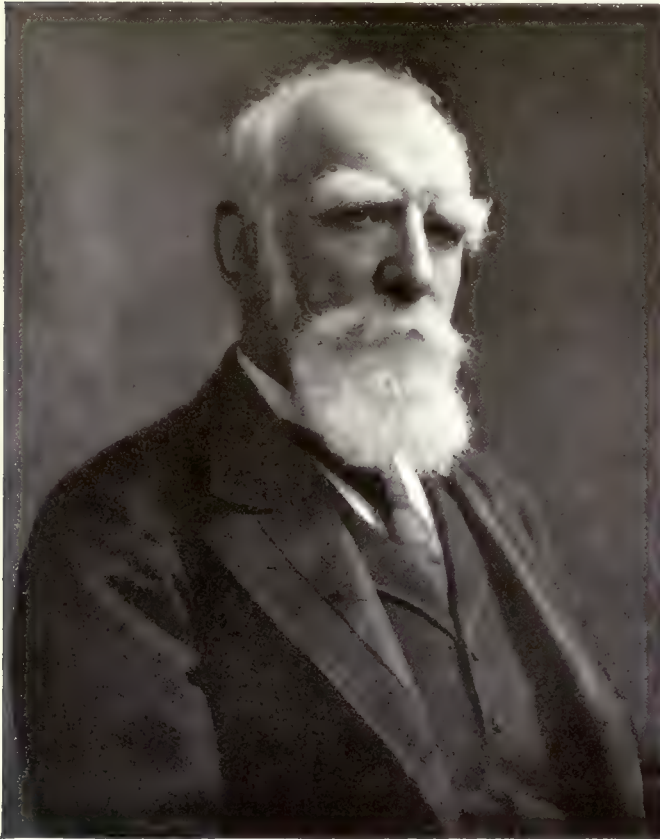
On the 26th May, 1910, he resigned from that office to become Premier of Alberta, forming a new Provincial Cabinet. He held the portfolios of Public Works and Treasury from May, 1910 to 1913, resigning these to become Minister of Railways and Telephones.

Address, Garrykennagh, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Clubs, Ranchmen's, Calgary ; the Edmonton, Edmonton.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., first LORD STRATHCONA and Mount Royal, is really and truly describable as the "Grand Old Man" of Canada. No one has done more to advance the best interests and true welfare of the Dominion and its people. Born at Forres, Morayshire, Scotland, the 6th August, 1820, and educated locally, he very nearly entered the Manchester house of his kinsmen, the Grants, the originals, it is said, of the "Cheeryble brothers," but his uncle, John Stewart, a notable fur trader, obtained for him a junior clerkship in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and in his eighteenth year his lifelong identification with British North America began. Going out in 1838, he spent thirteen years on the bleak and inhospitable coast of Labrador, where he heard from home only once or twice a year ; and ten on the shores of Hudson Bay. Promoted from step to step he at the age of forty-eight became chief executive officer of the company at Montreal, a position he held for many years. He first came into prominence in connection with Louis Riel's insurrection at the Red River settlement in 1869. In the December of this year he was appointed a Special Commissioner of the Dominion Government to enquire into the circumstances of the outbreak, and his personal courage, great tact, prudence and general ability in dealing with a most delicate situation were crowned with conspicuous success, and he was accorded the thanks of the Governor-

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General in Council. In the following year, after the organisation of the Province of Manitoba, he was returned to the Legislature for Winnipeg and St John, and also called to the North-West Territorial Council and returned to the House of Commons as member for Selkirk. In April, 1896, he retired altogether from political life on being appointed to represent the Dominion in London as High Commissioner, an office he has retained to the present



Lafayette.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH,
P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

wonderful in Colonial history. Sir Charles Tupper bore testimony in 1897 that "the Canadian Pacific Railway would have no existence to-day, notwithstanding all that the Government did to support the undertaking, had it not been for the indomitable pluck and energy and determination, both financially and in every other respect, of Sir Donald Smith."

time, and in the same month he was sworn of the Privy Council. Most memorable of all his work in Canada was the part he took in the establishment of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has been well said that the story of how he and his cousin, George Stephen (Lord Mount Stephen), took up an old abandoned railway on the American side of the border, and turned a dream into a reality which culminated in the driving of the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway by Donald Smith himself in November, 1885, is one of the most

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Conspicuous among Lord Strathcona's many acts of loyalty and devoted service was the raising and maintaining entirely at his own expense of the fine corps of horse, the "Strathconas," which did such effective duty during the South African campaign, and it may be mentioned here that in 1898 he was appointed hon. Lieut.-Colonel of the Montreal Victoria Rifles, in 1902 hon. Colonel of the 8th V.B. King's Liverpool Regiment, in 1909 of the 15th Light Horse, and in 1910 of the 79th Highlanders. Queen Victoria, in 1886, created him K.C.M.G., and ten years later at Windsor Castle personally invested him Knight Grand Cross of the same distinguished Order. In 1897, at the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign, the same gracious monarch conferred a further mark of favour upon him by raising him to the peerage as Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal of Glencoe, in the county of Argyll, and of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec and Dominion of Canada. In 1900 a second patent was made out with special remainder to his daughter and her heirs male. Lord Strathcona married Isabella Sophia, daughter of the late Richard Hardisty, Esq., of the Hudson Bay Company, and his daughter, Margaret Charlotte, is the wife of Robert Jared Bliss Howard, Esq., F.R.C.S. Lady Strathcona has ably seconded her illustrious husband in his numerous acts and schemes for the benefit of his fellow-men, and the same may be said of their daughter. Lord Strathcona was made G.C.V.O. in 1908, and in 1910 a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In September, 1901, he and Lady Strathcona entertained their present Majesties, as Duke and Duchess of York, upon their visit to Montreal, and in the following year they were present by invitation at the Coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Lord Strathcona was one of the representatives of the Dominion at the funeral of King Edward, and was again present in a like capacity at the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary. He was also appointed similarly to the executive of the King Edward Memorial Committee. With three Sovereigns of these realms he has been on terms of close and intimate friendship, the crown to the affectionate and reverential regard in which he is held by the people high and low of the great Dominion which yields to no other British realm in loyal devotion to Crown and Throne and Empire.

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Lord Strathcona will always be gratefully remembered in Canada for his unostentatious benevolence in the relief of distress, and his princely munificence in the advancement of education and art. Together with Lord Mount Stephen he endowed a Canadian scholarship in the Royal College of Music in London, and subsequently a second scholarship on his own behalf. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's Jubilee in 1887 he with Lord Mount Stephen gave a million dollars for the building and endowment of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, which sum was supplemented in 1896 with a further gift of 800,000 dollars for maintenance. To the McGill University alone he has given over a million dollars, and in 1896 he erected and endowed in Montreal the Royal Victoria College for the higher education of women. In 1909 he gave 500,000 dollars towards the funds of the University, of which 50,000 dollars was for the augmentation of the salaries of the professional staff. Among his more recent benefactions has been the 450,000 dollars he gave to promote the instruction of physical training and military drill in the Canadian public schools, the million dollars he subscribed to King Edward's Hospital Fund, and the 52,500 dollars to Queen Alexandra's Unemployed Fund. As Hon. Chairman of the Western Committee of the Canadian Y.M.C.A., he gave 150,000 dollars for Y.M.C.A. extension in Manitoba, Alberta, and Nova Scotia, and there is not a philanthropic or benevolent organisation in the Dominion which has not either enlisted his active sympathies or been accorded his generous assistance and support. Lord Strathcona is an F.R.S., a D.C.L., and an LL.D., and he has been President of the Montreal Bank, Chancellor of McGill University and Chancellor and Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen, member of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, Vice-President of the British Association, etc., etc. In 1895 he purchased the Highland estate of Glencoe for a private residence, and he also owns Debden Hall, Newport, Essex. His London addresses are 28, Grosvenor Square, W., and 17, Victoria Street, S.W.

JOHN OBED SMITH, Esq., was born the 22nd September, 1864, in Birmingham, the son of Obed and Isabel (Spink) Smith. His father was a Liverpool merchant, and the son was educated at the Liverpool Institute. Going out

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to Canada in 1881, and embracing the profession of the law, he was called to the Manitoba Bar and admitted a solicitor in 1891. For a number of years he was engaged in the service of the Manitoba Government, as Acting-Clerk of Legislature, Deputy Land Commissioner, and in other important positions. In 1901 he was appointed Commissioner of Immigration for Western Canada, and subsequently chief officer of the European service for the Canadian Government, with headquarters in London. Mr. Smith married, in March, 1896, Lillian Isabel, eldest daughter of Harry Barton Rose, Esq., of Winnipeg. He is a member of the Society of Arts, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Colonial Institute, and has lectured on Canada before various learned societies. A Freemason of high degree, he was director and secretary-treasurer of the Masonic Temple, Winnipeg, and is a founder and Past Master of the "Canada" Masonic Lodge in London.



F. A. Seaman.

JOHN OBED SMITH, Esq.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HONOURABLE JOHN HERBERT TURNER, Agent-General for British Columbia in Great Britain, has a long and honourable record of public service to his credit. Mr. Turner is of English and East Anglian stock, the son of John and Martha Turner, of Ipswich, and was born in the village of Claydon, a little to the north of the Suffolk county town, the 7th May, 1833. Educated at Whitstable, he went out to Canada in 1856, and was for some time in business at Charlottetown in Prince Edward Island. He

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removed to Victoria, in British Columbia, in 1862, and there founded the prosperous and extensive mercantile house which goes by his name, and of which he has been the head and guiding spirit. In 1876 he was made Alderman of Victoria, and from 1879 to 1881 filled the important position of Mayor of that city. In 1887 he was elected to the local Parliament as member for Victoria, and sat till 1901, undertaking during that period with distinct success some of the most important administrative duties. From 1887 to 1898, and again in



LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. JOHN HERBERT TURNER.

1899-1901, he did excellent service as Minister of Finance and Agriculture. Made Premier in 1895 he held that distinguished position for three years. For thirteen years he introduced the Budget, and was also responsible for Acts for the encouragement of fruit-growing and dairying and the formation of farmers' institutes and banks and other beneficial enactments, and specially for the change in the financial system of the Province by the issue of 3 per cent. inscribed stock in London, which took effect in 1888.

Mr. Turner took an active part in the formation of the first Rifle Company formed in Prince Edward Island and later served in the first Volunteer Corps formed in Victoria. In 1881 he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in the Dominion Reserve Militia. In everything that could benefit the Province or its people Mr. Turner has been to the fore, and he has been President of the British Columbia Benevolent Society and the British Columbia Agricultural Society, and also of the Victoria Jubilee Hospital, one of the most valuable institutions in the Province.

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In April, 1901, Mr. Turner was appointed Agent-General for British Columbia in Great Britain, an important position he still adorns. He has also been Vice-President of the Colonial Club, and a member of the general committee of the United Empire Club. As a delegate to various commercial congresses he has frequently spoken and lectured on British Columbia and its resources. No man knows that Province better than Mr. Turner, and on every subject in any way connected with it he is admitted to be a leading authority. Mr. Turner, who was married in 1860 to Elizabeth Eilbeck, of Whitehaven, was presented to the late King Edward, when Prince of Wales, in 1895, and he has been similarly honoured by their present Majesties. Mr. Turner's London addresses are Salisbury House, Finsbury Square, E.C., and 15, Hereford Square, South Kensington, S.W., and he is a member of the Junior Constitutional and Royal Automobile Clubs in London and the Union Club of Victoria, B.C.

SIR [BYRON] EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D., a distinguished member of the Canadian banking profession, was born in Seneca Township, Haldimand Co., Ontario, the 14th October, 1848, the son of the late Alfred E. Walker, Esq., of Hamilton, Ontario. Educated at the public schools, he commenced his business career in the private banking office of his uncle, J. W. Murton, Esq., of Hamilton, and in 1868 entered the Canadian Bank of Commerce as discount clerk. He was promoted Accountant at the head office, Toronto, in 1872, and became successively Third Agent of the bank at New York, Manager at Windsor and at London, Inspector-Manager at Hamilton and Joint Agent at New York, and General Manager of the bank in October, 1886. Twenty years later he was appointed a Director, and has been President of the bank since 1907. He has filled various distinguished positions in connection with the Canadian and American Bankers' Association, and in 1910 the senior officers of the Bank of Commerce presented him with his portrait, painted by John Lavery. He is the author of the "Canadian System of Banking and the National Banking System of the United States; a Comparison with Reference to the Banking Requirements of Canada" (1890), a paper on "Banking in Canada," read before the Congress of Bankers and Financiers held at Chicago

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in 1893, "Why Canada is against Bimetallism" (1897), and other financial articles. Banking has not, however, engrossed his entire attention. He has been Chairman of the Board of Governors of Toronto University since 1910, President of the Canadian Institute (1898-9) and of the Toronto Guild of Civic Art (1898-9), and local secretary in connection with the meetings of the British Association in Toronto in 1897. In 1908 he was appointed a member of the National Battlefields Commission, and in the following year,



SIR [BYRON] EDMUND WALKER,
C.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D.

as a well-known art *connoisseur*, was placed on the advisory committee in the matter of purchasing paintings for the National Art Gallery at Ottawa. He founded the Champlain Society in 1905, and the same year he was awarded a commemorative diploma and medal by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as a mark of special recognition of his services in connection with the International Congress of Arts and Crafts. He was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Toronto University, to which in the previous year he had presented his valuable palæontological collec-

tion and the library connected with it. Amongst his published works is one on "Canadian Surveys and Museums," and a paper on "Early Italian Art." Trinity University gave him its Hon. D.C.L. in 1904, and Toronto its Hon. LL.D. in 1906.

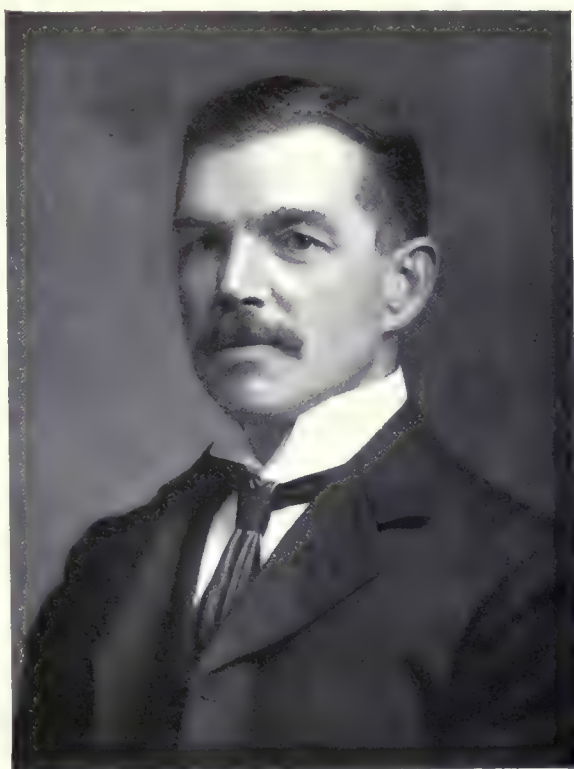
Sir Edmund was made a C.V.O. in 1908, and in 1910 he was given the honour of knighthood, receiving the accolade from the King in person in June, 1911, when in England on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties,

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at which he was present. A year earlier he had been created a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and in this particular connection his services to the Toronto General Hospital, as a trustee and in other ways, may fitly be mentioned. Sir Edmund was married in 1874, to Mary, daughter of Alex. Alexander, Esq., of Hamilton. He is a Presbyterian and a Liberal, but he strenuously opposed the Taft-Fielding Reciprocity agreement. He lives at Long Garth, St. George Street, Toronto, and at Broadeaves, De Grassi Point, Lake Simcoe, Ontario. He has been described as "one of the foremost authorities on banking in the world." The list of the clubs of which he is a member—The Toronto Club, York Club, Toronto, St. James', Montreal, Lambton Golf and Country Club, Toronto, Toronto Hunt Club, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, the Rideau Club at Ottawa, and the Devonshire Club in London—goes far, with what has been said above, to justify the eulogy which has been given him as "a large-hearted citizen of the world."

HARRISON WATSON, Esq.,

Agent-General for Prince Edward Island, was born the 13th June, 1864, the eldest son of Charles S. Watson, Esq., J.P., of Montreal. He had a liberal education, pursuing his studies in turn in Canada, England, France and Germany. Engaged in business in Canada, he was appointed in 1892 to take charge of the commercial and emigration work of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, and was made a Commercial Agent of the Canadian Government. He acts as London correspondent of the



Elliott & Fry.

HARRISON WATSON, Esq.

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Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and represented that body as a delegate at the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire in 1900 and 1906. In 1902 he was appointed Agent-General for Prince Edward Island, a position he still holds. While engaged in business in Canada, and subsequently, Mr. Watson visited on several occasions practically every part of Canada, and has travelled all over the United States and most of the principal countries of Europe. Mr. Watson married in 1890, his wife being Ruth Appleton, eldest daughter of William Blake, Esq. His London address is 199, Ashley Gardens, S.W., and he is a member of the Junior Athenæum, Royal Automobile and Canada Clubs, London, and the St. James's Club, Montreal.

THE HONOURABLE SIR JAMES PLINY WHITNEY, K.C., was born in Williamburg, Ontario, on the 2nd October, 1843, and was educated at the Public School and at the Cornwall Grammar School. Adopting the



THE HON. SIR J. P. WHITNEY, K.C.

law as his profession, he became a barrister in 1876, K.C. in 1890, and was for several years one of the leaders of the Bar in the Province of Ontario. As a Liberal-Conservative he unsuccessfully contested Dundas at the General Election of 1886, and since 1888 has sat for the same constituency. He was leader of the Opposition, Ontario, from 1896 to 1905, and since then has been Premier and President of the Council. He was knighted by King George at the Quebec Tercentenary Celebration of 1908; was present in Westminster

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Abbey, by invitation, at the Coronation of Their Majesties, and was subsequently presented to Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace in June, 1911.

In his youth, Sir James Whitney served for several years in the Volunteer Militia, and was on active service during the Fenian troubles of 1866, for which he received a Medal, and he is now a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Reserve Militia. He married, in April, 1877, Alice, the third daughter of the late William Park, Esq., Cornwall, Ontario, and resides at St. George Street, Toronto. He is a member, among other clubs, of the York Club, the Albany Club, the Toronto Club, and the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

SIR RALPH CHAMPNEYS

WILLIAMS, K. C. M. G.,

Governor of Newfoundland, son of the Rev. T. N. Williams, of Treffos, Anglesey, was born in 1848, educated at Rossall, and in 1875 married Jessie, daughter of Samuel Dean, Esq. His earlier life was occupied with travel and exploration, and among other adventures he organized expeditions into Patagonia in 1873 and 1874, and in South Africa in 1883 and 1884. During the Bechuanaland expedition, under Sir Charles Warren, in 1884 and 1885, he was head of the Civil Intelligence Department, with the rank of Captain. In 1887



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SIR RALPH CHAMPNEYS WILLIAMS, K.C.M.G.

he was appointed British Consular Officer to the South African Republic, and British Agent in 1888, with a letter of credence from the Foreign Office. In 1890 he was transferred to Gibraltar as Colonial Treasurer,

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and in 1895 was appointed to the associated office of Captain of the Port.

From 1897 to 1901 he served as Colonial Secretary and Acting Governor of Barbados for two periods of office, and in the latter year returned to Bechuanaland as Resident Commissioner, which post he held for over five years. In 1906 he became Governor of the Windward Islands, and in 1909 was appointed to his present high office.

As special correspondent of the *Standard* in South Africa for several years, and author of the volume, "The British Lion in Bechuanaland," Sir Ralph Williams is also well known as a facile writer.



Elliott & Fry.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, Esq.

Chicago branch in 1903, and Manager of the London office of the Bank in 1906, the position which he now holds. The Silver Medal of the Society of Arts was awarded him in 1911 for his valuable paper on "Canada and

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, Esq.,* was born in 1863 in Moncton, New Brunswick, son of Ezekiel Moore Taylor, Esq., and Rosalind Beatty. His parents are of North Irish ancestry on both sides, and among his more notable progenitors were Captain Moore, R.N., of Buncrana Castle, Buncrana, Ireland, and Colonel Joseph Morse, who in 1776 was loyalist Commandant of Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia. He entered the Bank of Montreal in 1878, was appointed Assistant Inspector in 1897, Joint Manager of the

* Now Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Kt.

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Canadian Banking," and he has contributed other valuable papers on the subject of Canadian finance which have attracted wide attention and discussion. He is also a Director of the Allan Line Steamship Company, Ltd.

In 1888 he married Jane Fayrer Henshaw, only daughter of Joshua Henshaw, Esq., of Montreal. He resides in London at Hans Court, S.W., and is a member of various Clubs, including the St. James's, the Bath, and the Ranelagh Clubs, and the Mount Royal and the St. James's Clubs, Montreal. A versatile athlete, he has won distinction in rowing, tennis and other sports, and stroked the Wanderers' four-oared crew in 1886 at Halifax, N.S.

VII

THE WEST INDIES, BERMUDA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

AMONG the many notable guests who were present at the Coronation ceremonies, not the least distinguished were THE HONOURABLE HENRY ALBERT ALCAZAR, K.C., and MRS. ALCAZAR, of Port of Spain, Trinidad. Born there on the 30th September, 1860, the Hon. Albert Alcazar commenced his career as a distinguished student at St. Mary's College, Trinidad, where in his seventeenth year he was successful in gaining a scholarship of £150, tenable for three years. Adopting the law as his profession, he was, after several years' study, called to the Bar at Gray's Inn, and returning to Trinidad, has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice in his native town. In addition to his legal activities, he takes a wide interest in all matters, municipal and legislative, relating to the government of the Colony. He has sat continuously since 1894 as a Member of the Legislative



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THE HON. H. A. ALCAZAR, K.C.

LEADING MEN OF THE EMPIRE



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MRS. ALCAZAR.

Council, and among many other distinctions has twice had the prominent honour of election to the office of Mayor of Port of Spain. He was given silk in 1897, and on two occasions, at the special request of the Government, acted as a Judge of the Supreme Court in Trinidad.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES E. L. COX was born in British Guiana in November, 1889, son of the Hon. C. T. Cox, C.M.G. He was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the British Guiana Artillery Militia, February, 1909, and gazetted Lieutenant in October, 1910.

Since 1907 Lieutenant Cox has held a substantive post in the Colony on the Staff of the Government Secretary's Office. He acted as A.D.C. and Private Secretary to the Acting Governor of British



The London Stereoscopic Co.

LIEUT. CHARLES E. L. COX.

WEST INDIES, BERMUDA & S. AMERICA

Guiana from April to October, 1909, and subsequently from August, 1911. He resides at Government House, British Guiana.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILFRED BENNETT DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, C.M.G.,

H.M. Commissioner for Montserrat, is an Officer of the Special Reserve Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of which H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught is Colonel-in-Chief. Lieutenant-Colonel

Davidson-Houston has had a long and distinguished career.

Born in 1870, the second son of the late Rev. B. C. Davidson-Houston, of St. John's, Sandymount, Co. Dublin, Chaplain to the Vice-

roy in Ireland, he was educated at Corrig School, Ireland, and St. Edward's,

Oxford. He joined the 5th Battalion of his regiment in January, 1887, attaining his

present rank in 1906. He served in the British South Africa Company's expedition

into Mashonaland in 1890, afterwards remaining as Assistant Commissioner in the

Mazoe District until 1892. In 1894 he proceeded to West Africa as

an Officer of the Gold Coast Constabulary (Hausas), serving in the

Attabubu expedition under Sir Francis Scott, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and became Captain in the West African Frontier Force in 1898. In 1894-5

he conducted Special Missions to Kwahu and Ashanti-Akim, and to Samory and N.W. Ashanti in 1896, receiving the thanks of the Government on each



Mauld & Fox.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVIDSON-HOUSTON.

he conducted Special Missions to Kwahu and Ashanti-Akim, and to Samory and N.W. Ashanti in 1896, receiving the thanks of the Government on each

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occasion. He served in the Ashanti expedition, 1895-6, commanding the advance guard on the occupation of Kumasi, being placed in charge over the deposed King Prempeh and other royal prisoners on their surrender. He served in the Northern Territories, Gold Coast operations, 1897-8, and the Ashanti campaign, 1900; and later in the South African war as Staff Officer at Warrenton. His decorations include the C.M.G., Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal, King George V. Coronation Medal, Ashanti Star, West African General Service Medal and Clasp, Ashanti Medal and Clasp, S.A. Queen's Medal and five Clasps, and he has been several times mentioned in despatches for his services in different campaigns. Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson-Houston acted as Resident in Ashanti in 1899-1900, and as Chief-Commissioner in that country from 1903 to 1905.

In March, 1906, he was appointed Commissioner of Montserrat, and member of the Federal Executive and General Legislative Councils of the Leeward Island Colony in the same year. He is a member of the Royal Colonial Institute, of the Royal Aero, and Sports Clubs in London, and the Kildare Street Club, Dublin, as well as of the Clan Dhui. He married, in 1898, Annie H., only daughter of the late E. Langley Hunt, Esq., of Curragh Bridge, Adare, Co. Limerick, and has two sons.

At the Imperial Education Conference in London in 1911, Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson-Houston represented the Leeward Islands as delegate to the conference from that Colony, and he was also a delegate from the West Indies at the recent Reciprocity Conference at Ottawa, Canada. He will be known to the Dominion and Colonial officers who were in England for the Diamond Jubilee in 1897, when he acted for a time as Adjutant at Chelsea Barracks, and as officer in charge of the Gold Coast Hausa Detachment during those celebrations. At the Coronation of H.M. King George V., Colonel Davidson-Houston, in addition to working at the Colonial Office in connection with the Overseas Troops, was on Lord Cheylesmore's staff at the Duke of York's School as Staff Officer for the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. He had also the honour of being one of the sixteen representatives specially selected to represent the Colonies at the funeral of her late Majesty, Queen Victoria, in February, 1901.

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MAJOR WILLIAM EDWARD MOSSE DRUMMOND, V.D., was born in 1864, in Jamaica, British West Indies. He entered the Civil Service of that Colony in 1880, and served in the Medical, Audit and Revenue Departments, in the latter of which he is now Collector of Revenue, and Parochial Treasurer for the Parish of Saint Catherine, with headquarters at the ancient town of Saint Jago de la Vega. He was Deputy Harbour Master for the Port of Kingston from 1892 to 1908, and on the formation of the Marine Board in 1896 was appointed its first Secretary, which position he held until 1908.

On the invitation of the then Governor, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wylie Norman, Major Drummond joined the Jamaica Garrison Artillery in 1885, and was commissioned as Second Lieutenant on the 3rd October, 1895, and Lieutenant on the 27th August in the following year. He was gazetted Captain on the 3rd April, 1900. On the special recommendation of the Defence Committee, London, he was advanced to the rank of Major in 1908.

He holds the Long-Service Medal (1905), and the Coronation Medal and Volunteer Decoration (1912).

Immediately after the earthquake of 1907 his corps was called out and placed in charge for four weeks of a portion of the western part of Kingston, including the Jamaica Government Railway, the Government wharves and warehouses, for which services he received the thanks of the Government.



MAJOR DRUMMOND, V.D.

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He married, in 1897, Louisa, daughter of W. M. Anderson, Esq., late Emigration Agent in India, and has one daughter.

He is a member of the Jamaica Club, Kingston.

CAPTAIN DUNCAN FRASER was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, in the year 1869, and was educated in Glen-Convinth Public School. He served with the 1st Volunteer Battalion Cameron Highlanders in



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CAPTAIN D. FRASER.

1886, and was one of the N.C.O.'s whose portraits adorn the wall of the Battalion's Drill Hall in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee Review held at Inverness in 1887.

In 1889 he was appointed to a position in Demerara, with Messrs. Booker Bros., where he remained for six years. He joined the British Guiana Militia shortly after his arrival, and remained a member of the Force until his departure.

In 1895 he was appointed as manager of the firm of Messrs. James Brodie & Co., Belize, British Honduras, and became a partner in the firm the year following. He married in 1896 a daughter of the late John Musterd, Esq., sugar planter, Demerara.

A Mounted Infantry Section was formed in British Honduras in 1904, in connection with the British Honduras Volunteer Force. Captain Fraser was appointed as Sergeant on its formation, and in 1905 promoted to Lieutenant, and Captain in 1906. He is now in command of the Belize Mounted Infantry Volunteers.

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CARLOS MELHADO, Esq., C.M.G., was born on the 30th April, 1852, and received his early education at the Lycée Impérial, St. Omer, France. In his seventeenth year he went to British Honduras, where he became permanently settled, and in the year 1881 he received the important appointment of Consul for Germany in that Colony, a post which he continued to fill for nearly twenty years. He has been a Member of the Executive Council for British Honduras since 1889, and as a representative of his colony he came to England in 1911 to attend the Coronation of King George V. As a reward for his long services, he then received the honour of a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.



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CARLOS MELHADO, Esq., C.M.G.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. JOHNSTONE, of the Trinidad Light Infantry Volunteers, was born in San Fernando, Trinidad, on the 24th July, 1854. Educated at the Queen's Royal College, Trinidad, and subsequently at the City of London School and the Clapham Grammar School, he entered business in Port of Spain in 1873, but subsequently joined the Colonial Civil Service in 1879, retiring on a pension in 1908.

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LIEUT.-COLONEL R. JOHNSTONE.

tion with the Trinidad contingent in 1911. Residence, Cipriani Boulevard, Port of Spain.

Colonel Johnstone became attached to the Trinidad Light Infantry Volunteers in 1887, was gazetted as Lieutenant in 1888, Captain in 1889, Major in 1895, and Lieutenant-Colonel in 1910. He holds the V.D. (1908), and attended the Corona-

CAPTAIN HENEAGE GOLDIE PASEA. of the Trinidad Light Horse, has had the double honour of being selected to attend both the Coronation of the late King Edward VII. and likewise that of King George. He is a son of the late Honourable Archibald Monro Pasea, Member of the Legislative Council, and was born at Streatham Lodge Estate, Trinidad, British West Indies, the family residence, on the 25th October, 1858. Educated at the Queen's Royal College there, he began his business career as a sugar planter, and subsequently turned his attention to the development of the cocoa planting industry in the island. He married, first, in January, 1882, Louisa St. John Dyett, daughter of the late Dr. Dyett, of St. Kitts, who died in 1883, leaving one daughter, Annie Dudley ; second, in June, 1890, Selina Margaret McKenzie, daughter of the late Rowland P. McKenzie, Esq., sugar planter, Trinidad, and granddaughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Alexander William McKenzie. In 1889 he entered the Civil Service of Trinidad, and the following are some

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of the numerous positions and appointments he has held, namely :—Ward Officer and Assistant Supervisor, Tacarigna ; Clerk of the Peace of St. Joseph, Arima, and Port of Spain ; Chief Clerk to the Surgeon-General ; Acting Warden of Arima and Cedros ; and Acting Stipendiary Justice of the Peace of Arima, Couva, San Fernando, Cedros and Mayaro. In August, 1911, he was appointed Stipendiary Justice and Warden of Toco, and is now Acting Stipendiary Magistrate of Arima, Trinidad.

Captain Pasea joined the Trinidad Light Infantry in 1888, and was transferred to the Burnley Carbineers, Mounted Volunteers, in 1889, when he was promoted to the rank of Corporal. This troop has now been merged in the Trinidad Light Horse. He took an active part in the suppression of the riots in Trinidad in 1903.



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CAPTAIN HENEAGE GOLDIE PASEA.

JOHN PRINGLE, Esq., K.C.M.G., M.B.C.M. of Jamaica, is the son of John Pringle, Esq., of Whaup, Roxburgh, and was born in 1849. He was educated at Aberdeen University, graduated in Medicine and Surgery in 1872, and left Scotland for the West Indies in the same year.

Among the many official positions which he now holds there he is a Member of the Privy Council, and a Nominated Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica ; Custos Rotulorum of the Parish of Saint Mary ; Chairman of the Parochial Board of the same Parish ; Chairman of the Board

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JOHN PRINGLE, Esq., K.C.M.G., M.B.C.M.

of Supervision for Jamaica; District Grand Master of English Freemasons in Jamaica; and owns a large number of estates in the island. In 1876 he married Amy Zillah, daughter of the late Hon. J. Levy, of St. Jago Park, Spanish Town. He was created C.M.G. in 1900, and K.C.M.G. in 1911, and represented Jamaica at the Coronation of King George V. He has a residence at Cape Clear, and one at Agualta Vale, Jamaica, and is a member of the Constitutional, Empire and West Indian Clubs in London, and of the Jamaica Club, at Kingston.

CAPTAIN ADOLPHUS RICHARDS was born on the 13th September, 1880, in St. Vincent, and is the son of E. A. Richards, Esq. (of Messrs. E. A. Richards & Co.), American Consular Agent, of that island. He was educated at the Grammar School, St. Vincent, and Harrison College, Barbados. He took an early and keen interest in the Volunteer movement and in rifle shooting, and when only twenty years of age started a corps of boys. In 1904 he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Volunteer Reserve Corps, being shortly afterwards elected its President. In 1911 he was gazetted Captain of the Volunteer Force, and was selected as the representative

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of St. Vincent in the Windward Islands contingent at the Coronation of Their Majesties.

Captain Richards is a partner in the firm of Messrs. E. A. Richards & Co., and belongs to one of the oldest families in the island. He is a member of the Kingstown Club.



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CAPTAIN A. RICHARDS.

MAJOR WILLIAM J. SLACK

was born in 1872, and is the son of the Rev. W. D. L. Slack, of Southport, England. He was educated at Kingswood,

Bath, and at the London University. On completion of his education he was articled to E. Cooper, Esq., J.P., solicitor, of Blackburn, and in 1894 he passed the solicitor's final examination with honours. In 1897 he obtained the position of Assistant to the Attorney-General for British Honduras, and was admitted a Member of the Bar for that Colony, and in the following year became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Woods & Slack. Joining the British Honduras Volunteer Force on its formation in December, 1897, he was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in January, 1899, and Lieutenant in 1905; was promoted to Captain on the 19th April, 1906, Major in December, 1907, and has since been in command of the force. He took part in the Cayo Special Service expedition in July, 1907, and was senior officer in command when that force was called out in Belize in August of that year, and for special service at Stann Creek in July, 1910. He is a member of the Town Board, has acted as a Member of the Legislative Council and as

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MAJOR WILLIAM J. SLACK.

Commissioner of Currency, and is a J.P. for the Colony. He has his residence in Belize, and is a member of the Grosvenor Club, Piccadilly.

CAPTAIN DAVID LEOPOLD SLINGER was born in the town of St. George, Island of Grenada, on the 5th November, 1861, and was educated at the Normal School of his native town and the Government Grammar School, but his father's death prevented him from taking advantage of the scholarships he gained.

At an early age he started life in the local mercantile house of Messrs. F. Marrast & Co., subsequently commencing business on his own account as a merchant in the town of St. George. His firm is now one of the most extensive in Grenada, consisting as it does of a principal house in the capital, and several branch establishments in the island.

Captain Slinger has identified himself with every phase of life in his native country, whether it be political, educational, religious, social, or sporting. He occupies a seat on the Board of Education, and is also a member of the Principal District Board, and the Agricultural Board of the island, and on one occasion acted as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council.

As evidence of the confidence reposed in Captain Slinger by the Governor of the Island, it may be mentioned that he has been appointed to the Committee to report upon the Harbour of St. George and the improvements

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thereto, which are contemplated by the Government in view of the harbour becoming an important point and port of call when the Panama Canal is completed.

Captain Slinger is a member of every sporting association in Grenada, and the donor of a most valuable trophy competed for annually by the Rifle Clubs of the Windward Islands.

At the request of the Colonial Government Captain Slinger assumed the command of the Volunteer Defence Force of the island in 1910, and imported into the appointment such zeal and unremitting energy that the movement, which failed at its inception to receive the popular recognition and the support it warranted, has gained the public favour. The force is now a well-organised body, and under its present command is rapidly attaining a high standard of efficiency. By unanimous approval Captain



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CAPTAIN D. L. SLINGER.

Slinger was appointed one of the representatives of Grenada to take command of the contingent of the Defence Force representing the Windward Islands at the Coronation of His Majesty King George V.

Captain Slinger is a Justice of the Peace, and is one of the most prominent and zealous members of the Roman Catholic Church in Grenada.

CAPTAIN JAMES LIGHTBOURN SMITH, who attended the Coronation as Officer Commanding the Bermuda contingent, was born in Pembroke Parish, Bermuda, on the 21st January, 1866, and is the son of James L. Smith, Esq., merchant, of that island. He was educated at

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Pembroke Grammar School, and joined the Bermuda Volunteer Corps as a private on its formation in 1895, received his Commission in 1896, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1900.



CAPTAIN J. LIGHTBOURN SMITH.

In addition to his military services, he has devoted much of his activity and attention to Governmental affairs, and in 1911 was elected a Member of the Colonial Parliament, in which he now represents his native constituency of Pembroke Parish.

In 1899 Captain Smith married Mildred, daughter of Archdeacon Tucker, of Bermuda. His family and his wife's were among those

who, over two-and-a-half centuries ago, settled in the island. Captain Smith has three sons and one daughter. He is a member of the firm of Messrs. Trimingham Brothers, merchants, of Hamilton.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HONOURABLE GEORGE LLEWELLYN DOUGLAS SWAIN, V.D., the second son of the late Assistant Commissary-General, Charles Swain, and Eliza Dominga Sanchez de Pina, of Gibraltar, was born in Corfu, the Ionian Islands, on the 8th June, 1858, and was educated chiefly at Harrison's College, Barbados. For two years, 1876-1878, he was engaged in the Army Pay Office, Barbados, and then joined the Colonial Bank, leaving that in 1882 to take

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up an appointment as a clerk in the Police Department, British Guiana. He was appointed District Inspector of Police in 1884; County Inspector, 1892; was Acting Deputy Inspector-General in 1893 and in 1898; promoted to Chief County Inspector and Second-in-Command, 18th November, 1899; Acting Inspector-General, 1900; Acting Inspector-General and Colonel Commandant of Militia, 1902; Deputy Inspector-General of Constabulary in Trinidad, the 30th September, 1903; Acting Inspector-General and Commandant of local forces, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with a seat in the Executive and Legislative Councils, in 1905 and in 1907. Promoted Inspector-General, September, 1907, with a seat in the Legislative Council. In 1910 he was appointed a member of the Executive Council. Previously to that, viz., in February, 1895, he did special service with Mr. McTurk, C.M.G., in taking over Uruana from Venezuela, and remained in command of the Police there until the following July. He volunteered for service with the Ashanti expedition, 1895-1896, was mentioned in despatches and received the Star. He obtained the Hythe Certificate of Musketry in 1887, and the Field Officers' Pass Certificate at the School of Instruction, Wellington Barracks, in 1891, while in the same year he served for two months' training with the Royal Irish Constabulary in Dublin. He is also the holder of a First-Class Ambulance Certificate. In 1900, Colonel Swain served on the Commission to enquire into the adminis-



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LIEUT.-COLONEL SWAIN, V.D.

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tration of the Poor Law in British Guiana, and sat on the Medical Commission held in 1910. In 1911 he was appointed to the command of the Trinidad contingent which attended the Coronation of King George V.

CAPTAIN JOHN ARTHUR CLARENCE TENGELY, of British Guiana, was born on the 23rd January, 1878, and is the second son of the late Joseph Augustus Tengely, Esq., of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, and Georgetown, by Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late Charles Montague



CAPTAIN J. A. C. TENGELY.

Jones, Esq., Superintendent of the River Survey, British Guiana, and is the great-nephew of Colonel Philip Figyelmesy, the friend of Louis Kossuth, whom the Colonel accompanied to England on his memorable visit after taking a strenuous part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848. He was educated at Queen's College, Georgetown, and received his first Commission as Second Lieutenant in the British Guiana Militia on the 21st November, 1901, and under competitive examination was promoted to Lieutenant on the 11th July, 1903,

and to the rank of Captain in the following December. In July, 1904, he successfully passed the course of musketry at Hythe, and in October of the same year the course at the School of Instruction at Chelsea. On returning to British Guiana in the following year, he took an immediate and active part in the suppression of the riots in Georgetown.

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He was present with his contingent at the various Coronation ceremonies.

Captain Tengely married, in 1908, Josephine, fifth daughter of the late Thomas Farrar, Archdeacon of Demerara.

CAPTAIN STANLEY CLIFFORD THORNE, J.P., was born in the island of Barbados on the 27th December, 1871, and educated in England at the famous Clifton College. He took an early and enthusiastic interest in volunteering, and when only in his sixteenth year, as a member of his College Cadet Corps, competed at Wimbledon for the "School Cadets" prize in 1888. He is now interested in the growth and manufacture of sugar, and is a sugar planter in the island, but is still devoted to soldiering, and as Captain of the Mounted Infantry Company of Barbados Volunteers he represented his Colony, and took part in all the Coronation ceremonies at Westminster. He is a member of the Colonial Parliament in Barbados and resides at Molyneux Plantation.



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CAPTAIN S. C. THORNE.

CAPTAIN RICHARD J. TUCKER, Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, eldest son of Robert R. J. Tucker, Esq., was born on the 12th June, 1869, in Paget Parish, Bermuda, and was educated at the Pembroke Grammar School in Hamilton, Bermuda.

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His family, which for many generations has been intimately connected with the fortunes of Bermuda, originally belonged to Thronley, in Devonshire, one of its members, in the year 1642, having been appointed Chief Justice of the Islands.



CAPTAIN R. J. TUCKER.

Captain Tucker enlisted in the Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps, on its formation in 1895, as a private in B Company, and rose through the N.C.O. grades to Colour-Sergeant. He received his first Commission as 2nd Lieutenant in April, 1900, was gazetted Lieutenant in the following year, and on attaining present rank was transferred to C Company at Somerset and Ireland Island. As a member of the Bermuda contingent

he attended the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary.

He married in 1902, Ada Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Bowden, Esq., of Exeter, Devon, England.

THE HONOURABLE SIR JAMES HENRY YOUNG, M.E.C., M.L.C.

Although one of the smallest in area and population among His Majesty's Possessions overseas, the Colony of the Bahamas has always taken pride in its ancient constitution, which dates back to the early years of the eighteenth century. This loyal community was represented at the Coronation by the Hon. Sir James Henry Young. Born in 1842 and educated in Nassau, the capital, he sat continuously for forty-one years or nearly six consecutive septennial periods from

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1868 to 1909, as Member for the Biminis and Grand Bahama constituency in the House of Assembly, when, in the latter year, he was called to a seat in the Legislative Council of the Colony. He is now a member of both Councils and is also Chairman of the Marine Products Board, an important department of the Administrative Government, holding the control of the sponge fisheries, one of the principal industries of the islands.

Sir James Young is a frequent visitor to England, and has a large circle of friends in London. At an Investiture at Buckingham Palace in 1908 he received from his late Majesty King Edward the honour of knighthood, and is a member of the Imperial Society of Knights. He is Honorary Secretary for the Royal Colonial Institute in the Bahamas.



Elliott & Fry.

THE HON. SIR JAMES HENRY YOUNG.

A man of culture, ability and genial manner, he is one of the most popular residents in the Colony, and was fitly chosen as its representative at Their Majesties' Coronation.

MALTA AND EGYPT

VIII

MALTA AND EGYPT

ONE of the strongest fortresses and most important outposts of the British Empire, the Island of Malta was entitled to prominent representation at the Coronation of King George V. This honourable duty was adequately fulfilled by the contingent which came over under the command of Major Alfred Vella, Royal Malta Artillery. The other officers were Captain Anthony Arrigo, 2nd King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia, and Captain Contino Teuma Castelletti, 1st Bn. King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia.

All the existing Maltese Corps were represented, viz. :—

The Royal Malta Artillery.

Malta Militia Royal Engineers.

1st Bn. King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia.

2nd Bn. King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia.



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MAJOR ALFRED VELLA was appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery on the 16th May, 1883, and was promoted Captain on the 12th October, 1892, and Major on the 17th February, 1897, becoming Second-in-Command on the 25th November, 1909. During the Soudan expedition of 1885 he was attached to the transport train as Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, and was present in various attacks on convoys and in the advance on Tamai, for which he received the Medal, with Clasp, and the Bronze Star. He was appointed Adjutant of Royal Malta Artillery in February, 1896.



MAJOR ALFRED VELLA.

The name of Vella is conspicuously associated with the Maltese troops, several members of the family having served for many years in the various local corps. Captain Michele Vella, a grand-uncle of Major A. Vella, who was born on the 16th July, 1776, was taken prisoner by the French during their occupation of Malta, and executed on the Palace Square on the 20th January, 1799.

CAPTAIN ANTHONY ARRIGO served originally as a cadet in the Royal Malta Regiment of Militia, was promoted 2nd Lieutenant on the 25th April, 1893, Lieutenant on the 26th May, 1897, and Captain on the 20th May, 1899. He is now the Senior Captain.

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CAPTAIN TEUMA CASTELLETI, Contino of Ghain Toffieha, joined the Royal Malta Regiment of Militia as 2nd Lieutenant on the 10th August, 1899, being promoted Lieutenant on the 8th December, 1900, and Captain on the



CAPTAIN ANTHONY ARRIGO.

10th June, 1910. He was appointed Colonial Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Malta on the 4th January, 1908, and local Captain in the Army on the 25th May, 1910, created Knight (2nd Class) of Saxe-Ernestine Order on the 10th June, 1910.

* * * *

These regiments date from the year 1800, when Brigadier-General Graham (afterwards Lord Lyndoch), with a view to augmenting the force, consisting of two British

Battalions and Maltese Militia Troops, which was blockading the French in Valletta, raised a Fencible Regiment, the Maltese Light Infantry or "*Cacciatori Maltesi*," and another corps of Maltese Pioneers. These troops performed excellent service during the blockade, and contributed materially towards the capitulation of General Vaubois and his 5,000 French troops.

In 1801 a detachment of three hundred of the Maltese Light Infantry volunteered for service in Elba, and formed part of the expedition which dispossessed the French of that island. Two ensigns and a number of men were wounded during the operations.

The Maltese Pioneers also joined the expedition to Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and were present at the battles fought during March

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and April, 1801. They were disbanded in December, 1801, on the expiration of their engagement.

On the termination of the men's service in 1802, the Maltese Light Infantry was disbanded, but the spirit of military service, a spirit inherited from the victors of the Moslems in the famous sixteenth century siege,

was so conspicuous that two other battalions, viz., the Provincial Battalions, were soon raised, most of the officers and men of the former corps re-enlisting. In 1805 the new regiment, the Royal Regiment of Malta, was raised for general service and proceeded to Sicily in 1807; and in 1808 the regiment took part in the expedition to Capri, capturing the town of Diamanté on their way.



CAPTAIN CONTINO TEUMA CASTELLETTI.

In 1811 the regiment returned to Malta,

and was disbanded, most of the men being transferred to the Provincials. These consisted of Coast Artillery and Infantry Companies, and a company of Veterans was also formed. In February, 1815, these corps were incorporated into one regiment, the Royal Malta Fencibles.

In 1861 the Royal Malta Fencible Regiment was converted into an Artillery Corps, and called the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, the word "Fencible" being eliminated in 1889, the corps becoming, as it is now known, the Royal Malta Artillery. A double company, under the command of Major A. M. Portelli, took part in the Egyptian campaign

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of 1882; and in recognition of the services of these officers and men the motto, "Egypt, 1882" was authorised to be borne on the appointments. One company served in Egypt from January, 1900, till March, 1905, when it returned to Malta, on account of the reduction of the establishment of the regiment.

In 1895 Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge was made Honorary Colonel of the regiment. On his death in 1904, his late Majesty King Edward VII. was graciously pleased to succeed him. His Majesty King George V. is now the Honorary Colonel.

The Royal Malta Regiment of Militia was raised in 1889 on the strong recommendation of Field-Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons, then Governor of the island. Though essentially a military force as regards discipline, pay, etc., the principle upon which the drill and training is carried out compares more with that of the Territorial system in England.

In 1892 a division of Militia Submarine Miners was raised, now the Malta Militia Royal Engineers. On the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, a second battalion of the Royal Malta Regiment of Militia was raised in 1897.

The date MDCCC is borne by the corps as descendants of the Maltese Light Infantry, and in commemoration of the services of the Malta Militia, the first militia corps under the Union Jack, during the siege of Valletta from 1798-1800.

When King Edward VII. visited Malta in 1903, his Majesty authorised the alteration of the title to the King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia, and in 1907, on a subsequent visit, his late Majesty honoured the officers with his presence at luncheon.

There is no difficulty in keeping up the full strength of this corps, which forms a most valuable addition to the colonial forces of the Empire. The contingent was recognised as forming one of the smartest of all the military groups taking part in the Coronation ceremonies and functions.

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ORESTE GRECH MIFSUD, Esq., C.M.G., LL.D., son of the late Gaetano Grech, Esq., LL.D., was born in 1848 and educated at Malta University, of which he holds the degree of LL.D., conferred in 1871. He be-



ORESTE GRECH MIFSUD, Esq., C.M.G., LL.D.

came a member of the Bar in Malta in the following year, and was elected Member of the Legislative Council and Member of the Executive Council in 1888. He was some time Member of the Senate of the Malta University, and has been President of the Maltese Chamber of Advocates from 1895 to 1902, and again since 1905.

Dr. Mifsud takes a prominent part in the politics of the island, especially in the great language question, advocating the maintenance of the Italian language in the local tribunals,

and he was instrumental in obtaining for the island the Constitution of 1887. He has refused on several occasions a place on the Judicial Bench in order not to hamper his political independence.

In recognition of his eminent services to the community he was created a C.M.G. in 1909, and was one of the distinguished representatives of this Colony at the Coronation ceremonies.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS REGINALD WINGATE, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., seventh son of the late Andrew Wingate, Esq., of Glasgow, and Bessie, daughter of Richard Turner, Esq., of Dublin, was born in Broadfield, Renfrewshire, on the 25th June, 1861. He was

MALTA AND EGYPT

educated at a private school in Jersey, and at the R.M.A., Woolwich, and in 1880 was appointed Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. He then served in India and Aden, joined the Egyptian Army, and acted as A.D.C. and Military Secretary to General Sir Evelyn Wood during the Nile expedition, and in the Bayuda desert, in 1884-85. He was promoted to Captain and to Bt.-Major in 1889. He took part in the battle of Toski, the action of Afaft, and the recapture of Tokar in 1891.

In 1894 he was appointed Governor of the Red Sea littoral and O.C. troops at Suakin. In 1895 he was created C.B., and was Director of Military Intelligence in the Dongola campaign. His subsequent services in the Nile expedition, at the battle of the Atbara, the battle of Khartoum and at Gedid (where he was in command of the operations which resulted in the death of the Khalifa), and the expedition to Fashoda, are

well known, and for them he was created K.C.B., and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He has been Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Sudan since 1909, and on the Royal visit to the Sudan on the 17th January, 1912, His Majesty the King, on his return journey from India, was graciously pleased to add the G.C.V.O. to the many other orders and decorations which this brilliant soldier already holds.



LIEUT. GENERAL SIR F. R. WINGATE.

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Sir Reginald Wingate is well-known as an author, and his works "Mahdism and the Egyptian Sudan," published in 1889, and "'Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp," issued in 1891, created world-wide interest. In 1888 he married Catherine Leslie, daughter of Captain J. S. Rundle, R.N., and has two sons and one daughter.

He has a residence in Scotland, at Knockenhair, near Dunbar, and is a member of the Army and Navy and the Beefsteak Clubs.

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PUBLISHERS.

MRS. FLORENCE L. BARCLAY'S NOVELS.

THE house of Putnam was founded in 1841 by George Palmer Putnam, and is both a British and American firm, publishing works by authors of both branches of the English-speaking peoples. The founder was born in Brunswick, Maine, in 1814, and the family came originally from Buckinghamshire. His father was a lawyer, and his mother kept one of the first co-educational schools. Among her pupils was her son, George. At the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a Boston dealer in carpets. At the end of four years he was applying for positions as a "boy wanted," and secured a post, at \$25 a year, at a small book-shop and stationery store. Later he became clerk and messenger to Mr. Jonathan Leavitt, bookseller, at which place also was employed Daniel Appleton, the founder of another famous publishing house. Putnam's first notable work was the compilation of a "Chronology: An Introduction and Index to Universal History," published anonymously by his employer. He was at work on it for three years, completing it at the age of 18. For a time, too, he compiled the "Booksellers' Advertiser," now known as the "Publishers'



GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM.

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Weekly" (U.S.A.), which was the first publication of its kind. In 1833 Putnam entered the firm of Wiley & Long, which in 1840 became Wiley & Putnam.

In those days the first ocean steamers had crossed the Atlantic, and upon both sides books were "pirated" (*i.e.*, reprinted without payment to the author). This was a method of business entirely repugnant to Putnam, who, although without any legal compulsion to pay, never published a book by a British author without coming to an arrangement with him. This precedent of scrupulous honesty not only continues, but has done more than anything else towards an eventual suppression of the "appropriation" in America of the literary work of English writers. In 1840 Mr. Putnam made his first journey to this country, and saw that the time had come to unify the book trade of the two countries. In 1841 he opened at Paternoster Row the first Agency for the sale of American books in London, and for the import of British books into America. That year also saw his marriage to Victorine Haven, upon which followed a recrossing of the Atlantic; for Mr. Putnam had decided to live in London. Happily, the young American bride became popular, and around them gathered quite a notable circle of friends. Besides publishing enterprises he found time to write a book on "American Facts," which aimed at revealing the actual America, concerning which, to this day, British public opinion retains a few illusions. Indeed, all through his life Mr. Putnam strove to break down the barriers, literary and otherwise, that, so strangely, have survived.

The Putnams published the collected works of Washington Irving, whom Mr. Putnam had come to know in London. Owing to piracy in London, and lack of interest in America, this veteran of American letters found his works stranded, and Putnam, believing them to be classics, made him an offer for a new edition in fifteen volumes. To this day Messrs. Putnam have a steady sale of these books, so generously acquired, and when, owing to the national crisis of 1857, the firm was unable to collect its debts and was obliged to assign its properties to meet its own payments, Washington Irving himself bought the plates of his own works, saying

SUPPLEMENT

that as long as a Putnam was in business no other imprint should appear upon his books. Mr. Lowell Mason, a publishing friend, not only stepped into the breach, but made arrangements by which Mr. Putnam could resume business.

The present Head of the firm, Mr. George Haven Putnam, took charge of the business side of G. P. Putnam's Sons, as the new firm was subsequently called. The founder looked after the literary and manufacturing departments. Gradually there arose the important firm that we know to-day. But all was not plain-sailing, though the war was over; and a generation of enterprise and initiative went to building up the great British-American firm. In this work George Haven Putnam took his share, and continues to direct operations upon both sides of the Atlantic. He has watched and developed, among many other works, the famous "Heroes of the Nations Series," which consists of monographs upon the noble and great figures of history.

Seven important books have come from Mr. Putnam's pen. Chief among them are "Lincoln"; "George Palmer Putnam: A Memoir"; "Books and Their Makers during the Middle Ages"; "The Censorship of the Church of Rome"; "A Prisoner of War in Virginia," and "Memories of My Youth." He has written a valuable manual of suggestions for literary beginners entitled "Authors and Publishers," and a vital treatise on "The Question of Copyright." He is a Litt.D., as well as Late Adjutant and Brevet-Major of N.Y.S. Volunteers. This was the rank he held at the termination of the Civil War, in which he had fought. Dr. Putnam is also Secretary of the American Copyright League.

In the London office of the Putnams' hangs the following interesting document :—



MAJOR GEORGE HAVEN
PUTNAM, LITT.D.

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

“THE UNDERSIGNED AUTHORS AND OTHERS
taking advantage of the presence in England of

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,

desire to put on record their sense of his long and disinterested efforts, and those of his father, the late G. P. Putnam, to secure an International Copyright Act in the United States. The connection of Mr. Putnam and his father with the American movement in recognition of International literary rights extended over the whole fifty-three years between the historical Report of Henry Clay and the passing of the Act in 1891.

“Whilst the Undersigned express no opinion as to particular clauses of this Act, they are all convinced that it has removed a great injustice, promoted the interests of literature both in England and in America, and tended to increase the mutual esteem and good feeling of Englishmen and Americans.

“They wish, therefore, to convey to George Haven Putnam their warm appreciation of the active part which, with the most honourable motives, he has persistently taken in this successful movement.”

Among the signatures are to be found the following :—

DR. EVELYN ABBOTT, PROF. STANLEY LANE-POOLE, W. CLARK RUSSELL, DR. STRACHAN-DAVIDSON, ANDREW LANG, SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, DR. RICHARD GARNETT, THOMAS HARDY, O.M., SIR LAURENCE GOMME, VISCOUNT BRYCE, ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS, DR. THOMAS HODGKIN, SIR EDWIN ARNOLD, HALL CAINE, EDMUND GOSSE, JUDGE O'CONNOR MORRIS, PROF. T. W. RHYS-DAVIDS, MRS. HUMPHREY WARD, GEORGE MEREDITH.

On the application of the *Société des Gens de Lettrés* the Cross of the Legion of Honour was given to Dr. Putnam in 1891 for services rendered (as stated in the diploma) to France and to Literature.

In addition to the present head of the firm, Messrs. J. B. & Irving Putnam, his brothers, are partners ; while their sons, Robert and Sidney Putnam, respectively, are associated with the firm.

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The most remarkable "find" of recent years was "The Rosary," by Mrs. Florence L. Barclay, and it is not inappropriate that there should be included in the present volume a note about the phenomenal success which has come to the romances by this author. In about three years, this widely-known novelist has secured the plaudits of several millions of readers, and her popularity shows no sign of diminishing. Practically, Mrs. Barclay was an unknown writer at the time of the appearance of "The Rosary" in England and America in November, 1909. Her first literary output was a dramatic little story entitled "The Wheels of Time," which has since secured the second position among Mrs. Barclay's novels in popularity, "The Rosary" being easily the first. Mrs. Barclay's star rose with increasing brilliance. Usually, meteoric popularity does not last, but Mrs. Barclay's popularity has not only risen to enormous heights, but it has been maintained, and even increased, by the publication of each new story. It is of peculiar interest to note that "The Rosary" commenced its wonderful career in the year of the Coronation of King George V. It is now a world-wide known story, equal to, if not surpassing in popularity, such noted works as "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Lorna Doone," and "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." Although "The Rosary" was published in 1909, it did not come into much prominence until the season of 1910; then it reached its great popularity with leaps and bounds. Beyond the usual business attention, no "booming" was devoted to it. It may be said, therefore, that "The Rosary" won its own spurs. Naturally, after so great a success, Mrs. Barclay had a great reputation to which she had to live up, and it was not astonishing that a good many careful critics doubted whether she would reach the high standard of "The Rosary" in her



MRS. FLORENCE L. BARCLAY.

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subsequent work. How definitely Mrs. Barclay has continued to hold her public, is strikingly proved in the success which has been conspicuous in such later works as "The Mistress of Shenstone," "The Following of the Star," "Through the Postern Gate," "The Upas Tree," and most recently of all "The Broken Halo." Inasmuch as Mrs. Barclay's books are read with such enjoyment and enthusiasm in all parts of the Empire, one might justifiably describe her as the Imperial Novelist of the Twentieth Century. It may also be added that Mrs. Barclay's books are read by Kings and Queens, and have been translated into many foreign tongues, while such countries as Holland and Belgium buy large quantities of her several books in the English language. It is no unique experience for her publishers to receive single orders of 500, and even 1000 copies of any one of her titles, from Australia, Canada, India, and South Africa.

Mrs. Barclay has a striking personality, which is emphasized in her beautiful and glowing fiction ; in fact, the writer of this note holds the opinion that it is the somewhat psychic personality in her stories which has held, almost spellbound, the novel-reader of to-day. In other words, she exudes, not only in her life, but also in her writings, an extraordinary sympathy which is irresistible. Added to all this is a perfectly pure style, which makes the combination complete.

Mrs. Barclay is the wife of a clergyman of the Church of England, who is Vicar of Hertford Heath, in Hertfordshire. She has, also, a charming residence in East Anglia, at Overstrand, near Cromer, a place of literary distinction. She is the mother of a large family, and has a son in the Ministry, and another in the Navy, and she is connected with the Civil Service through her daughter, who married an Indian Civil Servant. Mrs. Barclay is a great traveller.

Her public work demands a large amount of time, which can be ill spared from her creative literary work, but she does manage, in a very remarkable manner, to deliver some excellent speeches in various parts of Great Britain.

It is worth while observing that Mrs. Barclay derives her literary talent from the Charlesworths, inasmuch as she is the niece of Miss Charlesworth, the author of "Ministering Children," a book which was largely

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read in the early part of the nineteenth century. Probably there has come to Mrs. Barclay some of the literary atmosphere which surrounded the life of Professor Cowell, the learned Arabic scholar, to whose persuasion it was due that Edward Fitzgerald took up the study of Arabic, and, therefore, indirectly, caused to come to us, in the English language, "Omar Khayyam"; in fact, Professor Cowell rendered Fitzgerald valuable assistance in the translation of the great Persian epic. Professor Cowell was Mrs. Barclay's uncle by marriage; he married her aunt, Elizabeth Charlesworth, and elder sister of the author of "Ministering Children."

The great charm of Mrs. Barclay's fiction is the wholesome religious tone which permeates her several stories. The high ideals of happy family life, which Mrs. Barclay sets up, remind us of King George's famous message, that the foundation of National Greatness is set in the homes of the people.

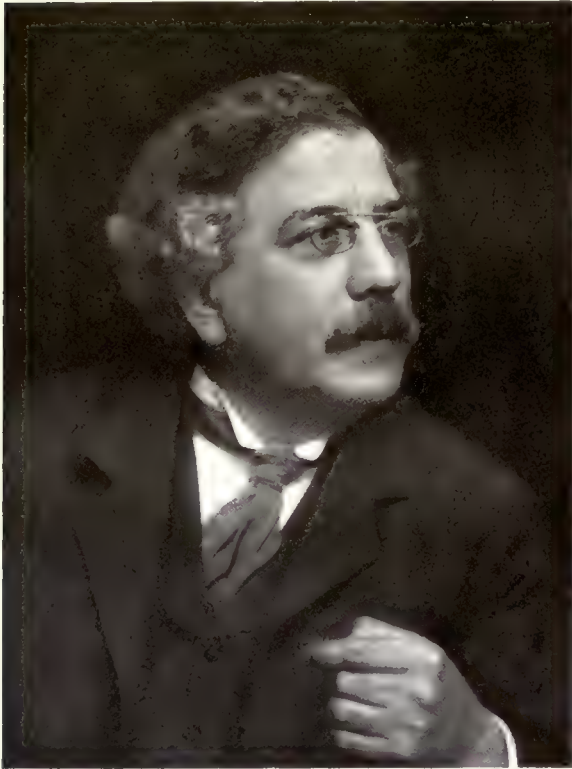
"THE SPHERE" AND "THE TATLER."

BY CLEMENT K. SHORTER, EDITOR OF "THE SPHERE."

ILLUSTRATED journalism in England has had a very long and interesting history. It commenced with the old broadsheets that were issued in the seventeenth century and the eighteenth in large numbers, generally with a single picture—now it would be of some event in the Civil Wars—now of a notorious murder—now concerning the death of some distinguished man. Then there came along newspapers which occasionally gave an illustration. But there was no actual, systematic illustration of events in one journal until in 1842 Mr. Herbert Ingram, who afterwards became M.P. for Boston, started *The Illustrated London News*. Mr. Herbert Ingram was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, a beautiful town that he was afterwards to represent in Parliament. His early circumstances were very poor. Among other things he had been a news-agent's boy running round with papers, a far cry from the great position

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of newspaper owner that he was ultimately to achieve. Later he removed to Nottingham, and it is said that the great excitement over the Greenacre murder in the thirties of last century, and the including in a Nottingham paper of a block purporting to be a portrait of this once famous murderer, inspired him with the idea that pictures were an additional attraction to any



CLEMENT K. SHORTER, ESQ.

journal and calculated greatly to increase its sales. It was in the town of Nottingham, then, that the first idea of systematic illustrated journalism had its birth. Herbert Ingram came to London. He went into partnership with his brother-in-law. He made a considerable amount of money out of a pill—Parr's—in honour of Old Parr, who is reported to have lived for a fabulous number of years. He got John Gilbert to make a drawing of an imaginary Old Parr taking one of these pills, and that drawing was a great success and gave him another demonstration of the public love

of pictures. It was with money made out of pills that at last in 1842 he floated *The Illustrated London News*, and issued it first of all from his pill warehouse in Crane Court, Fleet Street, London. *The Illustrated London News* was a tremendous success, although in its first number there was not a single drawing taken from the artist's actual view of an incident. There was, for example, a picture of the great fire at Hamburg in 1841. A book block from some other fire was used, although the event was six months old. There were pictures of a State Ball at Buckingham Palace in which Queen Victoria and her husband, Prince Albert,

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took part. John Gilbert, or Sir John Gilbert as he was when I knew him, told me that he had not seen this ball, but drew entirely from his imagination. The earlier numbers of the paper enjoyed a great prosperity, and *The Illustrated London News* grew more and more successful with the years. On a visit to America Mr. Herbert Ingram and his eldest son were drowned near Chicago. His widow, who afterwards became Lady Watkin, carried on the paper until her son, William Ingram, was of age. Mr. William Ingram, who afterwards became Sir William Ingram, Bart., showed a genius certainly not less than that of his father in continuing the great work, and he continued it under difficulties, for before he came to the throne a rival journal had started in this country. That rival journal was *The Graphic*, founded by Mr. William Thomas. There had been many rivals to *The Illustrated London News* in the meantime in other parts of the world. *L'Illustration* appeared in Paris, *The Illustrirte Zeitung*



W. HUGH SPOTTISWOODE, Esq.

in Germany, *Leslie's Weekly* in New York, and so on, but *The Graphic* under Mr. Thomas was a remarkable rival to *The Illustrated London News*, for this gentleman had a large circle of artist friends whose work upon the paper gave it great distinction. For many years *The Graphic* flourished by the side of *The Illustrated*. There was room for both. In 1890 Sir William Ingram invited the present writer to edit *The Illustrated London News*, a position he occupied for ten years. In the third year of his editorship he persuaded Sir William to found a second newspaper at sixpence—*The Sketch*—to be devoted to photo-

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graphs and humorous drawings, and this marked a great cleavage between the old journalism and the new, for *The Illustrated London News* and *The Graphic* had consisted almost entirely of drawings by artists whose work was reproduced by wood engravers. Meantime, about 1890, the photograph obtruded itself into the world of illustrated newspapers, and what is called the half-tone block. *The Sketch* was the first newspaper that consisted entirely of photographs and half-tone blocks, the first journal that absolutely dispensed with the wood engraver. In 1900 the present writer went to Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode, of the great printing firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode, and proposed a third illustrated journal which was to be considerably differentiated from *The Illustrated London News* and *The Graphic*. The proposal was cordially received by Mr. Spottiswoode, a partner in Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode, the King's Printers, and *The Sphere* came into existence, followed a year or two later by *The Tatler*, this latter journal having somewhat similar aims to *The Sketch*, but being rather more on Society lines. Mr. George King became Business Manager, and both he and Mr. Hugh Spottiswoode have contributed largely to the present brilliant success of the venture. Experience has proved that there was abundant room for both *The Sphere* and *The Tatler* in English journalism. Both are now exceedingly successful newspapers with large circulations, and *The Sphere* in particular has a place of its own very definitely marked out from any contemporary rival. C. K. S.

MESSRS. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE.

A FEW NOTES ON THE KING'S PRINTING OFFICE, WHERE "THE SPHERE"
AND "THE TATLER" ARE PRINTED.

BY W. HUGH SPOTTISWOODE.

SINCE Caxton set up his press at Westminster in or before the year 1477, there have been thirty-four "Printers to the King's (or Queen's) Most Excellent Majesty." Wynken de Worde and Pynson, Caxton's apprentices or assistants, were both King's Printers. Robert Barker was printer to Elizabeth and

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James I., while John Hill held a patent from the last-named Monarch, as well as from his unfortunate son Charles. But it would be wearisome to catalogue the names of the whole thirty-four, and few readers will complain if I trace the title of the present holders of the office no further back than the Reign of Queen Anne. That sovereign, in 1713, granted a patent for the printing and publishing of Bibles and Prayer Books and Acts of Parliament to B. Tooke and John Barker. Soon after it was granted John Baskett acquired it by purchase, and in 1715 procured a new patent to himself for thirty years. This was renewed from time to time. Robert Baskett, in 1737, assigned his rights to Mr. John Eyre, then of Landford House, Wilts, at whose death, Charles Eyre, his younger son, went up to London, settled at Clapham, and arranged with a Scotch printer in London, named Strahan, to help him to work the patent. The renewal of the patent was obtained from time to time by the influence of the Eyre family, but at one renewal



A CORNER OF "THE SPHERE" AND
"THE TATLER" PRINTING ROOM.

How the large sheets are folded.

Mr. Pitt inserted the name of a Mr. Reeves; and a new patent for thirty years was granted by George III. in 1798 to George Eyre (son of Charles), John Reeves, and Andre Strahan. Mr. Reeves' interest was purchased by Mr. Strahan, and when the patent was renewed by George IV. in 1829 it was granted to George Eyre (son of Charles and Andrew Strahan (son of William), whose family had for years been printers to the House of Lords. Mr. Strahan is said to have reached London in his youth

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with the traditional half-crown in his pocket, yet he afterwards became rich and Member for Malmesbury. He used to live in Printer's Street, between Fleet Street and Holborn, and so different was the locality then from what it is now, that this house, which is still extant, and the property of the firm, had a pretty garden attached to it. Hither often came, from his neighbouring quarters in Bolt Court, the famous Dr. Johnson, with Sir Joshua Reynolds,



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE PRINTING WORKS.
Feeding the Sheets into the Machine.

Oliver Goldsmith, and others of his friends. When Mr. Strahan died, Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, his nephew, succeeded him. He, too, was a man of importance, having been Sheriff of London and Member of Parliament.

In about the year 1847, Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode retired from business, and his son, William, became Queen's Printer in partnership with Mr. G. E. Eyre—the private business (*i.e.*, the book and job departments) being entrusted to Mr. George Andrew Spottiswoode, the second son. From that date onward the two firms have remained quite distinct as regards their

personnel, but are working together as regards their business policy. Besides their chief printing office in East Harding Street, where all their newspapers and Government work are printed, Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode have a large Bible and magazine and book printing establishment at Hackney, where also colour posters and catalogues are printed for big corporations such as The Canadian Pacific Railway and the leading firms of British traders who have so largely augmented their business by the judicious distribution of artistic catalogues. The firm

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has also other branches for Government work at the India Office and the British Museum, and they have held Government contracts since 1851, and the number of hands they employ runs into several thousands. The quantity of standing matter in Government work only on the premises is enormous, representing about 1,800 tons of type.

During the period of preparation for the production of *The Sphere*, it was necessary to re-organise the King's Printers' Office to bring it up to the requirements of the highest quality of half-tone block printing. At that time the United States were undoubtedly ahead of Great Britain in this particular branch of the art of printing, and it therefore devolved upon the members of the firm, who were the largest shareholders, and who still have practical control of the papers, to search America for the latest "up-to-date" machinery.

The policy of the King's Printers has been from that time onwards to keep their complete outfit entirely modern, and directly any machine or process gets out of date they have been able to substitute the latest inventions, which keep *The Sphere* and *The Tatler* in the forefront of modern journalism.

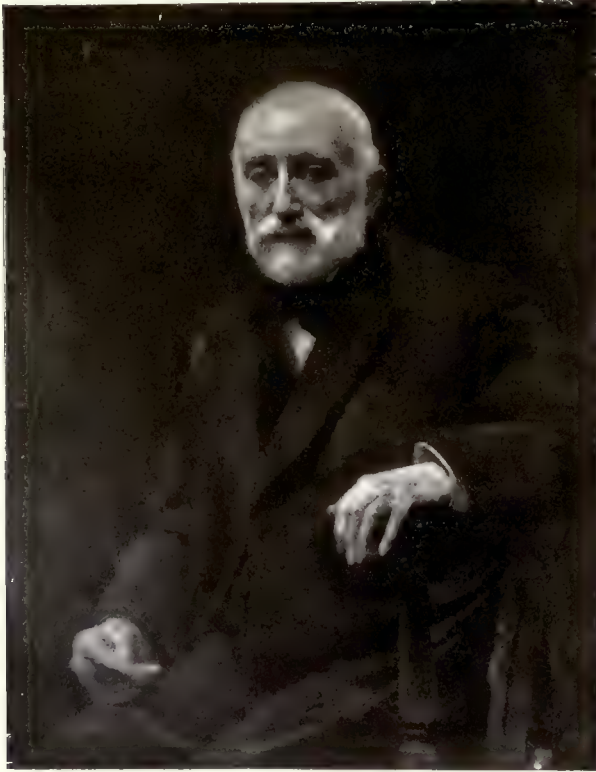
RAPHAEL TUCK & SONS, LD.

THREE centuries ago there stood in Moorfields, hard by the Old Moor Gate of the City of London, an inn of the type which figures in Chaucer's verse as the starting-point of his "Canterbury Pilgrims." Its sign was that of a White Swan, and in the rear of the building there was a spacious garden, rich with the flowers and fruits of Old England. Many a weary traveller, bent on business in the City near by, took his ease in this ancient hostelry, refreshing his body with the wholesome fare of the olden time, and having his eyes gladdened with the beauty of verdure and blossom in the garden close by. Time has laid its transforming hand upon Moorfields, as well as upon many another district in the Metropolis, and to-day where, three hundred years ago, there were

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meadows and gardens and hostelrys, huge warehouses, the hives of busy workers from early morn to late evening, are clustered together. Most conspicuous among these is Raphael House, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Mr. Raphael Tuck on the 4th April, 1898.

Thirty-three years previous to that date the original foundation-stone of the firm was laid by him, in Union Street (now Brushfield Street), Bishops-



RAPHAEL TUCK, Esq.,
Founder of the Firm.

gate, and in three years the development of the business was such as to necessitate removal to larger premises in the City Road. Here, with ever-increasing difficulty in the matter of accommodation, the business was carried on until 1881, in which year another removal—this time to Coleman Street—became necessary. From that time onwards, different premises were acquired in the same neighbourhood to house various branches of the business, until the principals of the firm, hampered by the laborious work of carry-

ing on a great industry with its various departments scattered in different buildings, awoke to the necessity of erecting a structure such as would bring all those departments under one roof, and, in 1897, after nearly five years spent in a fruitless search for a suitable site, it was possible to take a decided step forward in the erecting of Raphael House, and building operations were begun in September on the site of the old city premises of Messrs. Smee & Cobay, the respected Quaker firm in Moorfields, which had been occupied by them for over

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three quarters of a century. This imposing edifice has been fitted with every up-to-date luxury and convenience, regardless of cost, both for the comfort of the *employés* and the easy facilities afforded in every direction for the carrying on such a huge concern.

The Christmas Card department has for many years bulked largely in the business of the firm, and it is well known that that department by no means exhausts its activities.

Indeed, the Card Department alone is one of many ramifications, including Birthday Cards, Easter Cards, Wedding Cards, Menus, Religious Motto Cards, etc., these subdivided in their turn into three distinct departments, namely, Coloured Cards, Black and White Cards, and Boxed and Packeted Cards, each provided with a separate staff and presided over by different Managers. Then there is a Private Greeting-Card Department. The Calendar Department, with its infinitely varied and beautiful publications, from the simple tear-off



SIR ADOLPH TUCK,
Managing Director.

Calendar to the dainty gems for a duchess's boudoir, bulks very largely in the business of the firm. Again, one of the most important departments comprises Toy-Books, Gift-Books, Booklets, Birthday Books, etc. This branch of the business is ever increasing in magnitude. Indeed, "Father Tuck's" name is as well known in the nursery as that of Father Christmas. While these books have lavished upon them the perfection of printing and the greatest skill in design, care is also taken that their contents shall partake of an educational character,

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and there will be many millions of the coming generation who will be able to trace their early knowledge of the masterpieces of literature, and of many branches of information, to their childish persual of "Father Tuck's" gift-books and toy-books. It is pleasing to find that the Educational Department is made a special feature of, introduced as it is in an attractive and interesting manner in many of these high-class publications. For example, an important series of object-lesson charts has been added to the publications of the firm, and the value of these is sufficiently demonstrated by the fact



GUSTAVE TUCK, Esq.,
Director.

that they have been adopted by the London School Board. And here mention may be made of the Wall Text and Scripture Motto Department, which ranges over quite an important field in the matter of style, design and price, the Reward Text Series in particular being largely drawn upon by teachers of all denominations throughout the country. Special mention should be made of the Engraving Department, with its exquisite reproductions in photogravure, photochrome, etching, etc., of the works of the leading artists of the past

and present. Of equal magnitude is the Chromo, Oleograph, and Art Study Department, embracing as it does the largest collection of art studies in the world. These number upwards of 3,000 pictures, and they have for long been immensely popular with all classes of amateur and professional artists. Then, again, the advertising world has not been forgotten ; indeed, the Show-Card Department makes a very fine display, and it is not surprising how this

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comparatively new branch of the business is increasing by leaps and bounds when the designs already made for some of the leading advertisers in the kingdom have been seen. Pictorial Post-Cards, daintily printed in colours, have been added to the publications of the firm, and as these pleasant souvenirs of travel have already taken a firm hold upon the public, this branch of the business must necessarily develop into a very important section.

Until 1881 Mr. Raphael Tuck, the revered founder of the firm, remained in active touch with all its activities, although Mr. Adolph Tuck joined his father in 1870, and was followed by his brothers, Mr. Gustave Tuck and Mr. Herman Tuck, in 1871. In 1881, Mr. Raphael Tuck decided to retire from the business to a well-earned rest, and while he did so, to the regret of all with whom he had been associated, he carried with him a priceless heritage of hearty esteem and cordial wishes for his happiness in private life. Whether under



SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE,
Director.

the control of Mr. Raphael Tuck or that of his sons, the business of the firm ever maintained its increase, and continues to move forward on the road of success. A few years ago the firm was turned, for family reasons, into a limited company; but the shares were not offered for public subscription, but taken up by the Directors, some of the older *employés* being permitted to take a proportion. Mr. Adolph Tuck, upon whom His Majesty conferred a Baronetcy in 1910, became Managing Director, retaining his control as

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Principal of the Card and the various Art Departments, and Mr. Gustave Tuck, Director, and Manager of the Book and Calendar Departments, while the third Director, Mr. Herman Tuck, undertook the financial part of the business.

This brief record of the firm would be incomplete without reference to



ALFRED PARSONS, Esq., R.A.,
Director.

the fact that Messrs. Tuck have been closely connected with Royalty for a long succession of years, during the reigns of Queen Victoria, the late King Edward, and the present King, holding Warrants of appointment from all three Sovereigns. In 1892 they were specially commanded to reproduce for the nation the pathetic letter which Her Majesty addressed to her loyal subjects expressing her acknowledgment of the deep sympathy which was called forth by the lamented death of the Duke of Clarence. On the demise of King

Edward VII., Messrs. Tuck published by command Queen Alexandra's letter to the nation, and also that of King George. A further recognition of the achievements of the firm is furnished by the large series of gold medals which have been awarded to its publications at every exhibition in which they have been shown, notably at the memorable exhibitions held at Chicago and at Paris.

Raphael House is a worthy home of its enterprising proprietors. With extended frontage on three streets, it forms a complete block in itself. It is admirably lighted, and designed throughout with an eye to safety,

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efficiency, and to the comfort of those who occupy it. The regular staff includes 300 women and girls. As you go from room to room, ascending one floor after another, until you reach the top, from which you look over the roofs of central London to the great dome of St. Paul's, you feel everywhere the constant pressure of an intelligence which foresees everything to its use, and has at the same time given a unity of purpose and community of interest to all the workers in this teeming house of industry. Whatever may be said concerning other establishments in this old country, Raphael House is in every department, from roof to basement, up-to-date and abreast of the times.



DESMOND A. TUCK, Esq.,
Director.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & NORGATE, PUBLISHERS.

THE HOME UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

THE way in which a publisher, like an author, develops on personal and distinctive lines, is emphasized by this firm, which was founded early in 1843, the two partners being Mr. E. Sydney Williams and Mr. Frederic Norgate. Mr. Williams had been educated in Hamburg, and Mr. Norgate had been educated for the Church. The partnership was

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continued until 1864, when Mr. Williams carried on the business alone until his death in 1891. His son, Mr. Geoffrey Williams, three years ago took into partnership Sir Home Gordon, and the two are the present energetic controllers of the business, which has been at 14, Henrietta Street since the start, whilst additional premises running through to Maiden Lane were taken over some thirty years ago.



GEOFFREY WILLIAMS, ESQ.

In the early days the business consisted chiefly of the importation of Continental books, especially German, and that still remains an important branch. Being in close touch with Continental thought, it was natural to pass from the importation of the original works to the publication of translations of them; and one of the early undertakings of this sort was Strauss's "New Life of Jesus," which was published in England in 1865.

From 1864 to 1899 Williams & Norgate also published "The Theological Review," a journal of religious thought and life; and for the last ten years they have been publishers of the famous "Hibbert Journal."

The reputation of the "Hibbert Journal" is such that no one who is interested in religious questions of the present day can ignore it. In 1872 the Theological Translation Fund was started, with the object of presenting the English-speaking public "with the best results of theological investigation on the Continent, conducted without reference to doctrinal considerations, and with the sole purpose of arriving at the truth." Among the signatures

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of the original prospectus were Principal Tulloch, Dr. Jowett, Dean Stanley, James Martineau, and James Donaldson.

The publishing activities of the house have not, however, been confined to theology. In 1862 Herbert Spencer arranged for the publication through them of his "Synthetic Philosophy." All his subsequent works were issued through the house. The two sides of the business, that of publishers and book-importers, have brought many men of eminence to 14, Henrietta Street. Huxley was one of these, and his work, "Man's Place in Nature," was first issued by the firm. There also came Lord John Russell, Bünsen, the German Ambassador, Prince Lucien Bonaparte, James Martineau, and Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock), whose "Prehistoric Times" is published by the house. Mr. Gladstone also was a frequent visitor; and many times, when followed by a crowd, did he avail himself of the goods entrance in Maiden Lane to escape his admiring but inconvenient followers.

In the last few years the publishing sphere of the house has been very much widened. Reminiscences, such as those of Dr. Boyd Carpenter, the late Bishop of Ripon, and now Canon of Westminster, the philosophical studies of Professor Jacks, a handsomely illustrated volume on London, by Sir Laurence Gomme, the Life of General Sir Alex. Taylor, notable works on Gardening, by Mrs. Martineau and Mr. L. B. Meredith, and translations of a number of Professor Rudolf Eucken's works, are amongst those that at once suggest themselves.

But, unquestionably, the greatest effort of Messrs. Williams & Norgate, and one of the most interesting and significant events of the new reign, was the launching of the "Home University Library of Modern Knowledge," at one shilling per volume. Until this remarkable and inclusive series appeared there was no means of instruction between the expensive book and the brief essay or article. This is no library of reprints of classic authors, but consists of treatises on every variety of subject by the best living authorities, embodying the results of the very latest research, and it is designed, not for the highly educated public, as similar higher priced series have been in the past, but for the vast mass of the people of the Empire who can read and

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

write, but whose work has stood in the way of their devoting much time to higher education.

The fact that the Library immediately attained a wide circulation and was hailed with enthusiasm by all sorts and conditions of men and women, especially those of the working and artisan classes, is a striking proof of the influence that the Education Acts have had on the mental calibre of the nation. For these are no books for those who would merely be amused.

They demand careful reading and close attention, and yet they have been distributed by the hundred thousand to all parts of the English-speaking world.

The publishers have been particularly fortunate in their editors, Professor Gilbert Murray, Mr. Herbert Fisher, Professor J. Arthur Thomson, with the co-operation of Professor Brewster of Columbia University. The series, originally planned for one hundred volumes, but now destined to extend beyond that number, is divided into five main sections, History and Geography,



SIR HOME GORDON, BART.

Literature and Art, Science, Philosophy and Religion, and Social Science. To enumerate the writers would be to recite the weightiest authorities on their topics. Suffice it to mention that Lord Hugh Cecil wrote on "Conservatism," the Hon. Bertrand Russell on "Problems of Philosophy," Mr. Masfield on "Shakespeare," Sir Courtenay Ilbert on "Parliament," Sir William Barrett on "Psychical Research," Sir William Holderness on "India," Sir Harry Johnston on "The Opening-Up of Africa," Professor McDougall

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on "Psychology," Professor Pollard on "The History of England," and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on "Socialism."

Each book sets forth its subject plainly as the intelligent man or woman wants to know it, whilst a bibliography is attached to enable the study to be further pursued. But this Library is no collection of fortuitous volumes ; it is a connected whole : each volume is a brick of a symmetrical temple of Modern Knowledge. Thus is attained the cumulative and overwhelming force of this effort to bring the knowledge associated with a University within the grasp of rich and poor alike. Lord Rosebery, Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, Lord Bryce, and Mr. John Burns were among the first to testify to the educational importance of the movement.

In the present democratic age, when every voter is supposed to share the responsibilities for our national or municipal activities, knowledge is an all-important factor of Imperial existence, and in supplying such knowledge this series can claim no small position. It may ultimately prove a living force years after the present strife of politicians. Knowledge is power, and the Home University Library thus puts intelligent power within the reach of all. The reader who diligently follows the series becomes educated rather than "crammed." By means, too, of a bibliography in each volume, the further limits of specialism are indicated. It gives a unique position throughout the English-speaking world to a firm which for long has held an honourable place in London publishing.

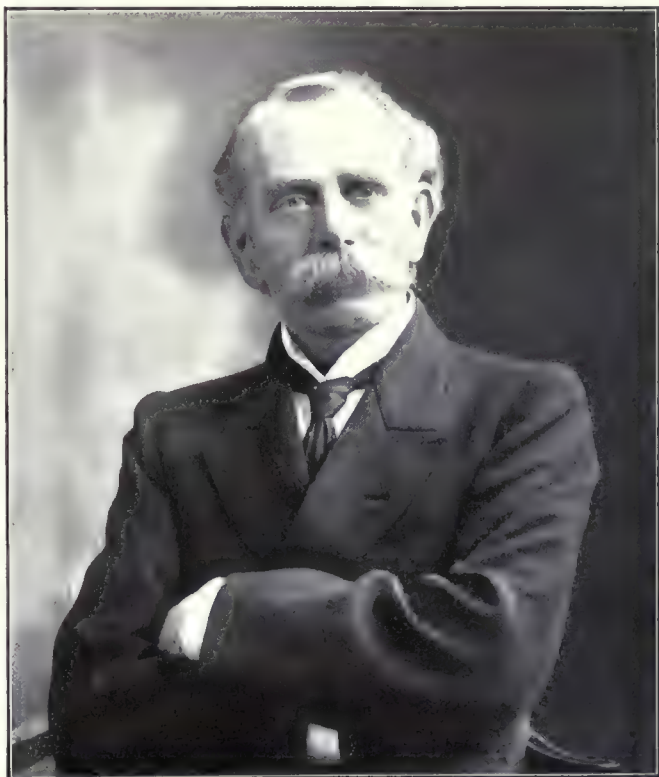
SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

THE BRITISH UNION FOR THE ABOLITION OF VIVISECTION.

THE ABUSES OF VIVISECTION.

BY WALTER R. HADWEN, M.D., J.P.

THE anti-vivisection movement was started in this country by the late Miss Frances Power Cobbe in the early seventies, as a movement for the emancipation of living (often domesticated) animals from the cruellest misuse to which it is possible to put them. It has become more than that; it now stands also as a movement for the emancipation of mankind from superstitious and irrational ideas and—what is of supreme importance—from the school of medicine founded upon such ideas. These ideas are the result of the unscientific process of reasoning from animals (which differ physiologically and anatomically from each other and from man) to man himself. This process, inexact in its inception, has opened the gates to a horde of



WALTER R. HADWEN, M.D., J.P., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,
President.

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undigested theories which are hastily accepted without proof, and has encouraged inexactitude in the scientific laboratory, the place above all others where exactitude is necessary.

The theory which, through the failure of Koch's postulates (*see "Lancet," March 20th, 1909*), can never be more than a theory, that specific diseases are caused by specific germs, has latterly engaged a large number of scientific men, professionally or otherwise, in the fascinating pursuit of inoculating animals with morbid matter and watching the results,—a

process which it is impossible to separate from cruelty often of the grossest description. The fruits of this occupation are to be seen in the fantastic doctrines taught in the current medical school, of which I enumerate a few.



THE REV. R. D. MONRO, M.A.,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(1) A healthy person may endanger the community as a "carrier" of the germs of a disease experienced fifty-two years previously. (*"Lancet," August 15th, 1908.*)

(2) A person may be held to have infected food which she never saw or handled with the germs of a fever which she has never had. (*See "Medical Annual" for 1910, page 704; and "The Abolitionist" of November, 1910, and February, 1911, in which all the details are given on first hand evidence.*)

(3) "Washing encourages the microbes of the skin, so that I do not think cleanliness is to be recommended as a hygienic method." (*Sir Almroth Wright, Speech on Bacteriology and Hygiene, at the Theatre of the Civil Service Commissioners, March, 1911.*)

(4) "The visitations of Plague have nothing to do with cleanliness and sanitation; an elaborate drainage system is—so far as plague is concerned—rather a disadvantage than an advantage; for the more drains the more rats." (*See "Evening News," March 20th, 1911.*)

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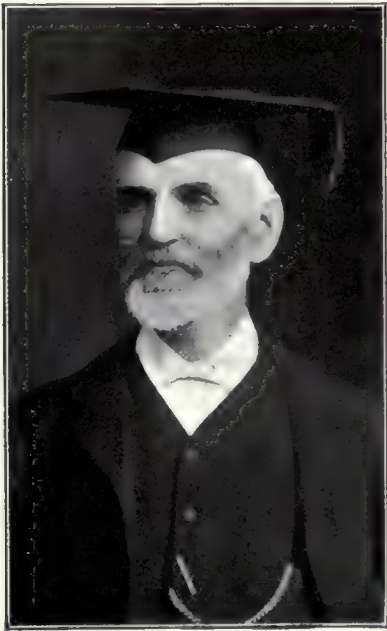
(5) Milk should be soured by a special *Bulgarian* bacillus to ensure long life.

(6) “Here there seems to be a rational (?) method by which we may strive to strengthen the higher elements of the human body, and so prevent them from growing old. The task at first sight indeed seems an easy one, only necessitating the injection of a horse, or other animal, with finely minced atoms of human organs, such as brains, heart, liver, kidneys, etc., when serums could be drawn off in the course of a few weeks capable of acting upon these organs.”

“The large intestine must be regarded as one of the organs possessed by man and yet harmful to his health and his life.”

“The stomach is an organ that the human body would do well to be rid of. It is not so use-

less as the large intestine since it is the chief seat of digestion of albuminous substances, but the small intestine could take its place.” (*Metchnikoff*, “*The Nature of Man*.”)



THE REV. J. STRATTON, M.A.,
Hon. Treasurer.



MISS FRANCES POWER
COBBE,
Foundress of the Society.

Added to the folly of such pronouncements—and a long list of others could be added—which is obvious to anybody not obsessed by the popular germ-theory, is the fact that sera and vaccines are continually put upon the market, which fail to produce any diminution in the death-rate from the diseases they are intended to prevent or to cure—as witness the continually increased plague-mortality in India, and the fact that, during the five years after the diphtheritic antitoxin was introduced, the death-rate from that disease per million of the popula-

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tion was the highest on record. Added, also, must be the number of deaths directly and admittedly due to these extraordinary nostrums, which can be regarded as neither natural, cleanly, nor scientific, and the fact that they divert medical attention from the real causes of disease.

The British Union for Abolition of Vivisection (the Society founded by Miss Cobbe when the earlier Society which she had founded, now known as the "National," adopted a policy of asking merely for the regulation of



Miles & Kaye.

MISS BEATRICE E. KIDD,
Secretary.

vivisection) endeavours to bring before the public the flimsy evidence and loose reasoning upon which the theories underlying these treatments are based (*see the case of Malta Fever discussed in the "Contemporary Review" of August and November, 1909*), and thus to justify the principle of anti-vivisection that what is morally wrong is never scientifically right. "The Abolitionist," the monthly organ of the British Union, turns the searchlight of criticism upon each theory of the vivisectionist school as advanced, and is thus the best weapon to use in anti-vivisectionist con-

troversy. It is our endeavour to give the fairest and fullest opportunity to the consideration of the arguments of our opponents, and with this end in view we have published both sides whenever we could obtain a detailed exposition in defence of vivisection from the leading authorities of the vivisectionist school. Several of our publications consist of these controversies, as we are averse to the general principle of issuing literature which ignores or conceals the other side. The British Union, owing to its adoption of critical as well as humani-

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tarian arguments, exercises an enormous influence throughout the country. In the year 1900 it had only eleven Branches; it now has fifty; and as it organises campaigns continually in one town after another it is steadily adding to them. It is the largest Anti-Vivisection Society in the British Isles.

It has also its friends in Parliament, and on its Committee sit representatives of both Houses in the persons of Lord Tenterden and Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P. The latter has been the first to institute a definitely organised anti-vivisection movement within the House of Commons. A Committee has been appointed which meets there, and for which he acts as Hon. Secretary. The "whole-hogger" policy is found to meet with a ready acceptance, for to those who devote even a short time to the consideration of the subject its necessity is obvious. Mr. Byrne, chief clerk at the Home Office, told the Royal Commission on Vivisection—



A "SHOP CAMPAIGN."

(Q. 164) "Attempts, mostly unsuccessful, were made to divide the experiments returned into painful and painless. That has now been given up, and the last return does not even profess to do so."

Dr. Thane, the Chief Inspector, said—

(Q. 1335) "The Inspector never could distinguish exactly which experiments were painless and which were painful, and the experimenters

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and the observers themselves cannot distinguish in a very large number of cases."

The Inspectors, men necessarily trained in the atmosphere of vivisection, are invariably strong advocates of the practice ; hence their presence is not objected to by vivisectors, who decline to allow an anti-vivisectionist medical man to enter their laboratories. There are insuperable obstacles to the restriction of vivisection, and seeing that it is fundamentally immoral in principle, unscientific in working, and found on an impartial examination to be barren of useful results, there is no reason why it should not be successfully opposed as a system, as slavery was by those who bore the name of " Abolitionists " in the past.

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

BY THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

THE National Anti-Vivisection Society was originally founded in 1876 by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Cardinal Manning, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Archdeacon Wilberforce, and Miss Frances Cobbe. It was quickly joined by the great leaders of thought and ethics, and received the public support of such men as Froude, Carlyle, Tennyson, Browning, and Ruskin.

Lord Morley of Blackburn, the last survivor of the literary giants of the nineteenth century, still lends the Society the illustrious support of his august name. William Watson carries forward into our own times the traditional verdict of the poets on this vital and classic combat.

The broad principles on which the Society relies are that material benefits ought not to be sought for by morally evil methods ; that knowledge which can only be obtained by the infliction of dreadful suffering upon innocent animals can never bring blessings upon mankind ;



DISTINGUISHED SUPPORTERS OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

LORD MORLEY OF BLACKBURN, D.M.

JOHN RUSKIN.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

LORD TENNYSON.

LORD ILUNGATOCK

(President).

THE LATE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.
(First President of the Society).

THE HON. STEPHEN COLERIDGE
(Director and Treasurer).

ROBERT BROWNING

MARK TWAIN.

LORD LOREBURN

(Lord Chancellor).

CARDINAL MANNING.

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that if a choice lies between foregoing a research or abandoning the principles of mercy, it is better for us all to be pitiful than to be in possession of any item of knowledge, and that the tree of knowledge should cheerfully be sacrificed for the tree of life.

The Society stands forth as the champion of things spiritual as against things merely corporeal.

Vivisection has never claimed to do more for mankind than to improve bodily health and ascertain the laws of physiology.

But great thoughts all come from the heart, and those to whom it has been vouchsafed to give expression to its highest emotions and aspirations have never failed to tell us that if all mankind were to receive corporeal benefits from the torture of animals it would not be an adequate recompense for the disappearance of pity from the world.

The desire for knowledge is a respectable quality in a man; curiosity, though shared with the monkeys, deserves no reprehension; groping in the gory entrails of a dead dog may not be so admirable an occupation as watching and studying its habits when alive, but so long as the dog be dead or incapable of sensation, it does not deject him who practises it below the level of a butcher or a slaughterman in taste and morality.

But the practice of a vivisection, whenever it involves the misery and anguish of a helpless animal, suffers a debasement and degradation that exclude it entirely from classification among the noble sciences.

The vivisector is interested in the palpitating intestines of a living dissected dog; the rest of mankind is interested in the dog's capacity for love, devotion, faith, and sublime self-sacrifice, in its display of qualities of heart and character that may truly put many of us to the blush; and if the ultimate destiny of man is to rise from dreary materialism to the realisation of his spiritual aspirations, to look up instead of down, the practice of painful vivisection must disappear from the earth as certainly as darkness is driven out before the rising of the dawn.

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THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

WHY IT WAS NEEDED AND WHAT IT HAS DONE.

BY EDWARD G. FAIRHOLME, SECRETARY.

IT is interesting to look back through the past and watch the gradual change of public opinion towards a higher civilisation—and it is gratifying to realise that the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has contributed its share towards this end, not only for the benefit of our own country, but also for the whole world.

Two startling facts stand out and show eloquently how much has been done during the last hundred years.

In 1809 the noble Members of the House of Lords jeered when a Bill was introduced for the amelioration of animals; while the Honourable Members of the House of Commons, or the majority of them, felt that it was not "a subject for legislation."

In 1910, when Mr. George Greenwood, M.P. for Peterborough, and a member of the Council of the R.S.P.C.A., introduced on behalf of that Society a Bill to ameliorate the condition of old and worn-out horses intended for export, he was greeted with cheers, and the Bill was passed in an incredibly short time.

Truly, times have changed! A little over one hundred years ago, when a man was charged with horrible



RICHARD MARTIN, Esq., M.P.,
who earned himself the title of "Humanity Dick," by his
continued agitation against all forms of Cruelty to Animals.
From an Oil Picture in the possession of the R.S.P.C.A.

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cruelty to a cow, the case was dismissed because the cow was considered to be only a farm implement, and so was the man's own property! A few years after that amazing judicial verdict, in 1809, Lord Erskine had the temerity to introduce a Bill for the protection of animals into the House of Lords, and this endeavour was greeted with cat-calls and other attempts to silence him. But the seed was sown. Richard Martin, M.P. for Galway, now known to history as "Humanity Dick," took up the cause, and again and again attacked the subject, until in 1822 his Bill, which was called "an Act to prevent the Cruel and Improper Treatment of Cattle," now known as "Martin's Act," was passed. And the seed brought forth fruit.

A meeting was called, to quote from the advertisement in *John Bull* of November 3rd, 1822, when it was resolved: "That a Society be formed for the purpose of preventing, as far as possible, the cruel treatment of brute animals." The founder was the Rev. Arthur Broome. Little progress was made till two years later, when we read of this pioneer giving evidence at a meeting, held to carry out his scheme, as to the horrible cruelties in the streets, which were so common that they escaped comment. At this meeting, held on June 16th, 1824, with Mr. T. Fowell Buxton, M.P., in the chair, certain guiding principles were agreed to, and a committee was formed, to include such splendid workers as Richard Martin, M.P., William Wilberforce, M.P., and Lewis Gompertz. It is interesting to note, too, that among the first members to join the Society was Elizabeth Fry, of Prison Reform fame.

Unfortunately, the public, inured to cruel sights by bull-running, bear-baiting, cock-fighting, and the like, did not support the work, which was being carried on against great opposition, and in 1829 a meeting was called to wind up the affairs of the Society owing to a lack of funds. Statesmen considered—as do some people still—that brutality and strength were synonymous terms, and grew eloquent in support of bull-running and baiting, when the first attack was made against these "sports," but such pleadings were valueless against the conviction of men like Richard Brinsley Sheridan, who considered that "it was the most mischievous of all amusements and

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most calculated to brutalise their manners." He further stated that "he must consider cruelty to brute animals a crime, and therefore if there were no laws to prevent, if not to punish, such cruelties, there certainly ought to be."

Help came, however, from an unexpected source, in the shape of a legacy from Mrs. Radcliffe, the novelist, and another attempt was made to continue the beneficent work of the Society. It was the turning-point in its fortunes.

WHAT IT HAS DONE.—The subjects of bull-baiting and dog-fights were again and again introduced into Parliament, and further questions as to the cruelties in knackers' yards, cruelty to dogs, the skinning of live cats, slaughter-house reform, the suppression of cock-pits, etc., were brought up, negatived, and withdrawn. Each year such matters were brought to the notice of the Government, and this continuous action at length made its impression felt. The Press took up the subject, and, one by one, the outworks of cruelty were stormed and taken. Petitions were presented to Parliament praying for an extension of "Martin's Act," and for the betterment of slaughter-house conditions; bylaws were passed by various local governing bodies prohibiting gross, and by now recognised cruelties. In 1835, the Cruelty to Animals Act (5 and 6 Wm. IV.), amending "Martin's Act" and suppressing bull-baiting, bear-fighting, cock-fighting, dog-fighting, etc., was passed, and two years later this Act was extended to Ireland. In 1837 the Society instituted a prosecution for bull-running at Stamford, and obtained a conviction. But this "sport" was not stamped out until the Society appealed to the Secretary of State, Lord John Russell, who, in the following year, sent a troop of thirty-five men of the 14th Light Dragoons and twelve Metropolitan policemen to Stamford, assisted by "twenty respectable tradesmen" to put an end to the "sport." It was also stopped at Stone, in Staffordshire, in the same year.

Perhaps the greatest encouragement in the Society's work came in 1840, when Queen Victoria granted it the prefix "Royal," which title it

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has enjoyed ever since. Even before her accession to the Throne as a girl of sixteen, her late Majesty showed her sympathy and interest with its cause by becoming Patroness, for she realised, to quote her own words, that "No civilisation is complete which does not include within its sphere of charity and mercy the dumb and defenceless of God's creation." It needed courage in those days, when the whole question of humanity to animals was looked upon as a madness, for a girl of sixteen years of age to enlist on the side of those who were the subjects of ribald jokes ; but her wonderful instinct for what was good for her country, besides her kind



A TYPICAL R.S.P.C.A. CASE.

heart, made her show a practical interest in the work, which has since enjoyed the support of her successors, including his Majesty King George V., who is now its Patron, and was for many years its President. We cannot here treat of the many reforms which the Society has introduced, as, for instance, the prohibition of the use of

dogs as draught animals, the dubbing of cocks, the cropping of dogs' ears, the slow bleeding of calves, the dishorning of cattle, the regulation of knackers' yards, and the creation, extension, consolidation and amendment of the various Animal Acts of Parliament. It is sufficient to say that the R.S.P.C.A. is the mother of the many societies to be found all over the world, and that it grew from small beginnings and passed through countless vicissitudes, until it has become one of the important actors working for a higher civilisation.

It has not only created laws—it has seen that they were kept, and it has obtained over two hundred and thirty-nine thousand convictions in cases of cruelty to animals. About seven thousand people are unfortunately convicted annually, while over twenty-five thousand

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people receive warnings from the Society's inspectors during each year.

But that has been and is only one side of its work—the prosecution—which, because it brings notoriety, has given many people the false impression that its object is to put people in prison. The Society's real and important object is to keep people out of prison by engrafting in them, by education, a moral responsibility towards the animals in their charge. And for this purpose it publishes and circulates broadcast cautionary placards to warn would-be offenders. By its one hundred and eighty inspectors, and by its organisation of six hundred and ninety branches and auxiliaries in England and Wales, it advises on the proper treatment of animals, so that, while in the one hand it bears the "big stick of correction" for those who deserve it, it endeavours with the other hand to lead people, by persuasion, to a better understanding of those very animals, their natures and their needs.

It must also be borne in mind that an incalculable amount of suffering is prevented annually by the presence of the Society's inspectors, and it is the only Society of the kind which employs uniformed men on the roads, at race meetings, rabbit coursing matches, pigeon shoots, menageries, live-stock dealers' shops, fairs, cattle markets, and other places where animals are sold or employed, such as in carting for building purposes, market gardens, going up steep hills, at seaside resorts, and in pleasure gardens and exhibitions. Ignorant and cruel people are thus deterred from breaking the laws by recognising the Society's uniformed inspectors.

ITS EDUCATIONAL WORK.—The Society presents silver medals for animal life-saving at great personal danger, and rewards lesser acts of gallantry with framed certificates. Its education propaganda is carried on by holding Annual School Essay Competitions on the subject of "Kindness to Animals" under the auspices of the Ladies' Education Committee; by organising Bands of Mercy for children all over the country; by inviting the clergy to preach sermons on mercy towards

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

the dumb creation on Animal Sunday (fourth Sunday after Trinity) ; by gratis lantern lectures, addresses, and entertainments ; by its publications, *The Animal World* and *Band of Mercy* ; by lending, gratis, selections from the very large and unique collection of lantern slides and readings ; and by issuing thousands of instructive pamphlets on the treatment and uses of animals.

It will, therefore, be seen that education against cruelty is the most powerful weapon, for education means a greater knowledge, while cruelty means a lack of it, both of the sufferings and cruelties involved, and of the needs for proper treatment which we all—human and animal alike—inheriting by right. Therefore it pursues a practical policy by having stalls at agricultural shows, horse shows, and at other places attended by men who earn their livelihood by dealing in animals, *i.e.*, farmers, shepherds, drovers, stablemen, farriers, and the like, with whom it would otherwise be difficult to get into touch. It creates friendly relations with such men by holding suppers for drovers and slaughtermen, and cabmen's teas, and by organising horse parades and donkey shows, at which substantial prizes are given for the best conditioned animals. It also draws public attention to the special needs of animals by letters and advertisements in the public press, on such subjects as deserted cats, chained-up dogs, dogs following bicycles, the wearing of osprey feathers, the tight hame and bearing reins, docking, etc.

The R.S.P.C.A. works not only to better the treatment of animals, but it also aims at the improvement of a child's moral nature by widening his interest in life, and by teaching him forbearance, self-control and courtesy. For, as Ruskin said, "It is character building which is our great business in this world. No small part is done by our treatment of the animals committed to our care."

A FEW SUBJECTS IT DEALS WITH.—One of the important reformations the R.S.P.C.A. has been ceaselessly striving to bring about is in connection with our slaughter-houses. And perhaps the most helpful step in the right direction, with regard to the last point mentioned, has been the invention of the R.S.P.C.A. Humane Cattle Killer,

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and more recently that of the R.S.P.C.A. Slaughtering Pistol, which are both sold at absolutely cost price by the Society. This appliance is now in constant use in over one thousand four hundred slaughter-houses, and its qualities are daily becoming recognised. In many districts the Society's inspectors have now been appointed Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, which position gives them the right of entry into public and private slaughter-houses while the killing is in process.

The Society has worked energetically to suppress the cruelties involved in the traffic in old horses, for food purposes, to the Continent; in the use of ponies in coal mines; and in the performances of trained animals at music-halls and circuses—in fact, anywhere and everywhere where animals are utilised, the Society's inspectors are watchful to protect them from abuse and torture.



DESERTED AND STARVING.

A form of cruelty far too common, and against which the Society is constantly appealing.

The Society receives no Government grant, and takes no share of the penalties inflicted as a result of its prosecutions, therefore it is solely dependent on the generosity of the public, for it is only supported by voluntary contributions, and the increasing operations of the R.S.P.C.A. have drawn from its funds an amount vastly exceeding the yearly subscriptions. It has worked steadily, borne contumely bravely, so that it has become stronger every year until it has come to be recognised to be, as was said by the late King Edward VII., "one of the great important philanthropic societies of this country." Each year brings some fresh reform, as each year brings some fresh work to be done, and truly it can claim that it has worked unremittingly

" . . . in fighting for the weak,
In voicing truth for those who cannot speak,"

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

and

“ . . . in leading many a thoughtless mind
To think of being kind.”

In a short article it is naturally impossible to deal with special cases, but the illustrations will bring home to the mind of the reader why the Society is needed, and what it has done during the eighty-six years of its existence.

THE BOY SCOUT IN 1911.

BY LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL, K.C.B.

SCOUTING.

THE other day a small boy in Brussels was coming out of church with his mother after hearing the parable of the Wise and Foolish Virgins, and he remarked, “Mother, if those Virgins had been brought up as Boy Scouts there would have been no story to tell about them.”

“Why?”

“Because had they been Boy Scouts the wise ones would have given half their oil to the foolish ones, and there would not have been all that fuss.”

This showed that the boy, at any rate, appreciated the spirit of the Boy Scout training.

People who have seen our parks and commons overrun with small boys with hats and staves and bare knees, have been apt to think the whole of their object in life was to run about stalking each other, and have not recognized that underneath these games lies an inner and deeper meaning. The essence of scouting for boys is, in fact, an education in good citizenship by which they are taught helpfulness to others and self-sacrifice in the common cause, in addition to development of resourcefulness, self-reliance and bodily health.

And there is need of it.

SUPPLEMENT

THE NATIONAL NEED OF IT.—Our great Empire is to-day to the rest of the world very much what the Roman Empire was two thousand years ago. But the Roman Empire, great as it was, fell.

"The same causes which brought about the fall of the great Roman Empire are working to-day in Great Britain."

These words were lately spoken by one of our best known democratic politicians, and they have been confirmed in a recent lecture at Cambridge by Mr. Warde Fowler, as also in various pamphlets and writings. That they are true is generally admitted by those who have studied and compared the general conditions of both countries.

The main cause of the downfall of Rome is similar to that which resulted in the downfall of other great Empires, such as the Egyptian, Greek, Spanish, and Dutch, and that cause may be summed up in each case as the decline of good citizenship and the want of energetic patriotism. It is easy to push historical parallels too far, and whether or not these parallels are real or exaggerated, they give us food for reflection. The main point is for us to take the lesson to heart and see, before



GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

it is too late, that our Empire also be not undermined by these defects.

I am not so pessimistic myself as to think with some people that we are already so far on the downward grade as to be in a hopeless condition. On the contrary, I think that we are only near to the parting of the ways, where the nation, instead of taking the downward route, can, if it likes, rise through the growth and consolidation of its great colonies into the mightiest Empire that history can tell of, with an all-powerful influence for the peace and



SALUTING THE UNION JACK.
The actual Flag that flew over Mafeking.

well-being of the world. The success of such a move depends, however, partly on whether our governing classes can rise to the occasion in a sufficiently whole-hearted and broad-minded way above mere party politics ; and also whether our rising generation can attain the higher plane of character necessary to achieve and maintain as well as to deserve such position. At present, unfortunately, there is danger of deterioration instead of improvement, unless steps are speedily taken. The causes of such deterioration are simple to find ; the remedies for its prevention are more difficult. It becomes, therefore, incumbent upon every one of us who has the slightest patriotism in

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him to earnestly help, in however small a way, to turn the rising generation on the right road for good citizenship.

One form of bad citizenship, and, therefore, an unmistakable sign of danger, is the ever-increasing horde of unemployed and unemployable in our midst—the great army of drones in our hive.

Yet there is work enough for all in the country ; but whether it is from Trade Union limitations, or from want of sobriety, thrift, or adaptability, a vast number of workmen, servants, and others are being replaced by foreigners. As regards poverty, Mr. Burns has pointed out that there is sufficient money in the country to go round if it were properly economised. If the men would give up the luxury of beer and tobacco there would be £189,000,000 available for the betterment of their families in the year.

OUR FUTURE CITIZENS.—Some people are all for tinkering with the old, most are for better building up the new—the rising generation, our manhood of the future.

We have at the present time in Great Britain over three million boys, of whom one-quarter to one-half a million are under good influences outside their school walls. (See Gorst's "Children of the Nation," and Dr. Macnamara's Report, and Parliamentary Reports.)

3,740,000 boys.

300,000 under good influence.

Remainder . . 3,440,000 independent of such.

The remainder are drifting towards "hooliganism" or bad citizenship, for want of hands to guide them the right way towards being useful. It is the remainder, nearly three and a half million boys, that we want to tackle and reduce.

The discontinuance of apprenticeship, the early wage-earning by boys, and their then dismissal at seventeen without knowledge of any useful handicraft, cause a large proportion of this three millions to become idlers and casuals in after-life. They are boys, full of spirit and enthusiasm, approaching the cross-roads, where they take the turn either for good

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or evil. In spite of the improved school teaching and of the good work of Boys' and Church Lads' Brigades, a large proportion of them are drifting, owing to their environments, to evil—that is, to becoming “hooligans,” and ultimately “wasters” for the natural term of their lives; no good to their country, just from want of a guiding hand at the turning point of their career—to teach them that essential to success in life—namely, character.



AN AMBUSH IN THE PINE WOODS.

PEACE-SCOUTS.—I believe that under the attractive term and practice of “scouting” a large number of boys can be led in a practical way to teach themselves *character*.

By “scouting” I do not mean the military work as carried out on active service. The scouting we are considering has nothing to do with this. There is another form, which one might term “peace-scouting,” such as—beginning with the knights of old, continued through the Elizabethan adventurers and the latter-day explorers—is now usual with frontiersmen of our Empire in every corner of the world. The pioneers of civilization in Central Africa; the ranchmen, cowboys and trappers of the West; the drovers and bushmen of Australia; the explorers of the Arctic and Asiatic regions; the

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hunters and prospectors of South Africa ; missionaries in all parts of the uncivilized world ; and the constabularies of N.W. Canada, South Africa, etc., are all " peace-scouts " : men accustomed to live on their own resources, taking their lives in their hands, brave and loyal to their employers, chivalrous and helpful to each other, unselfish and reliable ; MEN, in fact, of the best type. These are the peace-scouts of the Empire, and there is no reason why we should not train a large number of our boys to follow in their footsteps as regards character and manliness.

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.—The training of the Boy Scouts is therefore directed on the following lines :—

(1) SCOUTCRAFT.—Boy Scouts' organization, Scout laws, discipline, Scouts' secret signs, badges, etc.

(2) CAMPAIGNING.—Camp life and resourcefulness ; hut and mat-making ; fire lighting ; cooking ; judging distances, heights, and numbers ; cycling ; finding the way ; signalling, pioneering.

(3) OBSERVATION.—Noting and memorizing details far and near ; landmarks, etc. ; tracking ; deducing the meaning from tracks and signs ; training the eyesight.

(4) WOODCRAFT.—Study of animals and birds, plants, stars, etc. ; stalking animals with a view to observing them ; noticing details of people ; reading their characters and condition, thereby gaining sympathy, etc.

(5) SEAMANSHIP.—Knotting and splicing ; boat management, single-handed and in crews ; rope and mast climbing ; use of tackles ; knowledge of engines, steam winches, etc. ; compass bearings, direction by stars, sun, etc. ; chart reading ; weather wisdom ; swimming and saving life at sea ; making and mending clothes, and sail stitching ; scraping and painting, etc.

(6) CHIVALRY.—Honour code of the knights ; unselfishness ; courage ; duty ; charity ; thrift ; practical chivalry to women ; obligation to do a " good turn " daily, and how to do it ; cheerfulness ; self-improvement ; and making a career.

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(7) **SAVING LIFE.**—Alertness to save life from fire, drowning, gas fumes, runaway horses, panic, street accidents, etc. First aid ; improvised appliances. Albert Medal and Edward Medal, etc.



CARRYING A BABY FOR A TIRED MOTHER.

(8) **ENDURANCE.**—Health ; personal hygiene ; sobriety ; continence ; smoking ; physical exercise ; sanitation ; food ; cleanliness, etc.

(9) **PATRIOTISM.**—Colonial geography ; history and deeds that won the Empire ; our Navy and Army ; flags ; medals ; duties as citizens ; marksmanship ; helping police, etc. ; loyalty to King, officers and employers.

These subjects are all taught by means of games, practice and competitions.

PATROL SYSTEM.—The troop of boys is divided up into “patrols” of six or eight under a senior boy as patrol leader. This organization is the secret of our success. Each patrol leader is given full responsibility for the behaviour of his patrol at all times, in camp and in field. The patrol is the unit for work or play, and in camp each patrol is camped in a separate spot. The boys are put “on their honour” to carry out orders. Responsibility and competitive rivalry are thus at once established, and a good standard of development is ensured throughout the troop from day to day.

MILITARISM.—Our training has been often criticized for not introducing more military training into its curriculum, but we find that for many reasons that is undesirable. In the first place, the soldier’s training tends to render him merely part of a machine, whereas our training of the Scouts is designed to develop individuality in every

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way. Then again, many parents object, from conscientious motives, to their sons being taught the idea of fighting and bloodshed at an early age, before they are able to judge for themselves. Owing to our abstention from military training, we have the support of a very large number of Nonconformists, and even the Society of Friends.

RELIGION.—Then, on our religious side, we do not attempt to teach the boys any one form of religion. We are inter-denominational, and though we expect every boy to profess one form of religion or another, we are not particular as to which form he holds. Whatever it may be we encourage him to carry it into practice, and we insist that he should, as an integral part of his duty, carry out one good turn to other people every day, and this puts into practice the main ideas of almost every form of religion.



GIVING THE HORSE A REST.

CHARACTER.—The whole method of training is founded on the idea of getting the boy really interested in his work, and we divide it into three aims. First, we endeavour to develop the individual character of the boy. In order to obtain his badge as a Scout he has to pass tests in such particulars as observation, woodcraft, cooking, camping, pioneering, swimming, signalling, and other subjects which tend to develop his resourcefulness, self-reliance and bodily strength.

TWO HANDICRAFTS.—Secondly, we endeavour to train him, or rather to persuade him to train himself, in handicrafts which may be of use to him in giving him a trade or profession later in life and not leave him hesitating on the threshold untrained and therefore liable to join the great horde of unemployed. This we effect by giving

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him badges of efficiency in over thirty different kinds of handicrafts and occupations. The response to this idea has exceeded our expectations, and already we have issued 94,000 badges of efficiency.

COLLECTIVE PUBLIC DUTIES.—Our third aim is to develop in the boy a sense of duty to others and to his country, and thus to give him the highest ideal of citizenship. We teach him, in addition to his doing a daily good turn, all the methods of dealing with



ROUND THE CAMP FIRE.

accidents and different forms of public service. Troops of boys are specialized to perform such duties as fire brigade work, ambulance, messenger duties, coast-guarding, and missionary's work among the poor; and there is an excellent response on the part of the boys to this aim.

The results on the whole have far exceeded every expectation. The movement has spread with wonderful rapidity not only over the British Isles, but throughout the Empire, and has overflowed into most foreign countries as well—in some cases on a large scale, as in the United States of America, Russia and South America.

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SCOUT MASTERS.—The only obstacle or difficulty at present found is that of getting good Scout Masters of the right class to command the troops. We have at the present over 7,000 young men who are devoting their leisure time and their abilities to this work of training up their younger brothers, and our great need is more of the same kind to come forward and take their share in the work. I have no doubt that as its methods and ideals become better known there will be no difficulty in getting a large accession to our force of instructors. We do not want everybody, but we do want those of the right stamp, that is to say, manly young fellows of sporting instinct who have a taste for the life of the wild, with a touch of imagination and a spirit of patriotism. I have every hope that before long a very large number will see their way to sacrificing a few hours of golf or of watching football in the greater game of teaching the rising generation of their fellow-countrymen the elements of good citizenship and manly character.

INDUSTRIAL

CANADA'S GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

WHEAT: THE MAGNET.

IF bread is the staff of life, undoubtedly the Canadian West with its rolling fields of wheat is the life-stream of the Empire. Between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains stretches one continuous wheat belt, 1000 miles in width, where the golden grain is raised by the millions of bushels, to flow in a wide continuous river to feed the teeming millions of Britain.



A WHEAT FIELD, NOKOMIS, SASKATCHEWAN.

The main channel through which the torrent of grain drives its way eastwards through this fertile plain is the grey streak of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, the completion of which to the Pacific seaboard through new

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countries, the possibilities of which are incalculable, is changing the map of Canada. The land skirting this band of steel on either side is among the finest the Dominion can offer on the level prairies, whether it be for the raising of grain, cattle, dairy products, vegetables, or any other commodity pertaining to agriculture, owing to its extreme fertility and diversified character. This is the country to which emigrants are flocking in their thousands from all parts of the world ; the land in which the United States farmer, who is the keenest agriculturist extant, and who knows a good thing when he sees it, is settling. Yet although the land contiguous to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is being occupied rapidly, there is still ample room for several thousand more tillers of the soil.

The great attraction of this country is that the early arrival can sow and reap a crop in the first year of occupation. There is no clearing to be carried out. All that is required is to set the plough to work and to sow the grain. Three or four months later the ground commences to yield its wealth. The luxuriant growth of the prairie grasses offers convincing testimony of the nourishing ingredients present in the black loam, which are just those food stuffs upon which the grain flourishes. Then again the territory is well watered by numerous wide, winding rivers and large lakes. There is no need to husband water carefully during the summer, nor occasion to incur the heavy expenses attending irrigation. The drought has no terrors. Nature completes her handiwork when the industry of man has broken the soil and planted the seed.

In the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway the settler has a reliable sheet anchor. This railway has been built upon the most up-to-date principles of engineering. Its permanent way is solid, and the rails are well laid, giving a surface comparable with that of an asphalt pavement. The grades are slight and the curves are easy, so that high travelling speeds may be obtained with no discomfort or vibration. The rolling stock is amongst the finest that the Dominion can present in regard to railway travel, being replete with every convenience and comfort.

Easy grades, slight curvature, and an excellent track mean the quickest communication with the greatest and most valuable markets. About one

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hundred towns have sprung into existence along the route of the railway between Winnipeg and Edmonton. These communities are bustling and growing hives of activity, so that expanding markets are at the very doors of the farms. Branch lines are being driven right and left of the trunk road, tapping new districts and linking up new and more valuable markets with the centres of production.

This bounteous country extends unbrokenly to the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. The railway is penetrating this frowning rampart, unlocking new wonders of nature in regard to mountain scenery unparalleled in majesty on the North American continent, and which will make strong appeal to the travellers, to tap a new and unexploited fertile country beyond, the resources of which, from the farming point, have hitherto been unknown. This territory, rightly described as "The New Garden of Canada," is attracting the whole world at the present moment, and settlers are advancing in the van of the iron horse to bring the land into bearing by the time the band of steel is forged.

This country, stretching in a series of hill and dale from the Rockies to the Cascades and threaded for over 500 miles by the Grand Trunk Pacific, is in direct contrast to the wheat producing prairie. It recalls nothing so much as the Weald of Kent and Sussex upon a gigantic scale, and as these two counties are the agricultural backbone of Britain so is New British Columbia destined to become the farming pivot of the Dominion of Canada. Nestling between two lofty ranges of mountains, swept by the warm chinook wind blowing off the Pacific Ocean, broken up by numerous rivers and creeks, possessing a soil which, for the most part, is of an alluvial character, rich in Nature's fertilisers, it is not surprising that everything grows in abundance and to perfection.

This is the land in which the British farmer will revel, for it lends itself to the application of that practical knowledge which has been acquired during centuries in Britain, to the utmost degree. The wild grasses, vetches, and timothy form an ideal food for cattle, and are conducive to the production of the finest dairying products. The rich friable soil, extending in depth from one to thirty-two feet, provides ideal nutriment for tuberous roots, cab-

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bage, peas, and beans. Poultry farming can be followed with a certainty of reaping a rich reward, while hay grows in the wildest profusion. The physical characteristics of the country are against the practice of wheat-raising, such as is followed upon the level prairie, but mixed farming holds out just as great a magnet of success as grain.

Markets are rising on all sides for the immediate disposal of garden produce, and there is every evidence that for many years to come the demand will be far in excess of the supply. The railway is rapidly completing its conquest, and the time is not far distant when the Pacific seaboard will be connected with the Atlantic by another band of steel, providing the rich interior with further outlets for its wealth.

Colonization is being pursued actively. This country appeals to the true farming instincts. New British Columbia has been lying dormant for too many years, but is awakening with a rapidity which is astonishing even for the Dominion of Canada.

HOTEL LUXURY IN CANADA.

IF there is one thing more than another which makes a strong appeal to the traveller, it is the luxury of a palatial hotel, combining every possible refinement, even for the most fastidious-tasted, with a *cuisine* beyond reproach. The task of exploiting the enormous resources of the Dominion of Canada has been so completely absorbing that the country has lagged somewhat behind the other nations of the world in catering to the peculiar requisitions of the visitors within its gates.

Every succeeding year witnesses an ever-growing number of travellers to the Dominion, either on pleasure, business or sightseeing bent, and the dearth of hotel accommodation of the character so familiar in Europe has been felt sorely by visitors.

But this deficiency is now being removed. Canada's Grand Trunk Railway, which introduced the iron horse into Canada, is now embarking upon an equally important development—the provision of luxurious hotels at the various commanding centres between the Atlantic and Pacific

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seaboards. This scheme is comprehensive and imposing ; a chain of these hostelries is to be strung across the continent in conjunction with the two railway systems—the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific lines, respectively.

The first building was opened to the public in June this year, and with singular appropriateness it has been erected in the heart of the Dominion—Ottawa. The significance of the Capital City is increasing every year, for not only is it the legislative hub of Canada, but it is a growing commercial



NEW GRAND TRUNK HOTEL, CHATEAU LAURIER, AND CENTRAL PASSENGER STATION, OTTAWA, CANADA, OVERLOOKING THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

centre, while its magnificent surrounding scenic beauties render it a favourite spot with all classes of travellers.

The hotel occupies a commanding position in the south-west corner of Major Hill's Park, fronting the main thoroughfare of the city, and facing the stately pile which the railway company has recently completed for its railway station. Passengers can pass directly between the station platforms and the hotel by means of a subway beneath the street, the provision of which convenience will be greatly appreciated.

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The outlook from the hotel is one of the most beautiful in the whole country. On one side rises that noble architectural pile, the Houses of Parliament ; in the background are the verdant Laurentian Hills, while in the foreground are the broad blue waters of the Ottawa River, with the busy timber town of Hull on the opposite bank of the waterway.

The exterior of the hotel, named the Chateau Laurier, after the ex-Prime Minister, is pleasingly appropriate, being carried out in what is known as the old French "chateau" style. In fact it recalls the old Chateau St. Louis which formerly occupied the site upon which now stands the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec. The style certainly harmonises with the character of the imposing buildings among which it is set.

The internal appointments are of the most elaborate description, every refinement of detail having been introduced liberally in order to ensure complete comfort. The public rooms are lofty and spacious—carried out in varied pleasing schemes of decoration. Lady visitors will appreciate the many facilities provided for their especial delight, such as the ladies' tea, dining, and reception rooms.

The building is carried out in eleven floors and the arrangements are such that every room has an outlook. There are no fewer than 350 sleeping apartments for guests, 250 of which are provided with a private bathroom. A refinement which will be very popular during the summer months is a wide terrace which forms a magnificent coign of vantage to enjoy the natural beauties of the varied scenery of river, woodland, hill and dale stretching to the Laurentian Hills. During the summer months this terrace will constitute a popular rendezvous and promenade. The building has cost no less than £300,000 exclusive of furnishings, and it ranks as the finest expression of hotel art in the Dominion to-day.

The second unit in the proposed chain of hotels across the continent is in course of construction at Winnipeg. Old memories of the Cornopolis are revived by the name which has been given to this hostelry—Fort Garry Hotel. The same luxurious scheme of construction and appointment which characterises the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa is being reproduced in this instance. The hotel faces the most prominent thoroughfare in the city, and

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is thus convenient to the commercial and financial centres, as well as to the fashionable shopping district, while the imposing Grand Trunk Pacific Railway station is within easy distance. By the time this structure has been completed, over £300,000 will have been expended, exclusive of the furnishings.

Both the Chateau Laurier and the Fort Garry hotels have been rendered as fireproof as human ingenuity and science can contrive, while the internal embellishment represents the last word in upholstering and decorative endeavour. Their popularity is assured, for they will introduce the visitor to a degree of lavish comfort and luxury difficult to parallel even in the most fashionable cities of Europe. Arrangements have already been completed for the provision of similar establishments at other suitable points along the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, including the famous and unrivalled beauty spots among the Rocky Mountains which are being unlocked by this railway.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE greatest transportation enterprise with which the British race is associated is the Canadian Pacific Railway ; its system consists of over 17,000 miles of railway, practically all of which has been constructed within the past thirty years. But the railway portion of the undertaking—gigantic though it is—is but one of the many activities in which the Canadian Pacific Railway is so busily employed.

The Canadian Pacific Railway owes its initiation to the desire of the Canadian Government to develop the immense districts that lie between Ontario and the Pacific coast, and to provide an “all British” route across the North American continent. The total length of the line was 2,547 miles, of which the Canadian Government built two sections,

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having a length of 614 miles, and the Canadian Pacific Railway constructed 1,933 miles.

The Canadian Government subsidised the Canadian Pacific Railway by a money grant of about £5,000,000 and a land grant of 25,000,000 acres.

The line was to have been completed by May 1st, 1891, ten years after operations commenced, but such remarkable progress was made with the construction of the line that, upon the Canadian Government advancing a further four and a half million pounds in 1884, the Canadian Pacific Railway undertook to complete the line by May 1st, 1886, or five years earlier than was originally contemplated. This meant that the average rate of construction would be 500 miles a year mostly through an unsurveyed country, and



A CANADIAN PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL EXPRESS.

including the crossing of the Rocky Mountains. This range rises to about 12,000 feet in Canada, and the railway, after climbing to an altitude of about 5,000 feet at Lake Louise, pierces the range, and although the line falls then all the way to Vancouver, a distance of 350 miles, where sea-level is reached, the fall in the first 150 miles—from Lake Louise to Revelstoke—is no less than 3,500 feet.

Even greater progress than that contemplated by the amended scheme was made, the whole length of railway being completed on November 7th, 1885, when Lord Strathcona (then Sir Donald A. Smith) drove the last spike

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at Craigellachie, British Columbia, thus finishing the "all British" railway across the North American continent.

By a supplementary agreement made with the Canadian Government in 1886 the Canadian Pacific Railway became under obligation to improve its line through the Rockies when called upon to do so by the Government. During recent years much work has been carried out in improving the gradients of the railway on the section where the gradients are most severe, the engineering



GLACIER: A CHARMING ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESORT.

achievements being of so remarkable a character that they call for reference in this sketch.

The incline of 1 in $22\frac{1}{2}$ for a distance of over four miles has given place to a line whose worst gradient is 1 in $45\frac{1}{2}$, but the length of this section has been more than doubled. Several tunnels have been constructed on the new line. These are of corkscrew shape, so that the train enters a tunnel at one

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end and emerges at the other end at almost the same point, but on a level of forty feet or so lower. By means such as these the gradients have been improved. The cost of the new line was about £300,000 for the eight miles, but two engines can now haul a 700 ton train at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour over this section, whereas previously four locomotives would have been required for the load, and the speed would not have exceeded six miles an hour. By this one improvement the saving in time is, therefore, twenty minutes for each train, without reckoning the 50 per cent. reduction in the locomotive power employed.



CANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC STEAMER.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, when originally constructed, was, like most American railways, but a single line. The traffic has, however, increased so greatly that already long lengths of the railway have been double tracked, and among the important additions and improvements now in process of execution are 29 miles of second track between Islington and Guelph Junction, 133 miles of additional second track between Sudbury and Port Arthur, 178 miles of additional second track between Brandon and Calgary, 139 miles of second track between Revelstoke and Vancouver. When this work is

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finished and the new lines between Regina and Shepard now under construction are finished, there will be 200 miles of double track between Sudbury and Port Arthur, 1,095 miles of double track between Port Arthur and Calgary, and 158 miles of double track between Calgary and Vancouver. Early in 1914 work is to be commenced on a tunnel through Mt. McDonald in the Selkirk range of mountains, and when completed this will be the most stupendous engineering feat of its kind on the North American continent. The Selkirk tunnel will be some five miles in length, and will lower the present gradient of the railroad to a very considerable extent. It will take four years to complete, and during that time 500 men will be employed upon the necessary work.

As showing the remarkable growth of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the following comparative statistics are convincing :—

		1886		1913
Gross Earnings	..	£1,673,698	..	£27,879,200
Net Revenue	..	645,043	..	9,249,200
Mileage .. ..	..	4,315	..	17,500
Locomotives .. ..	..	336	..	2,052
Freight Cars .. ..	..	7,835	..	79,085
Steamships .. ..	..	none	..	76

Last year the ordinary passenger cars and colonist sleeping cars numbered 2,063, and there were, in addition, 436 sleeping, dining, and café cars, whilst the passenger cars for the officials and service numbered 84. There were also 1,274 conductors' vans, and no less than 5,414 boarding, tool, and auxiliary cars and steam shovels.

The train mileage for the year to June 30th, 1913, was : passenger, 22,333,592 ; freight, 27,611,103, and mixed, 1,888,095. The number of passengers carried during the year was 15,480,934, the average journey was 115.51 miles, and the average fare 2.28 dollars. The passenger earnings were 1.75 dollars per train mile. The freight earnings per train mile averaged 2.99 dollars, the tonnage conveyed being 29,471,814, the principal items carried being 8,093,936 barrels of flour, 171,952,738 bushels of grain, 1,782,986 head of cattle,

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3,210,306,090 feet of timber, 9,519,346 tons of manufactured articles, and over nine million tons of other traffic.

As can be gathered from the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway received a large subsidy in the shape of ground from the Canadian Government, a large part of its income is derived from the sale of farms along its course. In this connection it must not be forgotten that each sale means the planting of an industry along the course of the railway which will produce



THE EMPRESS HOTEL, VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

traffic for the railway for all future time, as when the Canadian Pacific Railway sells a parcel of land to a good farmer-settler it is just beginning its profitable relations with him. For he will in all probability be a heavy shipper of grain outward over its lines in future years, and he will occasion the shipment of much merchandise inward as well. So it is not to be wondered at that the stockholders and the investing public in general attach the greatest importance to the land asset.

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On June 30th, 1913, the Canadian Pacific Railway owned 6,287,250 acres of land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and 1,697,994 acres in British Columbia. In addition to the original grant from the Government the company acquired lands through purchasing other railways which possessed land grants. The interesting feature about these lands is their steady rise in value. In 1905 the sales were 509,386 acres at an average of 4.80 dollars per acre. In 1909 the sales of similar lands were 306,083 acres at an average of



THE EMPRESS OF ASIA, ENGAGED ON THE VANCOUVER-JAPAN-CHINA SERVICE.

10.96 dollars. And finally in 1913 the sales of land were 474,798 acres at the average of 15.77 dollars. This progressive rise in value is most impressive.

Without an adequate water supply, land is unsuitable for farming, and large areas of land owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway were found to be of this character ; so some years ago the company determined to improve these areas by carrying out extensive irrigation schemes.

A sum of some 3,000,000 dollars sufficed to irrigate about 350,000 acres, being the irrigable portion of the Western Block of the arid lands in the Province of Alberta belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway. These lands

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were formerly considered to be of little or no value ; they were, of course, unsaleable. By this expenditure the company was able to sell a little more than one-third of the block for more than 9,000,000 dollars. The Western Block of arid lands contains approximately 995,000 acres, of which 642,000 acres are declared to be non-irrigable. There are two other blocks—the Central and the Eastern—each containing approximately one million acres. The irrigation of the Eastern Block was next taken in hand, and the work of irrigating that section is now in active progress.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's scheme of "Ready Made" farms has attracted world-wide attention, and many practical farmers have taken advantage of the liberal terms under which a farm may be purchased in the best farming districts of Saskatchewan and Alberta on an instalment basis spread over a period of twenty years. A comfortable house and barns for live stock have already been erected on these farms, a well dug, the farm fenced and a portion of the land seeded to crop, so that a farmer may go right on to his farm and is saved all pioneering difficulties. The Company also grants loans to approved settlers for the purchase of live stock.

The ready-made farms in the irrigation districts are much sought after by British farmers ; each year the Canadian Pacific Railway has more applications for such farms than it has farms to sell.

At central points the Canadian Pacific has established demonstration farms designed to teach the newcomers what the land will do and how it is to be treated. Everything it can do to ensure that the land will be worked scientifically and profitably it does. The direct aim of the Canadian Pacific Railway in prosecuting this work is of course to benefit its stockholders. But any one can see that in thus looking after the interests of its proprietors, it is promoting the welfare of the Dominion and of the British Empire in a most important degree. It is assisting manfully to provide Canada with what she stands most in need of—population. It is rapidly transforming a desert into land that is capable of bearing the richest crops.

An important feature in the Canadian Pacific Railway's programme as regards British Columbia has been the opening up of the Upper Columbia Valley by construction of the Kootenay Central Railway. Here also the rail-

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way is co-operating with the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the construction of an Automobile Road from Banff to Windermere. The Kootenay Central Railway will link the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the Crow's Nest branch, and will throw open for settlement a rich agricultural district, into which settlers are already thronging.

No less wonderful than the extension of the Railway system has been the growth of the Canadian Pacific Steamship services, for now, only some thirty years after it contracted on the Clyde for its first three steamships, the company owns no less than seventy-eight vessels, including those now under construction. It operates its own services on the Atlantic and on the Pacific in addition to maintaining a service on the Great Lakes and the lakes and rivers of British Columbia. If placed end to end these vessels would extend for three and a half miles, and the fleet employs 12,000 men ashore and afloat and consumes some 3,000 tons of coal daily.

It was early in 1883 that the company contracted on the Clyde for the construction of three steel screw steamers for service on the Great Lakes, and on this service they now have five steamers running.

The next development took place soon after the transcontinental railway was linked up from the eastern to the western coasts of Canada in 1885, for in 1887 the C.P.R. established its Pacific Service between Vancouver and the Far East, on which service in 1891 were placed the famed White Empress Steamships the *Empress of India* and *Empress of Japan*, which are still running. The *Empress of Russia* and the *Empress of Asia*, two magnificent vessels of 16,850 tons and 21 knots speed, have recently been added to this service, after each had made a Round the World tour, and they are now the largest and fastest vessels on the Pacific, having reduced the length of passage from Canada to Japan to ten days.

In 1896 the British Columbia Lake and River Service was inaugurated, and in the following year, owing to the gold-seekers' rush to the Klondyke, a new service was begun on the British Columbian coast, which has since proved so popular that it has been considerably added to.

The C.P.R. Atlantic Service was established as recently as 1913, when the company bought from Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. fifteen of their finest

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

steamships and established the Atlantic Service from Liverpool, Bristol and London, extending in the following year to include Antwerp.

Everywhere the demand for passenger and freight accommodation has been so heavy that new steamers are continually being constructed to meet the demand, and at present two vessels are being built by Messrs. Barclay, Curle & Co., with passenger accommodation for 520 second class and 1,200 third class and cargo capacity of 6,000 tons. These, like the *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Asia*, will be built with cruiser sterns, and will contain every possible convenience for the comfort of passengers. They will be called the *Missanabie* and the *Metagama*. Two new steamers are also being built for the Pacific Coast Service, and a new steamer, the *St. George*, has recently been added to the Atlantic Coast Service.

Considerable development has also taken place in the other industries in which the Canadian Pacific is interested. They now own over 100,000 miles of telegraph wires, and a magnificent new Hotel at Calgary, recently opened, brings the number of Canadian Pacific Hotels to nineteen.

MESSRS. J. & J. COLMAN, LD.

THE fame of this firm is world-wide in the highest sense, for in no spot in the universe, it may be almost safely said, is Colman's mustard unknown. The familiar yellow tins, depleted of their contents, have been found in the most remote regions, even on the way to the North and South Poles, and in the few remaining so-called savage islands. Six years ago the great manufacturing business carried on in Norwich by Messrs. Colman attained its hundredth birthday. This was an event which cannot possibly be regarded as of ordinary industrial interest. There is something about it which does not merely

SUPPLEMENT

concern the Colmans and those who are associated with them in their gigantic enterprises. Every one who knows anything about the history of the firm, its lofty mercantile traditions and its almost patriarchal attitude towards the labour it employs, will join, mentally at least, in the general congratulations. The centenary marked an epoch, but not necessarily a terminal point, in a career of continually advancing prosperity. If it should be possible in the next hundred years to carry the concern to proportionately higher levels of affluence, no one will grudge the house of Colman the necessary power to its elbow.

The business found its beginnings in 1804-5; but it would be necessary to go back much further than that if it were desirable to trace the remoter associations of its founder's family with the agricultural, the industrial, and even the ecclesiastical life of Norfolk.

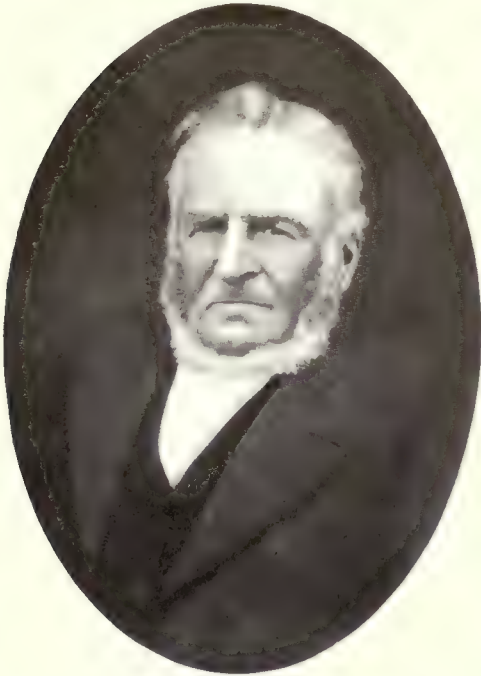
One of his ancestors, Jeremiah Colman, was rector of Hethersett towards the close of the Commonwealth period. If his piety were at all commensurate with the length of his funeral sermon, he must have been a most exemplary shepherd of his flock. A copy of that deliverance, which was uttered on February 18th, 1659, is preserved in the British Museum. It comprises forty thousand words, which is equivalent to twenty columns of *The Times*, and must have taken more than six hours to deliver. It develops the cheerful theory that death is a punishment to those whom it befalls, and a warning to those whom it spares. Unhappily for the purposes of the biographer, the sermon is reticent about the virtues of the lamented rector. It was by another Jeremiah, a name which, with its variant Jeremy, is of constant recurrence in the family



JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq.,
Founder of the Firm.

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

records, that the present business was founded. Born in 1777, "Old" Jeremiah, as he is commonly called for very necessary distinctive reasons, learned his business as a miller at Bawburgh. In 1804 he purchased a windmill on the eastern side of Magdalen Road, Norwich, and he continued there till he was in a position to put his fortunes to a larger test. In 1814 he acquired a mill six miles from Norwich, at Stoke Holy Cross, where in the latter part of the eighteenth century a Mr. Denny



ROBERT COLMAN, ESQ.,
Brother of the Founder.

was carrying on the manufacture of paper. To him had succeeded a Mr. Ames, who in a small way was manufacturing mustard. Seen in the light of after events the problem which presented itself to "Old Jeremiah" was fraught with tremendous issues. Should he continue the making of mustard, or should he revive the old paper industry? He shrewdly decided in favour of mustard. He metaphorically "took and sowed in his field" a grain of mustard, which in the parable is likened unto the Kingdom of Heaven. He was a far-seeing man; but not even he could have foreseen how great was to be the increase thereof.

Unimaginable to him, also, must have been the development which the business was to undergo on its flour-milling side. In the womb of the future lay the self-rising principle, which, when it came into vogue, Carrow was not slow to adopt. Compared with the present output of the article as so manufactured, to say nothing of the enormous quantity of flour in bulk, the flour-milling achievements of Stoke shade off into utter insignificance. The developing business demanded more attention than even "Old Jeremiah" was able, though willing, to give. Having no children he took one by one his nephews, James,

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Jeremiah, and Edward into partnership, leaving them in charge of the business.

On the death of James Colman a new and powerful influence came into the business. His son, Jeremiah James, had not up till then concerned himself greatly with its affairs. Thenceforward he took up his father's responsibilities with energy and zeal. As he still comes within the recent memories of Norwich, it is hardly necessary to say of him that he was a merchant prince of the best type, a born captain of industry. It is largely to his skill and initiative, backed up as they were by corresponding qualities in the London partners, that the wonderful subsequent advance of the firm is to be attributed.

To the quality of the article sold he attached the utmost importance. It was a maxim with him that a well-founded reputation for purity and value in merchandise is the cornerstone of prosperous commerce; and he applied that principle with the utmost care to every department of the Carrow manufactures. The measure of his success in that particular is writ largely in the history of the Continental and Colonial Exhibitions of the last fifty years. At the Paris Exhibition of 1878 he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Grand Prix fell to a Carrow exhibit in 1900; and the other trophies standing to the credit of the firm—gold, silver, and other medals won at Moscow, Vienna, Melbourne, Brussels, and London—number nearly fifty. In later years the firm has ceased to exhibit, making exceptions at the Franco-British, 1908, and Japan-British, 1909, where, again, they secured the Grand Prix. Like Alexander, the Carrow products find no fresh fields to



JEREMIAH JAMES COLMAN, Esq.

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

conquer. Besides, the competitive significance of international exhibitions stands no longer where it did ; and Carrow can afford to ignore them.

Carrow covers over a million square feet of flooring, and over ten million cubic feet of building. It stands on upwards of thirty-seven acres, as compared with one or two in the old Stoke days. It then employed about two hundred hands ; and now they are swollen to more than three thousand, if the staffs at Yarmouth, Cannon Street, London, and Bethnal Green be included.

The firm is now administered as a limited liability company. Its present directors are Sir Jeremiah Colman, Bart., Chairman ; Mr. Russell J. Colman, D.L., the Right Hon. James Stuart, P.C., Mr. F. Gordon D. Colman, Mr. Frank A. Bellville, and Mr. Jeremiah Colman.

Nearly everything the Colmans need they make. Tin, wood, iron, print, electricity, and a hundred other things enter into the compound of their tremendous activities. Tin boxes, plain and ornamental, by millions ; cardboard boxes also by the million ; packing cases varying in length from inches to yards, by the million ; casks in infinite variety—everything in a highly-organised department of its own. There is a



SIR JEREMIAH COLMAN, BART.,
Chairman.



RUSSELL J. COLMAN, Esq., D.L., J.P.

SUPPLEMENT

fire service which with its floats and steamers and its May-Oatway system excels the equipment of many a large municipality. The place, as a whole, is a triumph of organisation, to the stranger a trifle stunning and bewildering withal. The King and other members of the Royal Family, including quite recently the young Princes Edward and Albert, have inspected it; and many are the conferences and congresses of one sort and another, whose members, on visiting Norwich, have besought the privilege of making the round of it. As a hive of industry, with its incessant roar and rattle of machinery, Carrow is wonderful enough. But what is still pleasanter to



THE RIGHT HON. JAMES STUART, P.C.

contemplate is the philanthropy and humanity by which its atmosphere is interfused. As between the heads of the firm and all these battalions and regiments of busy men and women it would be impossible to preserve that semi-paternal relationship which used to exist at Stoke. But the old tradition still rules. It is traceable in the splendid liberality of the new pension scheme, and in a complex variety of organisations designed to brighten and alleviate the worker's lot.

There are ladies employed to look after the girls, and there is a home for such of them as have no home



F. GORDON COLMAN, Esq.

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

of their own. The sick are systematically visited, and a medical officer is constantly at their disposal. There is a highly perfected ambulance department in which cases of accident, happily not frequent, receive first aid.

It would be too long a story to describe the dispensary, the clothing club, the mid-day rest grounds, the splendid Club House with its large lecture halls, billiard rooms, gymnasium, playing-fields, bowling-green, etc., and



FRANK BELVILLE, Esq.

everything else that exists for the convenience of the working staff. But a word of mention may be given in passing to the kitchen, where a couple of trained lady cooks, with a corps of helpers, turn out daily a menu such as the individual workman could not procure for four or five times the price charged.

So far we have treated of the works themselves, and of such humanities as are practised actually within the gates. It would make a much longer story to tell of the several enterprises with which the workpeople are followed even to their homes, in

order that they may be surrounded with all the concomitants of decent and cleanly living.

The late Mr. J. J. Colman bequeathed an annual charge of £2,000 upon his estate to be continued for twenty years, and to be regarded as distinct from any benefactions that the Company might devise. With this money widows are helped and *employés* and *ex-employés* are relieved when infirmity or illness overtakes them. It defrays the cost of such operations or special medical treatment as they may require, and if need be sends them when convalescent to the seaside or the country.

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“Old” Jeremiah Colman, as he is still endearingly called at Carrow, was Sheriff and Mayor of Norwich. James Colman was Sheriff of Norwich. Jeremiah James Colman was Sheriff, Mayor, and for twenty-four years Member of Parliament for Norwich. Russell James Colman, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Norfolk, has been Sheriff and Mayor of Norwich, and High Sheriff of Norfolk; and Sir Jeremiah Colman, Bart., of Gatton Park, the present Chairman of the Directors, is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Surrey, was High Sheriff of the County in 1893, is one of His Majesty’s Lieutenants of the City of London, was Master of the Skinners’ Company in 1899-1900, and is a Director of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd.

Messrs. J. & J. Colman, Limited, are an honourable and diligent firm.
Este perpetua!

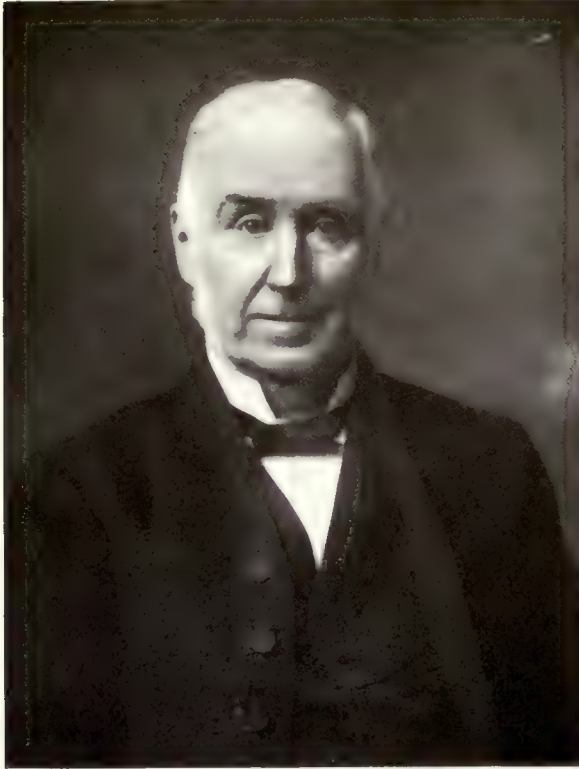
MESSRS. J. S. FRY & SONS, LD.

THROUGHOUT the world “Fry’s of Bristol” is known as the synonym for cocoa and chocolate in their purest and most delicious forms. The history of the cocoa trade in this country is the history of the colossal business of Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd., of Bristol. It is the oldest firm of chocolate and cocoa manufacturers, for letters patent were granted to the ancestor of the present generation of the family by King George II. in 1729.

Amongst the young and enthusiastic followers of George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, was Zephaniah Fry, who was born in 1658, and therefore thirty-four years after his leader. John Fry, his son (a sturdy Quaker, like his father before him), found a haven of rest at Sutton Benger, in Wiltshire, whence his son, Joseph Fry, the “ingenious” and many-sided, migrated in the earlier half of the eighteenth century to Bristol, at that time a city of so much importance

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

that Queen Anne had declared that she did not realise what it was to be Queen of England till she had seen the great metropolis of the west and enjoyed its hospitality. Shortly after arriving at Bristol, Joseph Fry entered the medical profession; but he soon showed himself a man of versatile capacity, and up to 1787 there were few spheres of Bristol industry in which his personal influence did not make itself felt. His knowledge of



JOSEPH STORRS FRY, Esq.,
Chairman of J. S. Fry & Sons, Ltd.

chemistry proved of invaluable assistance to Champion in the establishment of the famous china factory, the wares of which are now often worth much more than the traditional weight in gold. He became, as well, one of the proprietors of the successful type-founding business known as that of Fry and Pine, which was removed to London in 1770 and prospered exceedingly under the ægis of his son, Edmund Fry, M.D. Fry and Pine eventually became "letter founders to the Prince of Wales," and in 1788 the "Cicero Press" began to turn out some of the fine

works which bear its imprint. Dr. Joseph Fry's technical skill was also successfully utilised in the creation of the thriving soap and candle-making business carried on in partnership with Mr. Samuel Fripp.

But it was his work as founder of the great cocoa firm bearing his name that earned for him his chief title to fame. He began the manufacture of cocoa and chocolate on a small scale almost as soon as he arrived in Bristol, and many years before he became a Freeman of the City, and the "Bristol Journal" announced that the "ingenious" Mr. Joseph Fry "is removed from

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Small Street to a house opposite Chequer Lane in Narrow Wine Street, where he makes and sells chocolate as usual." Somewhat later an advertisement in the same paper announced that "Churchman's Patent Chocolate is now made by Joseph Fry and John Vaughan, jun., the said Church-



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FIRST INVESTITURE OF THE "ORDER OF ST. PATRICK."

The Investiture took place at Dublin in 1783, and before the Knights-Founders separated, Fry's "Chocolate in Silver Bowls" was served as a "fortifier against the chill March Winds."

man's executor, the present sole proprietors of the famous Water Engine at the Castle Mills." In 1763 Mr. Fry had a house and shop in Wine Street, "next door to the Crispin Inn"; but in 1777, soon after the construction of Union Street, he announced his removal there,

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

“opposite the upper gate of St. James’s Market, where he keeps his shop for the sale of Churchman’s Patent, and other sorts of Chocolate, Nibs, and Cocoa.”

Such was the modest beginning of this vast undertaking. The firm is still in Union Street, and Union Street is its official address. But in its growth the mammoth factory has absorbed a whole labyrinth of streets, churches, shops, and dwellings existing at that day.

The Bristol works of Messrs. J. S. Fry & Sons comprise eight great buildings and employ more than 5,000 hands. The purity and excellence of their chocolate and cocoas have won more than 300 Grands Prix, Gold Medals, and Diplomas in open and international competition, and in the course of the long history of nearly two centuries the firm has received many marks of Royal favour. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in the early part of her reign appointed Messrs. Fry and Sons by Special Warrant Manufacturers of Chocolate and Cocoa to the Royal House.

His late Majesty King Edward, whose warrant as Prince of Wales the firm held for nearly forty years, confirmed the appointment after he ascended the Throne.

His Majesty King George V., whose warrant they held as Prince of Wales, has honoured them with his Royal brief as King, as have also Her Majesty the Queen, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Her Majesty Queen Margherita of Italy, Their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain, and Their Majesties The King and Queen of the Hellenes. A similar mark of Royal favour came long ago from France, when, in 1867, the late Emperor Napoleon by a special brevet appointed them Manufacturers of Chocolate and Cocoa to the Imperial House ; and Messrs. Fry have still the honour—one that they prize very highly—of numbering Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Eugénie among their illustrious patrons.

This record of honours is as magnificent as it is unique. It is a tribute how after nearly two hundred years’ competitive industry the firm of Fry’s is still foremost, that while advancing with the times and adopting and initiating the most modern methods and machinery, it has maintained undeviatingly

SUPPLEMENT

its standard of the highest purity and quality in its goods and the fullest value for money. Whatever bears the name of "Fry's" is of the best. By no other means could the firm have so triumphantly stood the test of time.

MESSRS. CHARLES LANCASTER & CO., LD.

THIS world-renowned firm of gunmakers was founded in the year 1826 by Charles Lancaster, the famous barrel-maker, who had previously worked for the celebrated Joe Manton, George Fullard and other well-known makers of the day. He was the practical adviser, and also the friend, of many of these old-time sportsmen, including the famous Colonel Hawker, and it was principally owing to the latter's advice and encouragement that he decided to start for himself in that year at 151, New Bond Street, W. Here the foundations of the firm were laid, and with the assistance of his two sons, Charles William Lancaster and Alfred Lancaster, the connections of the house were steadily built up. At his death in 1847, his two sons carried on the business until 1859, when the partnership was dissolved, and Charles, the elder brother, took over the interest. In the year 1869, Mr. Henry A. A. Thorn,



Miles & Kaye.

HENRY A. A. THORN, ESQ.

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

the present head of the firm, joined Mr. C. W. Lancaster as an apprentice for six years, in order to learn the art of gunmaking at the bench, with the view of his subsequently becoming a partner in the business. Negotiations were being arranged for this partnership, but the untimely death of Mr. Lancaster in 1878 intervened before they were completed. Mr. Thorn then purchased the business and became sole proprietor of the firm.



GEORGE F. THORN, Esq.

In 1892 the business which Mr. Alfred Lancaster had been carrying on in opposition to the original house, first at South Audley Street and then at Green Street, was purchased by Mr. Thorn, who then took over his entire connection and stock. Thus the old business of Lancaster was once more amalgamated and became intactly carried on in the original premises in New Bond Street. In 1904 the business was transferred by Mr. Thorn to larger and more convenient premises at 11, Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W., its present address.

In 1904 Mr. Thorn's son, George F. Thorn, Esq., was apprenticed to the firm in the same way as his father had been, so as to acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the trade. He now assists his father in the general management of the business.

In addition to numerous honours received from Foreign Royalties and noblemen, the firm has the honour of Warrants of Appointment to H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, H.M. the late Queen Victoria, H.M. the late King Edward VII., and also to H.M. King George V. During the Royal

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visit for big game shooting to Nepal, described in this volume, one of His Majesty's favourite weapons was the celebrated Lancaster .280 high velocity hammerless rifle, which has also been supplied to T.R.H. The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert. The firm are also the inventors and patentees of "The Colindian" Oval-bore Ball and Shot gun, the "Under-and-Over" gun and the Three-barrel hammer and hammerless combined shot gun and rifle, and have been awarded no fewer than seventy-two first-class prizes, medals and diplomas for their various weapons.

Shooting School.—This very brief account of the firm's enterprise would be incomplete without some mention of their new Shooting School, which has recently been opened at Uxendon, near Preston Road Station, about twenty minutes by electric train from Baker Street. These grounds are picturesquely situated in the midst of undulating and well-wooded country. The club-house, a country residence adapted and equipped for the purposes of a country club, is an adjunct which adds materially to the attractions of the place. The equipment includes a high tower of 120 feet, with intermediate stages, from which clay "birds" can be thrown at any height required. Butts for practice at driven grouse, plantations and hedges for imitations of driven partridges and high pheasants, cover for walking-up, and all the facilities for the teaching and practice of game shooting are to be found in this picturesque spot, which, though comparatively secluded, is within half-an-hour's motor drive of the West End of London.

MESSRS. J. LYONS & COMPANY, LD.

SIR JOSEPH LYONS was born in London in the year 1849, and was educated at the Borough Jewish Schools, and afterwards at a private academy.

For many years he followed the profession of water-colour artist, and was successful in disposing of his works at various exhibitions, the

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

first being at the Royal Institution, where his pictures were sold at the private view to Sir Spencer Wells, Surgeon to the late Queen Victoria, another of his best patrons being the late Admiral Eardley-Wilmot, who was in command

of the Channel Fleet.

Sir Joseph is possessed of strong imagination, and in addition to his being the inventor of "Venice in London," which was produced in 1891, he has written several successful novels in collaboration with Mr. Cecil Raleigh, the well-known dramatist.

His advent into the catering world was the result of observation. He concluded that great fortunes were made by men who discovered some simple universal want as yet unsupplied by their fellow men, and who knew how to supply it. It dawned upon him at once when he was suffering the usual tribulation of the consumer in a dirty, stuffy little restaurant in London, that great things were in store for the man who could give



The Dorset Street Studios.

SIR JOSEPH LYONS.

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the people good food and drink, clean and cheap, in pleasing surroundings. He set to work at once to do it, and has done it to this day.

It may well be remembered that in those days the majority of refreshment-houses were kept by Swiss or other foreign caterers. They were small, being limited to the capacities of the cooking and serving by the proprietor and his wife, with perhaps one or two waiters. They were dark, stuffy little places, and in many cases not too clean. The food supplied was in quality poor, and the cooking worse.

The city clerk who wanted a "snack" had to pay extravagantly for a cup of so-called coffee or tea and a bun, with a gratuity to the waiter, while if he could not afford this he was compelled, as the only alternative, to adjourn to the public-house.

All this has been changed. A positive revolution has taken place in the habits of the people—brightness and light, music and flowers, civility and cleanliness.

All these were indispensable elements of the building up of his business.

Sir Joseph Lyons has had considerable experience of Exhibition catering, his Company being sole caterers to the great White City, Crystal Palace and Olympia, and with their innumerable white and gold shops, the 'Trocadero Restaurant, Throgmorton, Popular, Corner House, Blenheim and Birkbeck Restaurants, they employ something like 12,000 people. In addition they are sole caterers to the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, and are now spreading their establishments all over the Provinces.

Sir Joseph has recently had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by His Majesty the King, and is one of His Majesty's Deputy-Lieutenants for the County of London.

He is a member of the General Purposes Committee of the Territorial Association, and is Chairman of that Association's Sports Committee, his scheme for which has been most successful.

He is also Chairman of the Strand Palace Hotel, where the "no tip" system is rigorously carried out, and which has proved such a complete success.

Sir Joseph, on behalf of his firm, holds a Royal Warrant and is caterer to His Majesty King George V.

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

MESSRS. JAMES PURDEY & SONS

THE business of Messrs. James Purdey & Sons, founded a century ago by James Purdey, the grandfather of the present partners, has from its commencement held the highest position as manufacturers of sporting guns and rifles. For three generations the Purdey gun and rifle have been known and appreciated in all parts of the world, and during that period the progress of the



JAMES PURDEY, Esq.,
Founder of the Firm.

house of Purdey has been very largely the history of the gun-making industry, so prominent has this firm been in the initiation and perfecting of those improvements which have led to the evolution of the modern sporting weapon from the flint-lock muzzle-loader of 100 years ago. If it is unusual for this firm to advertise the qualities and advantages of their weapons it is because they have been, and are, in the exceptionally happy position of being able to rely on the patronage from father to son of a world-wide *clientele*.

The Royal Family of England

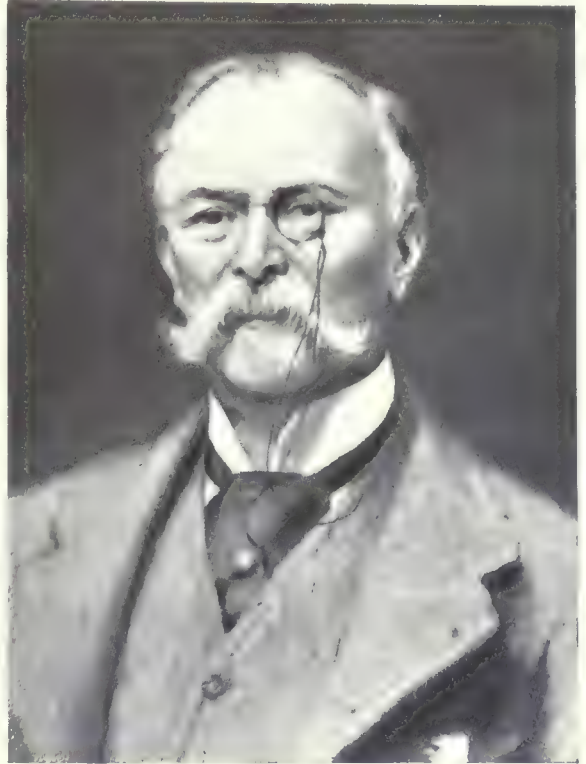
is one of many families of which four generations have been users of this firm's productions. In the earlier days of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, the late James Purdey and his father were present in Buckingham Palace Grounds at the sighting of a Purdey rifle made for His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and the present members of the firm frequently have the honour of attending on His present Majesty and his sons, as they and their father used to do on

SUPPLEMENT

His Majesty King Edward, all of whom have used Purdey weapons almost exclusively.

In the visits of His Majesty King George to India, where he enjoyed such fine sport and showed what a very fine shot he is, weapons by Messrs. Purdey & Sons were used, and both in 1905 and 1912 almost all His Majesty's tigers and rhinos were shot with his Purdey rifles, which he highly values.

The productions of the firm have always been the highest quality guns and rifles, the greatest care being taken not only with their strength and shooting powers, but also with their handiness and balance, and even when the high velocity rifles, firing large charges of cordite, came into vogue Messrs. Purdey succeeded in producing very handy weapons which from their balance concealed their actual weight in handling. This very valuable quality is greatly appreciated by big game shoot-



JAMES PURDEY, Esq.

ers, and is a feature of all Purdey nitro rifles; but perhaps the best liked of all is the special light .400 bore Cordite rifle, a beautifully balanced weapon weighing no more than a heavy shot gun, yet so powerful that with one of them His Majesty the King-Emperor shot nearly all his tigers during his two Indian tours. For rhinos the weapon used by His Majesty was a very powerful and well-balanced rifle of larger bore similar to the .465 which Messrs. Purdey supply especially for big game shooting in India.

GREAT BRITAIN IN THE CORONATION YEAR

Although the majority of their weapons are simple in ornamentation with fine engraving, Messrs. Purdey have also for many years turned out weapons which are true works of art as regards richly chased ornamentation. This style of decoration particularly appeals to the highly artistic tastes of Indian Princes, many of whom are possessors of Purdey weapons of this type.

Amongst users of guns no class is more exacting than pigeon-shooters, and probably no shooter makes so great and so discriminating a study of the



A. S. PURDEY, Esq.

weapon he uses as the pigeon shot. During the palmy days of pigeon-shooting in England the "Purdey" was the gun favoured by the crack shots at Hurlingham, the Gun Club and elsewhere, and although in this country pigeon-shooting no longer enjoys the popularity it formerly did, the "Purdey" is in the twentieth century the weapon pre-eminent at the great pigeon-shooting "*Concours*" on the Continent, where the popularity of the sport has in no way waned. Many a time the blue riband of the sporting world, "The

Grand Prix du Casino de Monte Carlo," has fallen to a Purdey gun, apart from the many other events, great and small, which at Monte Carlo, Madrid, Seville, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Paris and elsewhere, have been won by users of guns of this make.

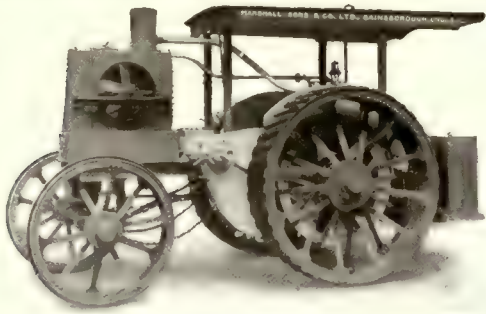
Naturally a firm whose *clientele* embraces practically all of the world's Royal Families has received a large number of Royal Warrants of Appointment. Messrs. Purdey & Sons was the first firm to be

SUPPLEMENT

appointed Gunmakers to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Later they were appointed to His Majesty King Edward VII., and they are now Gun and Rifle makers by Appointment to His Majesty King George V., who also at his Coronation presented the present members of the firm with Coronation Medals. Among other Royal Warrants of Appointment may be mentioned those to the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, and the late King Charles of Portugal, and they also number among their patrons most of the world's finest shots.



CECIL O. PURDEY, Esq.



Marshall, Sons & Co.

LIMITED.

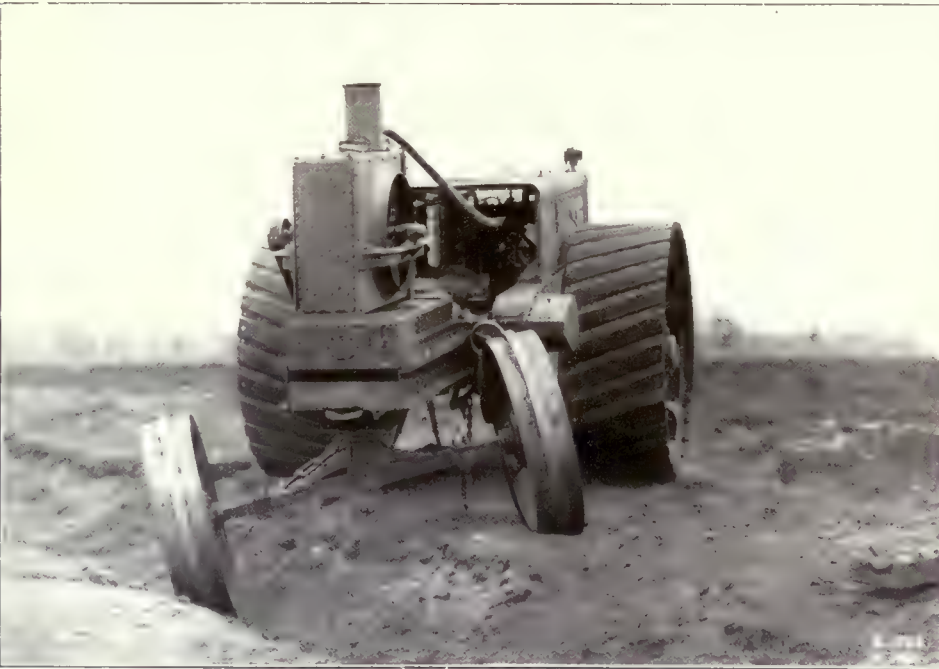
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usually performed by
steam traction engines.

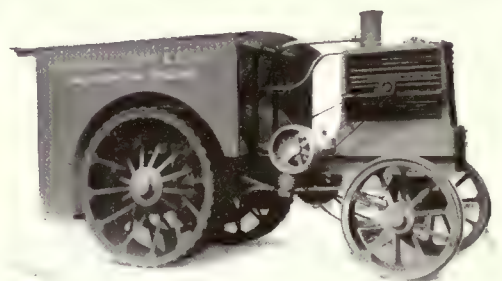
This illustration shews one of our Oil Tractors designed for transport work in the rough, arid districts which lie between up-country ranches and the coast towns of Patagonia. The Tractor carries sufficient oil fuel and cooling water for long hauls, and is capable of hauling four trailer wagons, each with a load of four tons. The mounting arrangements, combined with the large engine power, enables the Tractor to cross ditches and broken ground, and to ford shallow streams with the greatest facility, as depicted in the illustration. The Tractor works equally well on paraffin or petrol.

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